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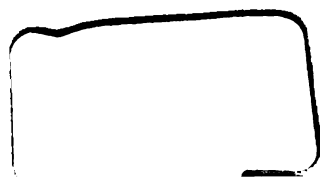
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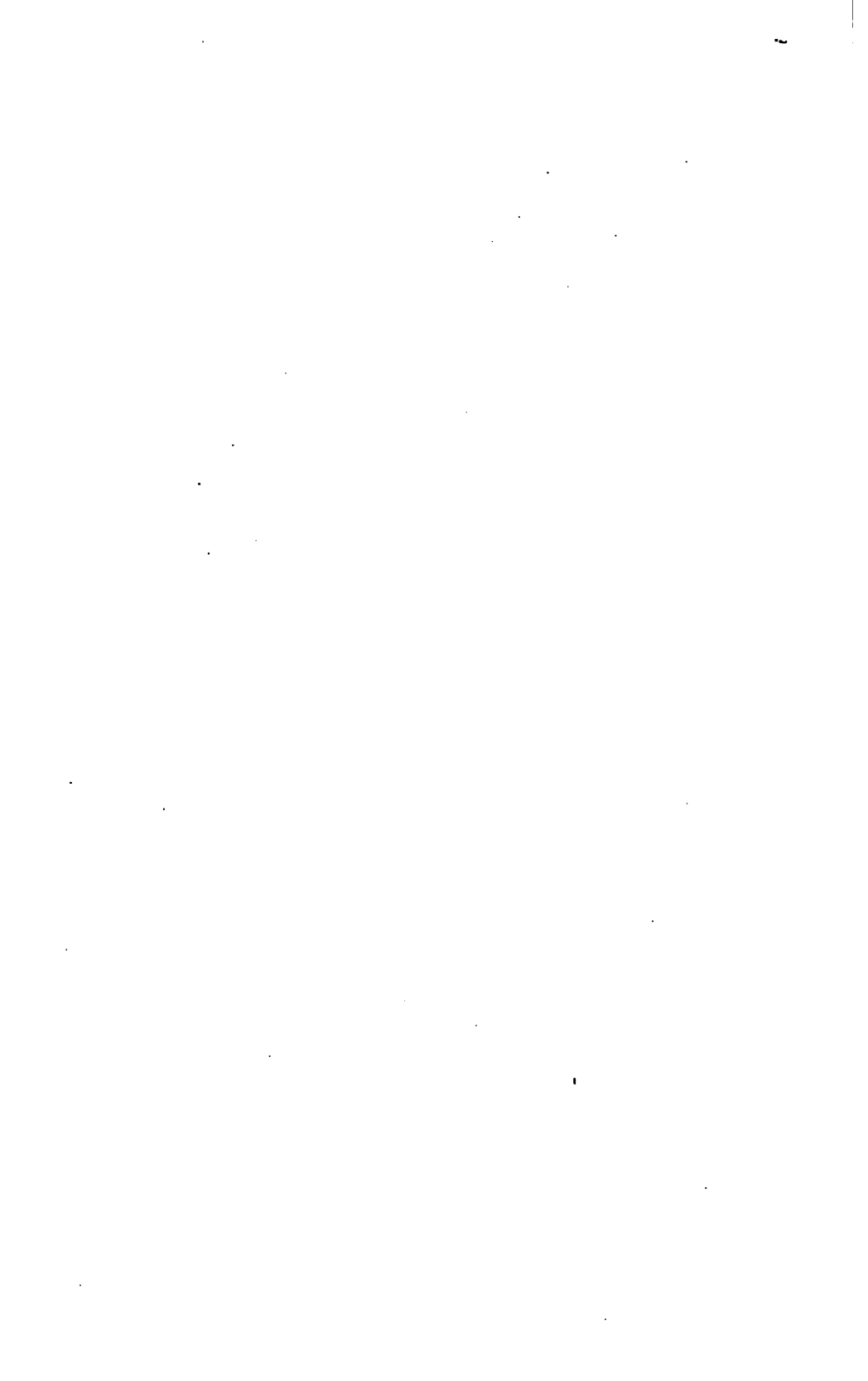
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Bar associations









Geo. Page

REPORT

OF THE

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

American Bar Association

HELD AT

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

SEPTEMBER 3, 4, 5, 1919

CHARLES A. MURPHY, JR.,
New York, N. Y.
Official Reporter

BALTIMORE:
THE LORD BALTIMORE PRESS
1919



REPORT
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FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
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American Bar Association

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CHARLES A. MORRISON,
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The Forty-Third Annual Meeting of the
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
will be held at
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
August 25, 26, 27, 1920.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Portrait of President.....	Frontispiece
Canons of Ethics.....	7
Proceedings of American Bar Association:	
1st day, Morning Session	19
Evening Session	25
2d day, Morning Session	27
Afternoon Session	42
Evening Session	62
3d day, Morning Session	84
Afternoon Session	87
Secretary's Report	90
Treasurer's Report	93
Report of Executive Committee.....	99
Members and Delegates Registered at Meeting.....	102
Representatives from Bar Association Registered.....	111
Members of Judicial Section Registered.....	115
Memorandum of Annual Dinner.....	116
List of Presidents of the Association.....	117
Secretaries	118
Treasurers	118
Executive Committee	119
Meetings Held	120
Constitution	121
By-Laws	127
Officers of Association, Sections, etc.....	132
General Council	133
Vice-Presidents and Members of Local Councils.....	134
Standing Committees	143
Special Committees	146
Address of President Page.....	151
Address of Dr. David Jayne Hill.....	171
Address of Elbert H. Gary.....	188
Address of Robert Lynn Batts.....	208
Address of Albert C. Ritchie.....	226
Address of Robert Lansing.....	238
Committee Reports:	
Admiralty	257
Classification and Re-statement of the Law.....	259
Comparative Law Bureau.....	262
Council on Legal Education.....	264
Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law.....	277
Uniform State Laws Proposed.....	332
Obituaries	347

	PAGE
List of State Bar Associations.....	353
Memorandum of Subjects Referred to Committees.....	355
Lists of Addresses and Papers Read.....	357
Officers of Sections.....	374
Proceedings of the Section of Patent Law.....	380
Address by Alan D. Kenyon.....	382
Proceedings of Comparative Law Bureau.....	397
Address of Director—Simeon E. Baldwin.....	398
Proceedings of Section of Public Utility Law.....	417
Address by Richard T. Higgins.....	419
Charles A. Prouty.....	426
Roscoe Pound.....	445
Proceedings of Association of Attorneys General.....	466
Address of Welcome and Response.....	469
Address by John G. Price.....	474
Charles D. Newton.....	480
Samuel M. Wolfe.....	487
Proceedings American Institute Criminal Law and Criminology.....	492
Annual Address, Hugo Pam.....	496
Reports of Committees.....	512
Commissioners on Uniform State Laws:	
Memorandum of Secretary.....	535
List of Commissioners.....	538
List of Committees.....	541
Report of Secretary.....	546
Address of President—William A. Blount.....	556
Proceedings of Judicial Section, see October, 1919, Journal.	
Proceedings of Conference of Delegates of Bar Association, see January, 1920, Journal.	
Proceedings of Section of Legal Education, see January, 1920, Journal.	
Honorary Members.....	572
Alphabetical List of Members.....	573
State List of Members.....	675
Recapitulation.....	776
Notice as to Reports.....	777
Index.....	779

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

(Organized at Saratoga Springs, New York, August 21, 1878.)

“Its object shall be to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation and of judicial decision throughout the nation, uphold the honor of the profession of the law, and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American Bar.” (Constitution, Article I.)

"There is certainly, without any exception, no profession in which so many temptations beset the path to swerve from the line of strict integrity, in which so many delicate and difficult questions of duty are continually arising. There are pitfalls and mantraps at every step, and the mere youth, at the very outset of his career, needs often the prudence and self-denial as well as the moral courage, which belong commonly to riper years. High moral principle is the only safe guide, the only torch to light his way amidst darkness and obstruction."—GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

"Craft is the vice, not the spirit, of the profession. Trick is professional prostitution. Falsehood is professional apostasy. The strength of a lawyer is in thorough knowledge of legal truth, in thorough devotion to legal right. Truth and integrity can do more in the profession than the subtlest and wildest devices. The power of integrity is the rule; the power of fraud is the exception. Emulation and zeal lead lawyers astray; but the general law of the profession is duty, not success. In it, as elsewhere, in human life, the judgment of success is but the verdict of little minds. Professional duty, faithfully and well performed, is the lawyer's glory. This is equally true of the Bench and of the Bar."—EDWARD G. RYAN.

"Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbors to compromise whenever you can. Point out to them how the nominal winner is often a real loser—in fees, expenses and waste of time. As a peace-maker, the lawyer has a superior opportunity of being a good man. Never stir up litigation. A worse man can scarcely be found than one who does this. Who can be more nearly a fiend than he who habitually overhauls the register of deeds in search of defects in titles, whereupon to stir up strife and put money in his pocket? A moral tone ought to be enforced in the profession which would drive such men out of it."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CANONS OF ETHICS.

I.

PREAMBLE.

In America, where the stability of courts and of all departments of government rests upon the approval of the people, it is peculiarly essential that the system for establishing and dispensing justice be developed to a high point of efficiency and so maintained that the public shall have absolute confidence in the integrity and impartiality of its administration. The future of the republic, to a great extent, depends upon our maintenance of justice pure and unsullied. It cannot be so maintained unless the conduct and the motives of the members of our profession are such as to merit the approval of all just men.

II.

THE CANONS OF ETHICS.*

No code or set of rules can be framed which will particularize all the duties of the lawyer in the varying phases of litigation or in all the relations of professional life. The following canons of ethics are adopted by the American Bar Association as a general guide, yet the enumeration of particular duties should not be construed as a denial of the existence of others equally imperative, though not specifically mentioned:

1. **The Duty of the Lawyer to the Courts.**—It is the duty of the lawyer to maintain toward the Courts a respectful attitude, not for the sake of the temporary incumbent of the judicial office, but for the maintenance of its supreme importance. Judges, not being wholly free to defend themselves, are peculiarly entitled to receive the support of the Bar against unjust criticism and clamor. Whenever there is proper ground for serious complaint of a judicial officer, it is the right and duty of the lawyer to submit his grievances to the proper authorities. In such cases, but not otherwise, such charges should be encouraged and the person making them should be protected.

2. **The Selection of Judges.**—It is the duty of the Bar to endeavor to prevent political considerations from outweighing judicial fitness in the selection of Judges. It should protest earnestly and actively

* For Index and Synopsis of Canons, see p. 17.

against the appointment or election of those who are unsuitable for the Bench; and it should strive to have elevated thereto only those willing to forego other employments, whether of a business, political or other character, which may embarrass their free and fair consideration of questions before them for decision. The aspiration of lawyers for judicial position should be governed by an impartial estimate of their ability to add honor to the office and not by a desire for the distinction the position may bring to themselves.

3. Attempts to Exert Personal Influence on the Court.—Marked attention and unusual hospitality on the part of a lawyer to a Judge, uncalled for by the personal relations of the parties, subject both the Judge and the lawyer to misconstructions of motive and should be avoided. A lawyer should not communicate or argue privately with the Judge as to the merits of a pending cause, and he deserves rebuke and denunciation for any device or attempt to gain from a Judge special personal consideration or favor. A self-respecting independence in the discharge of professional duty, without denial or diminution of the courtesy and respect due the Judge's station, is the only proper foundation for cordial personal and official relations between Bench and Bar.

4. When Counsel for an Indigent Prisoner.—A lawyer assigned as counsel for an indigent prisoner ought not to ask to be excused for any trivial reason, and should always exert his best efforts in his behalf.

5. The Defense or Prosecution of Those Accused of Crime.—It is the right of the lawyer to undertake the defense of a person accused of crime, regardless of his personal opinion as to the guilt of the accused; otherwise innocent persons, victims only of suspicious circumstances, might be denied proper defense. Having undertaken such defense, the lawyer is bound by all fair and honorable means, to present every defense that the law of the land permits, to the end that no person may be deprived of life or liberty, but by due process of law.

The primary duty of a lawyer engaged in public prosecution is not to convict, but to see that justice is done. The suppression of facts or the secreting of witnesses capable of establishing the innocence of the accused is highly reprehensible.

6. Adverse Influences and Conflicting Interests.—It is the duty of a lawyer at the time of retainer to disclose to the client all the circumstances of his relations to the parties, and any interest in or connection with the controversy, which might influence the client in the selection of counsel.

It is unprofessional to represent conflicting interests, except by express consent of all concerned given after a full disclosure of the facts. Within the meaning of this canon, a lawyer represents conflicting interests when, in behalf of one client, it is his duty to contend for that which duty to another client requires him to oppose.

The obligation to represent the client with undivided fidelity and not to divulge his secrets or confidences forbids also the subsequent acceptance of retainers or employment from others in matters adversely affecting any interests of the client with respect to which confidence has been reported.

7. Professional Colleagues and Conflicts of Opinion.—A client's proffer of assistance of additional counsel should not be regarded as evidence of want of confidence, but the matter should be left to the determination of the client. A lawyer should decline association as colleague if it is objectionable to the original counsel, but if the lawyer first retained is relieved, another may come into the case.

When lawyers jointly associated in a cause cannot agree as to any matter vital to the interest of the client, the conflict of opinion should be frankly stated to him for his final determination. His decision should be accepted unless the nature of the difference makes it impracticable for the lawyer whose judgment has been overruled to co-operate effectively. In this event it is his duty to ask the client to relieve him.

Efforts, direct or indirect, in any way to encroach upon the business of another lawyer, are unworthy of those who should be brethren at the Bar; but nevertheless, it is the right of any lawyer, without fear or favor, to give proper advice to those seeking relief against unfaithful or neglectful counsel, generally after communication with the lawyer of whom the complaint is made.

8. Advising upon the Merits of a Client's Cause.—A lawyer should endeavor to obtain full knowledge of his client's cause before advising thereon, and he is bound to give a candid opinion of the merits and probable result of pending or contemplated litigation. The miscarriages to which justice is subject, by reason of surprises and disappointments in evidence and witnesses, and through mistakes of juries and errors of Courts, even though only occasional, admonish lawyers to beware of bold and confident assurances to clients, especially where the employment may depend upon such assurance. Whenever the controversy will admit of fair adjustment, the client should be advised to avoid or to end the litigation.

9. Negotiations with Opposite Party.—A lawyer should not in any way communicate upon the subject of controversy with a party represented by counsel; much less should he undertake to negotiate or compromise the matter with him, but should deal only with his counsel. It is incumbent upon the lawyer most particularly to avoid everything that may tend to mislead a party not represented by counsel, and he should not undertake to advise him as to the law.

10. Acquiring Interest in Litigation.—The lawyer should not purchase any interest in the subject matter of the litigation which he is conducting.

11. Dealing with Trust Property.—Money of the client or other trust property coming into the possession of the lawyer should be reported promptly, and except with the client's knowledge and consent should not be commingled with his private property or be used by him.

12. Fixing the Amount of the Fee.—In fixing fees, lawyers should avoid charges which overestimate their advice and services, as well as those which undervalue them. A client's ability to pay cannot justify a charge in excess of the value of the service, though his poverty may require a less charge, or even none at all. The reasonable requests of brother lawyers, and of their widows and orphans without ample means, should receive special and kindly consideration.

In determining the amount of the fee, it is proper to consider: (1) the time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved and the skill requisite properly to conduct the cause; (2) whether the acceptance of employment in the particular case will preclude the lawyer's appearance for others in cases likely to arise out of the transaction, and in which there is a reasonable expectation that otherwise he would be employed, or will involve the loss of other business while employed in the particular case or antagonisms with other clients; (3) the customary charges of the Bar for similar services; (4) the amount involved in the controversy and the benefits resulting to the client from the services; (5) the contingency or the certainty of the compensation; and (6) the character of the employment, whether casual or for an established and constant client. No one of these considerations in itself is controlling. They are mere guides in ascertaining the real value of the service.

In fixing fees it should never be forgotten that the profession is a branch of the administration of justice and not a mere money-getting trade.

13. Contingent Fees.—Contingent fees, where sanctioned by law, should be under the supervision of the Court, in order that clients may be protected from unjust charges.

14. Suing a Client for a Fee.—Controversies with clients concerning compensation are to be avoided by the lawyer so far as shall be compatible with his self-respect and with his right to receive reasonable recompense for his services; and lawsuits with clients should be resorted to only to prevent injustice, imposition or fraud.

15. How Far a Lawyer May Go in Supporting a Client's Cause.—Nothing operates more certainly to create or to foster popular prejudice against lawyers as a class, and to deprive the profession of that full measure of public esteem and confidence which belongs to the proper discharge of its duties, than does the false claim, often set up by the unscrupulous in defense of questionable transactions,

that it is the duty of the lawyer to do whatever may enable him to succeed in winning his client's cause.

It is improper for a lawyer to assert in argument his personal belief in his client's innocence or in the justice of his cause.

The lawyer owes "entire devotion to the interest of the client, warm zeal in the maintenance and defense of his rights and the exertion of his utmost learning and ability," to the end that nothing be taken or be withheld from him, save by the rules of law, legally applied. No fear of judicial disfavor or public unpopularity should restrain him from the full discharge of his duty. In the judicial forum the client is entitled to the benefit of any and every remedy and defense that is authorized by the law of the land, and he may expect his lawyer to assert every such remedy or defense. But it is steadfastly to be borne in mind that the great trust of the lawyer is to be performed within and not without the bounds of the law. The office of attorney does not permit, much less does it demand of him for any client, violation of law or any manner of fraud or chicanery. He must obey his own conscience and not that of his client.

16. Restraining Clients from Improprieties.—A lawyer should use his best efforts to restrain and to prevent his clients from doing those things which the lawyer himself ought not to do, particularly with reference to their conduct towards Courts, judicial officers, jurors, witnesses and suitors. If a client persists in such wrongdoing the lawyer should terminate their relation.

17. Ill-Feeling and Personalities Between Advocates.—Clients, not lawyers, are the litigants. Whatever may be the ill-feeling existing between clients, it should not be allowed to influence counsel in their conduct and demeanor toward each other or toward suitors in the case. All personalities between counsel should be scrupulously avoided. In the trial of a cause it is indecent to allude to the personal history or the personal peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of counsel on the other side. Personal colloquies between counsel which cause delay and promote unseemly wrangling should also be carefully avoided.

18. Treatment of Witnesses and Litigants.—A lawyer should always treat adverse witnesses and suitors with fairness and due consideration, and he should never minister to the malevolence or prejudices of a client in the trial or conduct of a cause. The client cannot be made the keeper of the lawyer's conscience in professional matters. He has no right to demand that his counsel shall abuse the opposite party or indulge in offensive personalities. Improper speech is not excusable on the ground that it is what the client would say if speaking in his own behalf.

19. Appearance of Lawyer as Witness for His Client.—When a lawyer is witness for his client, except as to merely formal matters, such as the attestation or custody of an instrument and the like, he should leave the trial of the case to other counsel. Except

when essential to the ends of justice, a lawyer should avoid testifying in Court in behalf of his client.

20. Newspaper Discussion of Pending Litigation.—Newspaper publications by a lawyer as to pending or anticipated litigation may interfere with a fair trial in the Courts and otherwise prejudice the due administration of justice. Generally they are to be condemned. If the extreme circumstances of a particular case justify a statement to the public, it is unprofessional to make it anonymously. An *ex parte* reference to the facts should not go beyond quotation from the records and papers on file in the Court; but even in extreme cases it is better to avoid any *ex parte* statement.

21. Punctuality and Expedition.—It is the duty of the lawyer not only to his client, but also to the courts and to the public, to be punctual in attendance, and to be concise and direct in the trial and disposition of causes.

22. Candor and Fairness.—The conduct of the lawyer before the Court and with other lawyers should be characterized by candor and fairness.

It is not candid or fair for the lawyer knowingly to misquote the contents of a paper, the testimony of a witness, the language or the argument of opposing counsel, or the language of a decision or a text-book; or with knowledge of its invalidity, to cite as authority a decision that has been overruled, or a statute that has been repealed; or in argument to assert as a fact that which has not been proved, or in those jurisdictions where a side has the opening and closing arguments to mislead his opponent by concealing or withholding positions in his opening argument upon which his side then intends to rely.

It is unprofessional and dishonorable to deal other than candidly with the facts in taking the statements of witnesses, in drawing affidavits and other documents, and in the presentation of causes.

A lawyer should not offer evidence, which he knows the Court should reject, in order to get the same before the jury by argument for its admissibility, nor should he address to the Judge arguments upon any point not properly calling for determination by him. Neither should he introduce into an argument, addressed to the Court, remarks or statements intended to influence the jury or bystanders.

These and all kindred practices are unprofessional and unworthy of an officer of the law charged, as is the lawyer, with the duty of aiding in the administration of justice.

23. Attitude Toward Jury.—All attempts to curry favor with juries by fawning, flattery or pretended solicitude for their personal comfort are unprofessional. Suggestions of counsel, looking to the comfort or convenience of jurors, and propositions to dispense with argument, should be made to the Court out of the jury's hearing. A lawyer must never converse privately with jurors about the case;

and both before and during the trial he should avoid communicating with them, even as to matters foreign to the cause.

24. Right of Lawyer to Control the Incidents of the Trial.—As to incidental matters pending the trial, not affecting the merits of the cause, or working substantial prejudice to the rights of the client, such as forcing the opposite lawyer to trial when he is under affliction or bereavement; forcing the trial on a particular day to the injury of the opposite lawyer when no harm will result from a trial at a different time; agreeing to an extension of time for signing a bill of exceptions, cross interrogatories and the like, the lawyer must be allowed to judge. In such matters no client has a right to demand that his counsel shall be illiberal, or that he do anything therein repugnant to his own sense of honor and propriety.

25. Taking Technical Advantage of Opposite Counsel; Agreements with Him.—A lawyer should not ignore known customs or practice of the Bar or of a particular Court, even when the law permits, without giving timely notice to the opposing counsel. As far as possible, important agreements, affecting the rights of clients, should be reduced to writing; but it is dishonorable to avoid performance of an agreement fairly made because it is not reduced to writing, as required by rules of Court.

26. Professional Advocacy Other Than Before Courts.—A lawyer openly, and in his true character may render professional services before legislative or other bodies, regarding proposed legislation and in advocacy of claims before departments of government, upon the same principles of ethics which justify his appearance before the Courts; but it is unprofessional for a lawyer so engaged to conceal his attorneyship, or to employ secret personal solicitations, or to use means other than those addressed to the reason and understanding to influence action.

27. Advertising, Direct or Indirect.—The most worthy and effective advertisement possible, even for a young lawyer, and especially with his brother lawyers, is the establishment of a well-merited reputation for professional capacity and fidelity to trust. This cannot be forced, but must be the outcome of character and conduct. The publication or circulation of ordinary simple business cards, being a matter of personal taste or local custom, and sometimes of convenience, is not *per se* improper. But solicitation of business by circulars or advertisements, or by personal communications or interviews, not warranted by personal relations, is unprofessional. It is equally unprofessional to procure business by indirection through touters of any kind, whether allied real estate firms or trust companies advertising to secure the drawing of deeds or wills or offering retainers in exchange for executorships or trusteeships to be influenced by the lawyer. Indirect advertisement for business by furnishing or inspiring newspaper comments concerning causes in which the lawyer has been or is engaged, or concerning the manner of their conduct, the magnitude of the in-

terests involved, the importance of the lawyer's positions, and all other like self-laudation, defy the traditions and lower the tone of our high calling, and are intolerable.

28. Stirring up Litigation, Directly or Through Agents.—It is unprofessional for a lawyer to volunteer advice to bring a lawsuit, except in rare cases where ties of blood, relationship or trust make it his duty to do so. Stirring up strife and litigation is not only unprofessional, but it is indictable at common law. It is disreputable to hunt up defects in titles or other causes of action and inform thereof in order to be employed to bring suit, or to breed litigation by seeking out those with claims for personal injuries or those having any other grounds of action in order to secure them as clients, or to employ agents or runners for like purposes, or to pay or reward, directly or indirectly, those who bring or influence the bringing of such cases to his office, or to remunerate policemen, court or prison officials, physicians, hospital *attachés* or others who may succeed, under the guise of giving disinterested friendly advice, in influencing the criminal, the sick and the injured, the ignorant or others, to seek his professional services. A duty to the public and to the profession devolves upon every member of the Bar, having knowledge of such practices upon the part of any practitioner, immediately to inform thereof to the end that the offender may be disbarred.

29. Upholding the Honor of the Profession.—Lawyers should expose without fear or favor before the proper tribunals corrupt or dishonest conduct in the profession, and should accept without hesitation employment against a member of the Bar who has wronged his client. The counsel upon the trial of a cause in which perjury has been committed owe it to the profession and to the public to bring the matter to the knowledge of the prosecuting authorities. The lawyer should aid in guarding the Bar against the admission to the profession of candidates unfit or unqualified because deficient in either moral character or education. He should strive at all times to uphold the honor and to maintain the dignity of the profession and to improve not only the law but the administration of justice.

30. Justifiable and Unjustifiable Litigations.—The lawyer must decline to conduct a civil cause or to make a defense when convinced that it is intended merely to harass or to injure the opposite party or to work oppression or wrong. But otherwise it is his right, and, having accepted retainer, it becomes his duty to insist upon the judgment of the Court as to the legal merits of his client's claim. His appearance in Court should be deemed equivalent to an assertion on his honor that in his opinion his client's case is one proper for judicial determination.

31. Responsibility for Litigation.—No lawyer is obliged to act either as adviser or advocate for every person who may wish to

become his client. He has the right to decline employment. Every lawyer upon his own responsibility must decide what business he will accept as counsel, what causes he will bring into Court for plaintiffs, what cases he will contest in Court for defendants. The responsibility for advising questionable transactions, for bringing questionable suits, for urging questionable defenses, is the lawyer's responsibility. He cannot escape it by urging as an excuse that he is only following his client's instructions.

32. **The Lawyer's Duty in Its Last Analysis.**—No client, corporate or individual, however powerful, nor any cause, civil or political, however important, is entitled to receive, nor should any lawyer render any service or advice involving disloyalty to the law whose ministers we are, or disrespect of the judicial office, which we are bound to uphold, or corruption of any person or persons exercising a public office or private trust, or deception or betrayal of the public. When rendering any such improper service or advice, the lawyer invites and merits stern and just condemnation. Correspondingly, he advances the honor of his profession and the best interests of his client when he renders service or gives advice tending to impress upon the client and his undertaking exact compliance with the strictest principles of moral law. He must also observe and advise his client to observe the statute law, though until a statute shall have been construed and interpreted by competent adjudication, he is free and is entitled to advise as to its validity and as to what he conscientiously believes to be its just meaning and extent. But above all a lawyer will find his highest honor in a deserved reputation for fidelity to private trust and to public duty, as an honest man and as a patriotic and loyal citizen.

III.

OATH OF ADMISSION.

The general principles which should ever control the lawyer in the practice of his profession are clearly set forth in the following Oath of Admission to the Bar, formulated upon that in use in the State of Washington, and which conforms in its main outlines to the "duties" of lawyers as defined by statutory enactments in that and many other states of the union *—duties

* Alabama, California, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. The oaths administered on admission to the Bar in all the other States require the observance of the highest moral principle in the practice of the profession, but the duties of the lawyer are not as specifically defined by law as in the States named.

which they are sworn on admission to obey and for the wilful violation of which disbarment is provided:

I DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR:

I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of.....;

I will maintain the respect due to Courts of Justice and judicial officers;

I will not counsel or maintain any suit or proceeding which shall appear to me to be unjust, nor any defense except such as I believe to be honestly debatable under the law of the land;

I will employ for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided to me such means only as are consistent with truth and honor, and will never seek to mislead the Judge or jury by any artifice or false statement of fact or law;

I will maintain the confidence and preserve inviolate the secrets of my client, and will accept no compensation in connection with his business except from him or with his knowledge and approval;

I will abstain from all offensive personality, and advance no fact prejudicial to the honor or reputation of a party or witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which I am charged;

I will never reject from any consideration personal to myself the cause of the defenseless or oppressed, or delay any man's cause for lucre or malice. SO HELP ME GOD.

We commend this form of oath for adoption by the proper authorities in all the states and territories.

[NOTE.—The foregoing Canons of Professional Ethics were adopted by the American Bar Association at its thirty-first annual meeting at Seattle, Washington, on August 27, 1908.

The Canons were prepared by a committee composed of

Henry St. George Tucker, Virginia, Chairman.
 Lucien Hugh Alexander, Pennsylvania, Secretary.
 David J. Brewer, District of Columbia.
 Frederick V. Brown, Minnesota.
 J. M. Dickinson, Illinois.
 Franklin Ferriss, Missouri.
 William Wirt Howe, Louisiana.
 Thomas H. Hubbard, New York.
 James G. Jenkins, Wisconsin.
 Thomas Goode Jones, Alabama.
 Alton B. Parker, New York.
 George R. Peck, Illinois.
 Francis Lynde Stetson, New York.
 Ezra R. Thayer, Massachusetts.]

INDEX AND SYNOPSIS OF CANONS.

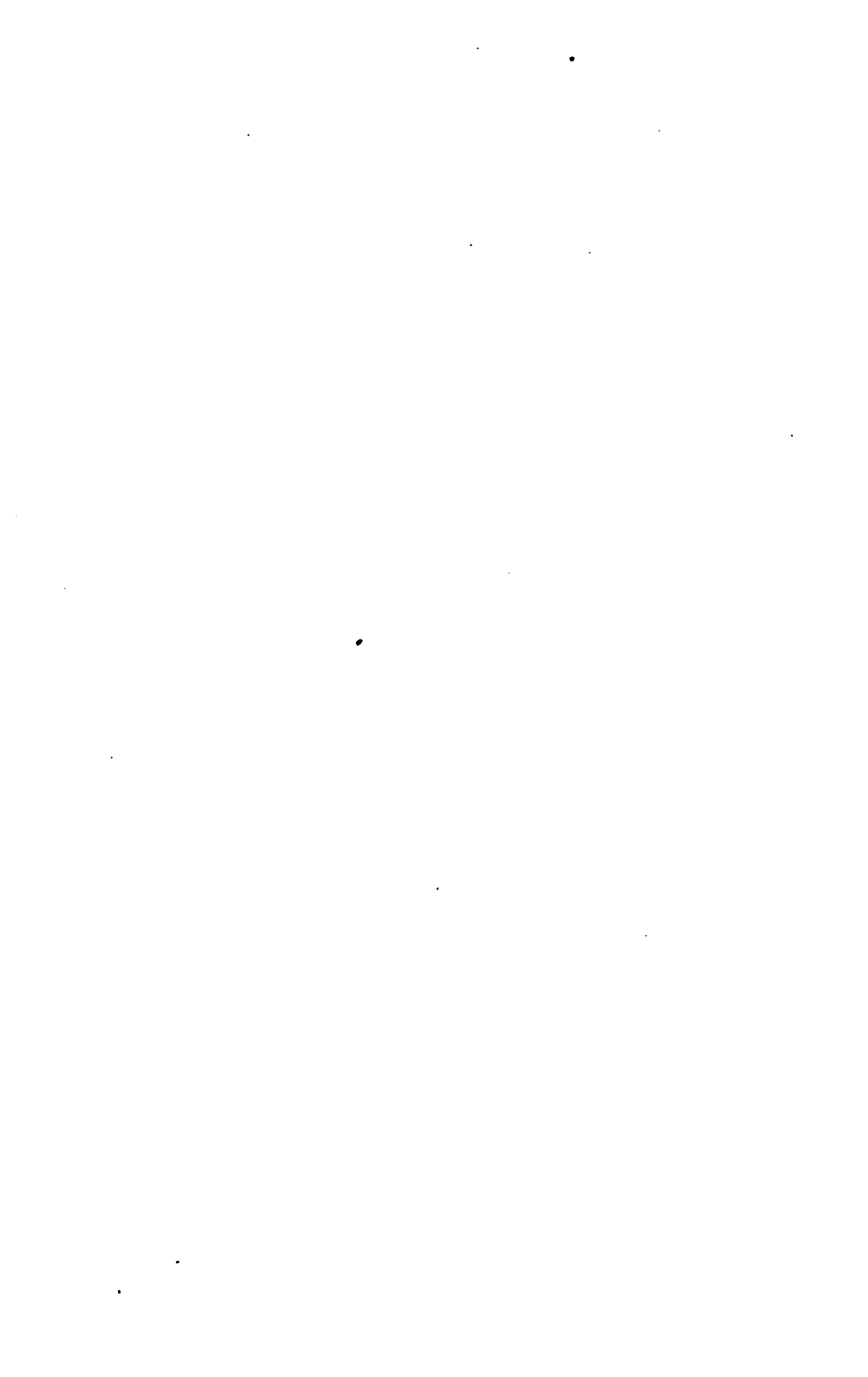
PREAMBLE, pp. 3-4.

THE CANONS OF ETHICS, pp. 4-13.

1. THE DUTY OF THE LAWYER TO THE COURTS. (1, 2, 4; iii, iv, vi.)*
2. THE SELECTION OF JUDGES. (69.)*
3. ATTEMPTS TO EXERT PERSONAL INFLUENCE ON THE COURT. (3, 16.)*
4. WHEN COUNSEL FOR AN INDIGENT PRISONER. (64; xviii, xxi, xxiii.)*
5. THE DEFENCE OR PROSECUTION OF THOSE ACCUSED OF CRIME. (14; xv.)*
6. ADVERSE INFLUENCES AND CONFLICTING INTERESTS. (37, 28, 24, 25; viii.)*
7. PROFESSIONAL COLLEAGUES AND CONFLICTS OF OPINION. (42, 49, 50, 48; vii, xiv, xvii.)*
8. ADVISING UPON THE MERITS OF A CLIENT'S CAUSE. (38, 35; xi, xix, xx, xxxi, xxxii. See also xxx.)*
9. NEGOTIATIONS WITH OPPOSITE PARTY. (46, 47, 51; xliii, xlii.)*
10. ACQUIRING INTEREST IN LITIGATION. (xxiv.)*
11. DEALING WITH TRUST PROPERTY. (40; xxv, xxvi.)*
12. FIXING THE AMOUNT OF THE FEE. (54, 55, 56, 58; xviii, xxviii, xxxviii, xlix.)*
13. CONTINGENT FEES. (57; xxiv.)*
14. SUING A CLIENT FOR A FEE. (53; xxvii. See also xxix.)*
15. HOW FAR A LAWYER MAY GO IN SUPPORTING A CLIENT'S CAUSE. (11; i, x, xi, xii, xiii, xiv, xl.)*
16. RESTRAINING CLIENTS FROM IMPROPRIETIES. (44.)*
17. ILL FEELING AND PERSONALITIES BETWEEN ADVOCATES. (31, 32; v.)*
18. TREATMENT OF WITNESSES AND LITIGANTS. (59, 30; ii, xiv, xlii.)*
19. APPEARANCE OF LAWYER AS WITNESS FOR HIS CLIENT. (21, 22; xxxv, xvi.)*
20. NEWSPAPER DISCUSSION OF PENDING LITIGATION. (19, 20.)*
21. PUNCTUALITY AND EXPEDITION. (6, 36; See xxxvi.)*
22. CANDOR AND FAIRNESS. (5; xii.)*
23. ATTITUDE TOWARD JURY. (60, 61, 17, 63; xlvii.)*
24. RIGHT OF LAWYER TO CONTROL THE INCIDENTS OF THE TRIAL. (33; x.)*
25. TAKING TECHNICAL ADVANTAGE OF OPPOSITE COUNSEL; AGREEMENTS WITH HIM. (45, 43; v, ix.)*
26. PROFESSIONAL ADVOCACY OTHER THAN BEFORE COURTS. (27.)*
27. ADVERTISING, DIRECT OR INDIRECT. (18.)*
28. STIRRING UP LITIGATION, DIRECTLY OR THROUGH AGENTS. (23.)*
29. UPHOLDING THE HONOR OF THE PROFESSION. (9, 65, 12; xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxvii, xxxviii.)*
30. JUSTIFIABLE AND UNJUSTIFIABLE LITIGATIONS. (15; x, xi, xiv.)*
31. RESPONSIBILITY FOR LITIGATION. (15; x, xi, xiv.)*
32. THE LAWYER'S DUTY IN ITS LAST ANALYSIS. (66; xxi, etc.)*

OATH OF ADMISSION, pp. 13-14.

* The *Arabic* numerals in the brackets immediately following the synoptic titles of the canons are cross-references to the compilation of canons as set forth in Appendix B of the 1907 report of the Association's Committee on Canons of Ethics (A, B, A. Reports XXXI, 681-684); the *Roman* numerals are cross-references to *Hoffman's Resolutions*, reprinted as Appendix H of the committee's 1907 report (*id.* 717-735).



TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
American Bar Association
HELD AT
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

September 3, 4, 5, 1919

FIRST DAY.

Wednesday, September 3, 1918.

The Forty-Second Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association convened in Huntington Hall, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, at 10 A. M., with George T. Page, of Peoria, Illinois, the President of the Association, in the Chair.

MORNING SESSION.

The President:

The meeting will come to order. I do not know why, but Boston always weeps when I come. I am convinced that the man who said Boston is dry was not acquainted with the facts.

Members of the Association, it is with great pleasure that I greet you. There are many things that I would like to say, but time will not permit. Therefore I proceed to perform the duty devolving upon me as President under the Constitution.

President Page then delivered his address.

(See Appendix, page 151.)

The President:

It is my honor and privilege to present to you a distinguished ex-Chancellor of Great Britain, Viscount Finlay.

The audience stood and greeted Lord Finlay with prolonged applause.

Lord Finlay:

Let me express my deep sense of the honor done me in inviting me to be present at this great gathering of the Bench and Bar of America. I appreciate it all the more because it has given me the privilege of listening to the inspiring address which the President has just delivered. The note of that address was duty, and I shall take back with me to the other side of the Atlantic a lesson which was never more needed than at the present day—the supremacy of duty and the necessity of subordinating everything to the discharge of those duties which are incumbent upon every man for the sake of the common weal.

We may reflect that the bar of America and the bar of England have both played no mean part in shaping the history and the destinies of their respective countries. When your President was referring just now to the terms of the Constitution my thoughts went back to that very great man, a member I am proud to say of my profession, Alexander Hamilton. It was said by one of his many biographers that there was something appalling about the lucidity of Alexander Hamilton's intellect. One is lost in admiration at the way in which, in face of jarring elements and difficult problems, he brought order out of chaos and left you a constitution which is a model for the world.

Here in Boston one's memory naturally turns to another man eminent as a lawyer, and still more eminent as a statesman—John Adams. One hundred and fifty years ago certain incidents occurred at Boston leading to the trial of a young officer, Captain Preston, and six soldiers, on a capital charge for firing on the crowd. These events are notable in themselves, for they played no small part in the history of that struggle on which both countries can now look back without a trace of bitterness. There is nothing more striking, nothing more dramatic, in the whole story of the nations of the world than the fact that the mighty republic which has grown out of those incidents one hundred and fifty years afterwards came over to Europe to take its part in the most gigantic war ever seen, to take its part this time in alliance with the mother-country—England and America side by side and in

defence of the liberties of the whole human race. Those liberties have now been triumphantly vindicated, and we may look back with no common satisfaction to the beginnings of those great events in Boston.

Those events are to an audience like this very memorable for another reason, they illustrate most singularly the fairness with which under the most trying circumstances justice is administered by all sections of the English-speaking race; they vindicate in a striking manner the professional honor of the bar in doing its duty under the most difficult circumstances. I quote from a great English historian of the eighteenth century:

“Captain Preston very advantageously applied to John Adams, who was rapidly rising to the first place both among the lawyers and among the popular patriots of Boston, to undertake his defence. Adams knew well how much he was risking by espousing so unpopular a cause, but he also knew his professional duty. In conjunction with Josiah Quincy, a young lawyer who was also of the patriotic party, he undertook the invidious task, and he discharged it with consummate ability. Judges, counsellors and jurymen acted bravely and honorably.”

That trial, and its result in favor of the accused, at a time when passion and prejudice ran high, will ever form a monument to the sense of justice of the race to which we of both nations are proud to belong, and of the high standard of professional honor which characterizes the Bar of the two countries.

Just before I joined the Middle Temple, there took place a memorable banquet in which the English showed honor to the distinguished leader of the French Bar, M. Berryer. Our ancient hall has been the scene of many functions of historic interest. One of the earliest recorded is that it was there that Shakespeare's “Twelfth Night” was acted before Queen Elizabeth. The most recent was in June last when the Prince of Wales was made a Benchler of the Inn, and made a speech which would have delighted the most critical audience. His presence in America appears to be giving as much pleasure here as it did on that evening in the Middle Temple. But that hall has never witnessed a scene more memorable than when the Bar of England met to do honor to the genius of the profession as embodied in their illustrious guest M. Berryer. It was on that occasion that Sir Alex-

ander Cockburn, then chief justice of England, vindicated the honor of the profession of which he had been so distinguished an ornament in eloquent words that dwell in the memory of all of us. "The advocate," he said, "wields the sword of the warrior, not the dagger of the assassin."

It is of great interest to me to remark that at this gathering in Boston in 1919, as at the meeting in Middle Temple Hall in 1864, the Bench and the Bar are so closely associated. In some countries the Bench and the Bar form separate careers. Those who aspire to the judicial office, and those who pursue the profession of the advocate stand apart. With us in America and in England, both branches are in the most intimate association, and the long list of judges attending this meeting affords ample proof that when a man goes on the Bench he does not lose his sympathy with the Bar. The Bench and the Bar are, indeed, one. They are branches of one great profession, and it is well for both and for the public that it is so.

The work of the Bar is indeed more interesting and exciting than that of the Bench. Lord Bacon declared that the talking judge is a tinkling cymbal; enforced silence may be irksome. On one occasion in the Court of Sessions in Scotland when the question was as to what career should be selected for a ward of court who had the misfortune to be deaf and dumb, after various suggestions had been made only to be discarded, Lord Young, then a member of the Bench, said with caustic humor: "Why don't you make him a judge—his deafness would be a great advantage to himself, and his dumbness a great advantage to everybody else."

The relations between the Judges of the Bench in England and those of the Bench in America have ever been most cordial. We recognize to the full the assistance which in dealing with points of difficulty is afforded by reference to the decisions of your great judges, like Chief Justice Marshall and Mr. Justice Story, whose commentaries are appealed to wherever English law prevails. I may say the same thing of the relations of the Bars of the two countries. I was still a young man at the Bar when Judah P. Benjamin came to England, and at once attained the highest position in the profession. I had the privilege of being present at the dinner given him before he left us. All rejoiced

at his success, and it never evoked the slightest shade of envy among those far his senior at the English Bar whom he had passed in the race. The Bar is, indeed, the most generous of all professions.

We live in an age of international arbitrations. I am sorry that Jacob M. Dickinson, whose brilliant advocacy of the other side in the Alaska arbitration I could not but admire, has been prevented from attending this meeting. I rejoice that Elihu Root, with whom I had the honor of breaking a lance in friendly tourney, is with us today and I venture to offer to him the tribute of admiration which all who know him cannot fail to render. It was also my privilege to meet Secretary Lansing in the conduct of the Atlantic Fisheries Dispute, and who illustrates the connection between the Bar and politics to which I have already referred. As my friend Judge Gray is not here, I may venture to say that he displayed as arbitrator in the case to which I have just alluded all those qualities of acuteness of intellect and fairness of judgment for which we look, and look not in vain, to the Bench, whether in England or in America.

I value it as a pledge of the bond of our common profession to take part in this Conference of the American Bar. We are two nations now linked, and I hope indissolubly linked, in friendship. Our profession is one, whether in America or in England; and I trust the members in either country will be ever animated towards one another by those feelings which such gatherings are so eminently qualified to foster.

There were insistent calls for Elihu Root from all parts of the hall.

Elihu Root, of New York:

I much appreciate the kindness with which you call for me. I shall not interrupt the carefully prepared program, to which it is necessary to adhere in order that the business of the Association shall be transacted, further than to say, first, that I deeply appreciate personally the very kind observation which has fallen from his Lordship's lips. I look back with the greatest pleasure to the examples he has mentioned of the true way in which to dispose of international disputes by the application of reason and law with considerate judgment to the determination of issues

that need no bloodshed that they may be ended. Democracy, the liberty, and unalienable rights of individuals, for which the struggle between England and America a century and a half ago was fought, and in which the liberty of England and America both won, those unalienable rights of individuals upon which democracy rests, are now subjected to a test more severe than ever before. I believe in the unity of truth and liberty. I believe that the atmosphere of civilization as a whole everywhere must be made an atmosphere in which liberty can live, or it cannot live anywhere, and I agree that the friendship and the united action of all the great branches of the English-speaking races, all the great branches from whose source came the rules of liberty and the system of law under which this people has grown so great, must be the safeguard of the democracy of the world.

We put into our Constitution the principles of civil liberty which Great Britain worked out through painful struggles for centuries. It remains for the forces on both sides of the Atlantic to see to it that in the solution of the serious questions now before us, those eternal principles shall be applied. God grant it.

Believe, my Lord, and say to the Bar of England upon your return, that under all the doubt and distressing confusion following the great war, notwithstanding all the disturbance of habits produced by that great struggle, America which in the war rose above all thought of ease and comfort in her loyalty to the principles of the British and American Constitutions, will preserve those inestimable gifts and make them the guide and guardian of her prosperity and liberty.

It is not by mere words that these great principles can be maintained, but I am sure I speak the thoughts and impulses of every member of the American Bar when I pledge to them our best devotion.

The President:

Here is another evidence that the instinct of the masses is much more accurate than the judgment of the individual. You all knew that there ought to be some proper and fitting rejoinder to the remarks of his Lordship, and you called them forth and got them from our eloquent member Elihu Root.

The Secretary's report was then read by Assistant Secretary Kemp, and was received and filed.

(See Report at end of minutes, page 90.)

The report of the Treasurer was then read, together with the certificate of the New York State Audit Company, and was further referred to an auditing committee to be appointed by the President.

(See Report and certificate at end of minutes, page 93.)

The Secretary presented the report of the Executive Committee which was received and filed.

(See Report at end of minutes, page 99.)

A list of nominees for membership in the Association reported favorably by the General Council was submitted and the nominees were all duly elected.

The Association then adjourned until 8 P. M.

SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday, September 3, 1919, 8 P. M.

The Association reconvened pursuant to adjournment, Ashley Cockrill, of Arkansas, presiding.

The Chairman :

The Executive Committee has endeavored to select for appearance on the program the best talent of our profession—tall trees that stand out in a forest of bold relief, overshadowing and topping the other timber. In selecting Dr. David Jayne Hill we have made eminent success. He is a diplomat, an historian and an author; a man educated not only in the United States, but in Paris and in Geneva; another college professor who some years ago gave up the business of teaching and has spent his time in the study of international law in Europe. He became professor of European diplomacy in a school of comparative jurisprudence and diplomacy in Washington. He is a man with a remarkable diplomatic career: Assistant Secretary of State, Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland; Minister to the Netherlands; Ambassador to Germany; Member of the Per-

manent Administrative Council of the Hague Tribunal; delegate to the second Peace Conference at the Hague; member of numerous historical and international law societies, noted not only as an historian, but as an author of works on sociology, socialism, philosophy, international law and diplomacy, many of them translated into foreign languages, and at present President of the National Association for Constitutional Government. I take great pleasure in presenting Dr. David Jayne Hill.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, of New York:

Those of you who were here this morning heard a very lucid and inspiring address from the President of this Association on Government. The American Government was the point of view. He was followed in a graceful and eloquent speech by Viscount Finlay who gave us the assurance of the community of thought and feeling and sympathy between the British Bench and Bar and the Bench and Bar of the United States. Then Mr. Root in very fitting terms most sympathetically extended the hand of welcome, hospitality and good fellowship to his Lordship. It is not unfitting, then, perhaps, that our own government and the legal relations between the two great English-speaking peoples having been discussed, I should ask you to think with me tonight in a wider field of applied legality. I shall ask you to think with me about The Nations and the Law.

In accepting the invitation with which I have been honored I have wished to speak not as a lawyer but simply as a citizen. Yet in what I shall have to say on this occasion it is to you as lawyers, lawyers as well as citizens, that I desire to speak because at this time more than at any other since the revolutionary movements of the eighteenth century, there is a widespread upheaval of established order accompanied by very radical demands for social change. Unlike that earlier revolutionary movement which was actuated by a general desire to substitute the rule of law for a régime of arbitrary power, the present movement tends to ignore and even to challenge the system of social order based on the fundamental principles of justice for which you as members of the Bar are the entrusted guardians.

Dr. Hill then delivered his formal address.

(See Appendix, page 171.)

Charles Evans Hughes, of New York, in response to insistent calls from the audience, said:

After the very eloquent, thoughtful address of Dr. Hill, I should not for a moment consider the possibility of intruding upon your attention any haphazard suggestions whatever. I think that the address that has just been made is so full of thought and significance at this time for the future welfare of our country that we should most carefully ponder it. The only prospect for an abiding peace in the world is that we establish the reign of the law where weak and great, powerful and small, may appeal to impartial tribunals and to legislation created by their claims for justice in a world which knows no authority but the authority of justice and conscience.

Assistant Secretary Kemp then read the list of persons nominated members of the General Council. They were duly elected.

(See list of General Council, page 133.)

Adjourned to Thursday, September 4, at 10 A. M.

THIRD SESSION.

Thursday, September 4, 1919, 10 A. M.

The Association reconvened pursuant to adjournment, Cordeño A. Severance, of Minnesota, presiding.

The reports of committees were then submitted as follows:

Committee on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law:

Francis B. James, of District of Columbia:

The report is in print; it deals with ten different subjects enumerated at length.

The committee asks the Association to adopt its recommendations on pages 13 and 14, excepting the second, and in lieu of that recommendation the committee asks the Association to recommit it and House Bill No. 402; and the eighth recommendation the committee asks to have passed in view of the fact that it will be fully covered by an amendment to the by-laws.

I move the adoption of our report as stated.

John Walsh, of District of Columbia:

In view of the fact that some objection has been made to the method of pleading by the Federal Trade Commission, and that substantially all the complaints since the organization of the Federal Trade Commission until the 15th of April, 1919, were drafted by me or under my supervision, I think, in view of the report of the committee, I should make some explanation in reference thereto. I severed my connection with the Federal Trade Commission on the 15th of April last. I think the report is open to the same objection that the committee makes with respect to the complaints of the Federal Trade Commission—that is, indefiniteness. The committee asks you here to say that the complaints are too broad and are indefinite, and you are asked to recommend to Congress a bill which shall direct the commission to make its complaints more definite and certain. In most instances they follow substantially the form adopted by the Department of Justice in complaints in suits in equity under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. It may be true that the complaints in reference to commercial bribery do make charges of commercial bribery in quite general terms, but I maintain that during the life of the commission only three motions have been made for bills of particulars, a matter of sound discretion in the court. The commission has not granted a bill of particulars, but if the respondent is surprised by the testimony of any witness who is called to substantiate the allegations of the complaint, an opportunity is given to the respondent to examine the witness at some future time. Then, after the Commission has put in all its testimony, the respondent is given ample time to prepare his case before putting in testimony. Thus, no injustice is done. If there is any merit in the objection at all, it can be only in those cases in which commercial bribery has been charged. Respondents who have been charged with commercial bribery very often come to the commission and ask the commission to tell them what its information is. If a man has the moral turpitude to indulge in commercial bribery, he has the moral turpitude involved in fixing witnesses. Consequently, it has been the practice of the commission not to let the respondents know what the testimony is to substantiate the complaint.

I do not think the Association should say that any of the complaints of the Federal Trade Commission are too general in

their character, unless you as lawyers have an opportunity to examine them. No such opportunity has been given you.

Francis B. James :

The members of the committee are the stout friends of the Federal Trade Commission, and the recommendation we have made is to remove a very serious criticism which has been made upon the procedure of the commission, and to restore confidence in the commission. Our criticisms of the complaints do not go to every allegation in the complaints they file. For example, it goes to the practice, in the first count usually contained in a commercial bribery complaint: they will say that the defendant during a period of two years past, has paid money to the employees of another corporation, and so on. There is no notice as to when he paid the money, or why or how he paid it. The respondent ought to be put upon notice of the character of the allegation before trial, and not have to wait for an adjournment. The respondent ought to have notice in advance; the allegation ought to be specific. Our criticism is to remove a well-grounded complaint against the procedure of the commission to the end that these complaints may be made reasonably certain.

John Walsh :

I move to strike out that recommendation in the committee's report to which I have referred.

The motion was seconded.

The motion to strike out the recommendation was lost, and the report was adopted.

(For Report, see July Journal, page 364.)

Committee on Legislative Drafting:

William Draper Lewis, of Pennsylvania :

For the last four years we have been at work on the Manual of Legislative Drafting which we have been directed by the Association to prepare. Our work has been interrupted by the war. We have completed about half of the manual. The principal work has been done by Ernst Freund, of Illinois, a member of the committee. I move the adoption of the following resolution :

"Resolved, That the Special Committee on Legislative Drafting be continued and directed to continue to prepare for submission to the Association a standard manual of legislation, and

the committee is hereby authorized to co-operate for the purpose with other organizations and individuals; and the committee is further authorized to continue any research pertaining to the improvement of the form of our statutory law and report the results of its investigation to the Association."

The committee has published as an Appendix to the Report a second tentative draft of the outlines of the manual for the purpose of receiving suggestions.

The resolution was adopted. The report was approved.

(For Report, see July Journal, page 416.)

Committee on Reports and Digests:

Edward Q. Keasbey, of New Jersey:

The committee was organized in 1894, and it has been making reports from year to year. It was suggested that at this meeting we should give a brief account of what we have done during the past years and what we hope to accomplish in the future. Our report is in print. The committee makes no recommendation. It suggests that it might be well to ask the various state reporters, the West Publishing Company and the reporters of the Federal Courts to form an association of some kind which should meet in connection with this Association, just as the attorneys-general of the country have met here in Boston. Therefore, if in order, I move that this Association invite reporters throughout the country to form an association which shall meet annually with us and discuss these matters.

The Chairman:

Under the rule the motion will go to the Executive Committee.

The report was adopted.

(For Report, see July Journal, page 462.)

Committee on International Law:

Charles Noble Gregory, of District of Columbia:

The report of the Committee on International Law is printed in full in the July JOURNAL. I move its adoption.

Everett P. Wheeler, of New York:

Circumstances since this report was drafted have changed very much. Permit me for a moment to call attention to one or

two important facts in our history which seem to have been overlooked. It is true, as the committee say, that our independence was declared in 1776, but it is equally true that the treaty with Great Britain in 1783 does not describe us as a united nation, but as thirteen independent nations, and the colonies and the states considered themselves as such. We did not become a united nation until our present Constitution. In reading the debates upon the adoption of that Constitution and the correspondence of Washington with his nephew (afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court), I find the same feeling in reference to that Constitution that was expressed in some measure last night and is more or less intimated as a query by the committee this morning; that is to say, the feeling that each state had what it wanted to maintain, its absolute independence.

Now that, it seems to me, is precisely our position in reference to the League of Nations. The Constitution of that League has been agreed upon by the delegates of all the Allies. It was not declared by the United States as something that we were going to impose upon the world. We were allied with other nations. We fought through a great war. We suffered immensely ourselves, and our Allies suffered far more. It seems to me that every soldier who gave his life in the fight, as my son did, cries to us now to make this a more perfect union. It is not complete. In a letter to his nephew Bushrod Washington, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court and then a member of the Virginia Convention, George Washington writes:

"A candid solution of a single question, to which the plainest understanding is competent, does, in my opinion, decide the dispute; namely, is it best for the States to unite? If there are men who prefer the negative, then unquestionably the constitution which is offered must, in their estimation, be wrong from the words 'We the people,' to the signature, inclusively. But those who think differently, and yet object to parts of it, would do well to consider that it does not lie with any one State, or the minority of the States, to superstruct a constitution for the whole. The separate interests, as far as it is practicable, must be consolidated, and local views must be attended to as far as the nature of the case will admit. Hence it is that every State has some objection to the present form, and these objections are directed to different points. That which is most pleasing to one is obnoxious to another, and so vice versa. If then the union of the whole is a desirable object, the component parts must yield a little in order to accomplish it. Without the latter the former is unattainable;

for again I repeat it, that not a single State, nor the minority of the States, can force a constitution on the majority. But admitting the power, it will surely be granted that it cannot be done without involving scenes of civil commotion of a very serious nature.

"The warmest friends and the best supporters the constitution has, do not contend that it is free from imperfections, but they found these unavoidable, and are sensible, if evil is likely to arise therefrom, the remedy must come hereafter. In the present moment it is not to be obtained; and there is a constitutional door open for it. I think the people (for it is with them to judge), as they will have the advantage of experience on their side, can decide with as much propriety as ourselves on the alterations and amendments which are necessary. I do not think we are more inspired, have more wisdom, or possess more virtue, than those who will come after us."

I appreciate the feeling of independence that prompts the objection to the League of Nations, yet it seems to me that loyalty to our Allies and loyalty to the cause for which we fought and the absolute necessity of putting some bound to the ambition of individual states, should lead us to adopt the constitution submitted to the Senate. I believe that when the committee gives more attention to the constitution of the League of Nations they will concur in saying that it is our duty and our privilege to enter upon that contract.

William V. Rooker, of Indiana:

Do I understand from the remarks of the gentleman that the report of this committee casts some reflections upon the League of Nations?

The Chairman:

Not at all. The report is simply a recital of certain facts with which I imagine most of the members here are familiar. There is no request made for definite action by the Association.

The report was then approved.

(For Report, see July Journal, page 386.)

Committee on Insurance Law:

Arthur I. Vorys, of Ohio:

The committee submitted with its report last year the fifth tentative draft of a proposed code to regulate insurance. The Association adopted the report, including the code.

The report was received and the committee continued.

(*For Report, see July Journal, page 384.*)

Council on Legal Education:

Henry Wade Rogers, of Connecticut:

The report of the Council on Legal Education does not make any recommendation, but the subject of the report is one of the most important which the Committee on Legal Education has brought to the attention of the Association. The report is unanimous.

The report deals with two matters. One of them, the matter of incorporation to enable the Council on Legal Education to perform the work devolved upon it by the Association. The other relates to the new Constitution which the Executive Committee has proposed to the Association.

The Council is the successor of the Committee on Legal Education created two years ago by the Association upon recommendation of the Committee on Legal Education in accordance with the recommendation passed by the Association of American Law Schools, and of the recommendations of the Section on Legal Education. It was created to do for the law school what the Council on Medical Education was created to do for the medical school. The work of the latter was fully explained.

The action of this Association in creating the Council on Legal Education was only taken after the subject had been fully presented, and the Association understood exactly what it was that the Council on Legal Education was created to do. We were expected to put the spotlight on the law schools of the United States. We were expected to classify the law schools of the United States. The powers conferred upon the Council of Legal Education were much greater than the powers possessed by the Committee on Legal Education.

Now I come briefly to say a word in reference to the proposed Constitution. It is well known that the leading law school men of the United States have not been in harmonious relations with the American Bar Association. For the past six years the Association of American Law Schools has not been holding its meetings in conjunction with the meeting of the American Bar Association. We hoped to bring the law schools into har-

monious relations with this organization. That was one of the objects in mind in creating the Council.

We were not asked to come before the Executive Committee when it adopted this proposed Constitution.

We believe that we understand the American law schools and the subject of legal education perhaps a little better than the Executive Committee. We call your attention to the fact that the law schools ask that the Constitution shall not be destroyed; that it be left as it is so far as the Council on Legal Education is concerned.

The attitude of the Association of American Law Schools and of the Section on Legal Education being as it is, the present Constitution ought not to be changed in so far as the Council on Legal Education is concerned.

The Chairman:

Unless objection is made, the report will be received and no action will be taken upon it until the discussion tomorrow of the new Constitution and By-Laws. It is so ordered.

(See Report in Appendix, page 264.)

Committee on Publicity:

Charles A. Boston, of New York:

The committee has no recommendations to make. It wishes you to understand that in a general way it has been doing everything to promote publicity. You will notice the fact if you have read the newspapers with the accounts of this meeting. It is due to the stimulus of energy originated in this committee. We have a periodical press that is not connected with the press agencies or the press associations who deliver daily news, and we have established a mailing list of about 1300 names, including the representative publications in every section of the English-speaking world and in every community of any substantial size in the United States, to the end that not only those periodicals which furnish daily news, but those which are of a more reflective character, such as magazine literature, may be adequately advised throughout the year of the activities of the American Bar Association.

The report was approved.

(For Report, see July Journal, page 454.)

Committee on Memorials:

The Chairman:

Members will rise and stand while that report is being read.

The members arose and remained standing during the reading of the report by Assistant Secretary Kemp.

(See Report at end of minutes, page 347.)

Committee on Finance:

The report was submitted by Frederick E. Wadhams, Treasurer, and was approved.

(For Report, see July Journal, page 383.)

Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure:

Thomas W. Shelton, of Virginia:

The committee makes the following recommendations to the Association:

(1) That every member of the Bar Association shall immediately request his Senators and Congressmen to assure a prompt and favorable report of S. 1214 from the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate without any material amendments.

(2) That a special committee be created, composed of a member from each state, for the purpose of obtaining an appropriation from state legislatures for defraying the traveling expenses, to the meeting of the Judicial Section, of one or two members of the court of last resort of each state.

(3) That the committee be authorized and empowered to appoint such sub-committee in the several states as in its judgment may be of assistance.

(4) That the committee be continued.

Let your Congressmen and your Senators know that you expect them to back up the lawyers in this work. I am not going into any particulars in reference to how the Supreme Court shall have these rules formulated because that will be done in an orderly and proper manner by the Supreme Court. We ask your help in two respects. First, we want you to pass a resolution which will authorize our committee to continue doing legally that which we have been doing for the past five or six

years without authority excepting possibly at the mandate of the President of the Association; and, secondly, we want you to adopt this resolution, which I now offer:

"Be it Resolved, That the Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure be authorized and empowered to appoint a sub-committee in the several states as in its judgment may be of assistance."

Henry W. Taft, of New York:

I move that the report be received and the resolution adopted.

The motion was seconded.

William V. Rooker:

I am opposed to this resolution. I am opposed to lodging legislative and political power in any judicial tribunal—

Thomas W. Shelton (interposing):

I withdraw it. That settles it.

(For Report, see July Journal, page 468.)

Comparative Law Bureau:

(For Report, see Appendix, page 262.)

Judicial Section:

Thomas W. Shelton:

The unselfish and patriotic interest being manifested by the attendance of judges—both federal and state—upon the meetings of the Judicial Section, is shown by the fact that they come although forced to defray their own traveling expenses. In a great majority of cases their meager salaries do not justify this outlay. Many judges whose participation would be of the greatest help are prevented from attending for this reason only. Their presence and counsel should be made certain. This cannot be done except through state legislative appropriations. Your committee earnestly hopes that a special committee may be created, composed of a member from each state, to present to state legislatures the merit and urgent need of such annual appropriations of from \$100 to \$250. This committee should represent the Bar Association in co-operation with the Chairman of the Judicial Section who has already instituted a campaign. Such an appropriation would be but a small premium to pay for insurance against diverse judicial opinions; for the promise of uniformity and for

the constant improvement in jurisprudence assured by an annual convention of appellate federal and state judges. Justice as well as liberty must be assured in America. Liberty was won only through the sacrifice and privations of war; justice can be achieved only by scientific, organized, vigilant and consecrated effort.

I offer the following resolution :

" Resolved, That a special committee shall be appointed by the President, to be composed of a member from each state in the union, who will take it upon himself to visit his Governor and his legislature, and such other persons in power in the state, and bring about the enactment of a law which will appropriate from fifty dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars or two hundred dollars for the purpose of paying the traveling expenses of one or two members of the highest Appellate Court in the state to these conferences."

The resolution was adopted.

Special Committee on Change of Date of Presidential Inauguration:

William L. Putnam, of Massachusetts:

The special committee appointed to see what can be done to shorten the period between the presidential election and the inauguration of the President considers that something should be done, but we have not yet worked out the details. It asks to be continued.

The Chairman:

It is so ordered.

Committee on Professional Ethics:

James B. Shearer, of Minnesota:

Heretofore your committee has approached the subject of Professional Ethics entirely from the standpoint of the Bar. We have not been permitted to receive very much assistance from the judges in the matter. We have not been placed in position to inquire of them concerning their contact with the subject from the point of view of the Bench.

Now the purpose of the suggested questionnaire is to get the judges to assist this Association by giving their views concerning the conduct and duties of attorneys, as viewed from the judicial

angle, and the most frequent violations thereof, with suggested remedies.

I move the adoption of the following resolution, subject to the approval of the Finance Committee as to the amount to be expended, viz.:

"Resolved, That a questionnaire be sent out to the Judges of the State and Federal Courts soliciting their views as to the infringements of the canons of professional conduct prevalent in their communities and requesting suggestions as to more efficient measures of dealing with such infringements."

The resolution was adopted.

(For Report, see July Journal, page 447.)

Committee on Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law:

Robert H. Parkinson, of Illinois:

The report of the committee shows that the bills referred to in the report of last year have been pending before Congress and regarded as especially menacing, failed to pass when that Congress expired. Resolutions have been introduced by Mr. Edson which your committee reported as inexpedient to adopt at this time. This refers to the subject of the Court of Patent Appeals that has been for many years before the Association. Two years ago, when our report dealt mainly with questions that seemed to us to be of more immediate importance, being of the opinion that it was not an expedient time in which to push that bill—when that report was stated, Mr. Edson criticised the committee for not having given more attention to that subject, and submitted resolutions of criticism asking that your committee be instructed to press this bill. Our report as it stood was approved. Last year your committee in response to these Edson resolutions reported against your instructing it to press before Congress this bill which had been left in suspense during the war period. The committee, having given special attention to that subject, unanimously reached the conclusion that it would be inexpedient and probably dangerous to press the bill at that time. Resolutions attacking the committee were again introduced and like the former ones were referred to the committee. All my associates on both of these committees have been lawyers of distinction in this branch of the practice of the law. The present committee,

like the last one, reached the same conclusion—that it would be altogether inexpedient for us under the peculiar condition that exists now in Congress and in public affairs and in this Association, to undertake to press this bill. Personally we have never in any manner, no member of the committee has, so far as I know, in any manner, done anything to obstruct what has been done by others. Whether right or wrong every member of the committee, last year, and this year too, was of the opinion that we would not be justified in bringing the matter before Congress.

The only question I desire to raise here is to report these resolutions with the recommendation that they be rejected. Instead of moving as I proposed to move, I shall make this motion. I do not want any of the gentlemen here to be asked to pass upon the intrinsic abstract merits of a Court of Patent Appeals on this short notice, and certainly I do not want any gentlemen who feel that they have in the past committed themselves in favor of that proposition to be called on to reconsider without more discussion than we can have now. I therefore move that our report be received and that its recommendation for the rejection of the resolutions referred to be approved—but with the distinct understanding that this body is not now expressing any opinion inconsistent with what it has heretofore expressed on the subject of the general merits of a Court of Patent Appeals.

The Chairman :

You have heard the substance of the report of the committee as stated by the Chairman and you have heard the resolution which has accompanied his statement. Is the resolution seconded?

The resolution was seconded.

Charles L. Jewett, of Indiana :

I desire to move an amendment. My judgment is that the majority of those present do not understand the matter. I therefore move to amend the motion to this effect: That the report of the committee be received and that its further consideration be postponed until the next annual meeting of the Association.

The motion was seconded.

Frederick P. Fish, of Massachusetts:

I should be very sorry to see that disposition made of this matter. In the first place, I do not take the slightest interest in the resolutions submitted last year as criticising this committee. I do not criticise nor find fault in any degree with the committee for its action of last year, which was simply to assert that in its opinion it was not wise for it to press this bill under existing conditions. But at the present moment I object strenuously to the report—although it is made by five of my very good friends, as eminent men as there are at the patent bar—because it distinctly disapproves this bill that is pending before Congress.

It would be a most serious national misfortune if this Association should, directly or indirectly, disapprove this bill. More than that it would be a most serious stultification of the action of this Association in the past. The bill is that there shall be a single Court of Patent Appeals to take the place of the present nine Patent Courts of Appeals throughout the country established by the Circuit Courts of Appeals Act.

Nine Appellate Courts cannot be of the same mind; they develop each its own spirit. That is inevitable. It is so in the state courts. A single Court of Patent Appeals will give us a uniform patent law, and its conclusion as to all questions of law raised in the first suit would be binding upon every court in the land. That is the spirit of the bill.

In 1902 this Association ordered its Patent Committee to report a bill to deal with that question, and it reported a bill in 1903, which was adopted by this Association and which has since been known as the American Bar Association's bill, and that bill went before Congress. And from 1903 until 1910, 1912, and 1913, this Association every year approved that bill and instructed its Patent Committee to do what it could to have it passed. I think if my brethren on that committee had known what was going to happen this fall and this summer, they never would have disapproved the bill. For this has happened: The Research Council of the United States took up the question of reform in the patent system in an effort to see what it could do to advance American industries, and it adopted the policy of approaching this subject from two points of view. First, to make the Patent Office a stronger, a safer, a wiser, and a more effec-

tive instrumentality; and, second, to deal with this other great question, the establishment of a single Court of Patent Appeals. The Research Council took the American Bar Association's bill, and that bill has gone into Congress this year for the first time for several years with that Research Council as its sponsor. There have been long hearings in which not only associations of manufacturers and associations of lawyers and associations of inventors and of Judges have appeared in support of the bill, but it has been developed that there is a general interest manifested in the bill.

All that I can say to you now is that the American Bar Association should not at this stage take any action, directly or indirectly that indicates that it is going to stultify itself by disapproving the bill that was fathered by the Association for ten or twelve years.

Now the motion of the gentleman from Indiana that this matter be put over until next year is not wise, and I hope he will withdraw it so that I can make this motion: In view of the fact that the bill for the establishment of a Court of Appeals, referred to in the report of the Committee on Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law, was originally prepared for and has been many times approved by this Association, I move that the report be referred back to the committee with instructions to report at the next annual meeting of the Association, what if any legislation is desirable in the direction of the establishment of a Court of Patent Appeals, with the reasons for and against the establishment of such a court.

I offer this motion as a substitute for the motion made by the gentleman from Indiana.

The Chairman:

Is the motion seconded?

Joseph R. Edson, of District of Columbia:

I second the substitute of Mr. Fish.

Charles L. Jewett:

I will withdraw my motion.

The substitute motion of Frederick P. Fish was adopted, and was thereafter substituted for the report of the committee.

(*For Report, see July Journal, page 440.*)

The Association then adjourned until 2.30 P. M.

FOURTH SESSION.

Thursday Afternoon, September 4, 2.30 P. M.

The Association reconvened pursuant to adjournment.

The President:

Report of the Special Committee on Classification and Restatement of the Law:

Hampton L. Carson, of Pennsylvania:

It will be observed that the subject matter referred to the special committee consists of two parts: First, Classification, and second, Restatement of the Law.

As to the first, the committee is unanimous on the desirability of a scientific classification of the law, and urges the advisability of a systematic consideration of the subject by the Association at as early a time as practicable, based on such plans as can be perfected, with the definite end in view of creating and establishing such a classification.

As to the second, the committee, deeming such an effort as entirely premature, to restate the law, refrains at this time from any expression of views. The subject of classification falls clearly within the purpose of this Association as stated in the first article of the Constitution, as follows:

"To advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice, and uniformity of legislation throughout the union, uphold the honor of the profession of the law, and cordial intercourse among the members of the Bar."

Scholars and jurists of all kinds have regarded classification as of the very essence of science, and its processes of analysis and synthesis constitute the highest form of investigation and expression. If the doctrines of the law should be so classified and arranged that each should be found in its proper place and

nowhere else they would cease to be formidable from their number. Sir Matthew Hale was the first of English jurists to apply the analytical method to the principles of British jurisprudence, but it was left to Blackstone to draw together by synthetic processes, the principles as ascertained by Hale, and thus create the first notable system of classification. Of Gladstone's work a continental jurist of distinction has declared:

"It may be boldly asserted that none of the modern systems of law can show such a rounded exposition on the whole as the English system presents in Blackstone."

Since Blackstone's day the law has fallen into confusion. The present needs of the profession are best stated in the words of Mr. Root in his annual address as President of the Association in 1916:

"We are approaching a point where we shall run into confusion unless we adopt the simple and natural course of avoiding confusion by classification. The problem of classifying and simplifying our law involves the need to carry to the great mass of lawyers, present and future, a comprehensive and discriminating understanding of the legal principles which form the thread of Ariadne for guidance through the labyrinth of decisions."

Without pausing to trace the stream of similar discussion through the past thirty years, it will be sufficient to quote the expressions of two eminent foreigners. Judge Karl von Lewinski, of Berlin, who delivered an address before the Association, wrote:

"It is clear enough that under the present circumstances your law must seem a desert without an oasis to the foreign jurist who has not the time to devote months to the study of elementary principles. The impression which he necessarily receives whenever he comes in touch with it is that of an impenetrable chaos. This is the more a matter of regret to me, the better I come to know the wonderful wisdom of your jurists stored in this now almost impenetrable mass of cases. These hidden treasures are too valuable to be the exclusive property of a few American lawyers. The mines should be opened also to the English and to the European Continental jurists. That is the only way to secure to them their proper place in the development not only of the Anglo-Saxon law, but also in the progress of general law principles of the international law and of the world's civilization."

His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, Minister of China to the United States, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn and the first Oriental admitted to the English Bar, wrote as follows:

"Some years ago in Peking, when I was entrusted with the enormous task of codifying the laws of my country and putting them in proper shape, I could not get a comprehensive work giving me a general idea of the laws of the United States. So you see if the work contemplated by you is carried through it will not only be useful to your countrymen, but to foreigners also."

It is clear that the work to be done involves the close and constant attention of men devoted to the best interests of the profession and qualified by scholarship and practical experience to give effective and authoritative form to a plan hereafter to be presented.

The committee, therefore, recommends that it be continued; that its membership shall be enlarged by the addition of four members, to be appointed by the President; that plans for a general conference of scholars and jurists to consider the subject as preliminary to a further report shall be submitted to the Executive Committee as to expediency and means.

The report as submitted is signed by Frederick W. Lehmann, Edgar A. Bancroft, Samuel Williston, James DeWitt Andrews, and myself, and I move its adoption.

The motion to adopt the report was carried.

(For Report, see Appendix, page 259.)

The President:

It would be wholly superfluous to say more about the speaker of the afternoon than to announce that he is Judge Elbert H. Gary—formerly of Illinois, now of New York, whom I present to you.

Elbert H. Gary then delivered his address.

(For Address, see Appendix, page 188.)

Special Committee on American Law of Courts Martial:

The President:

I may state that the Executive Committee directs the presentation of this report with the recommendation that it be sent back for such action thereon as the Executive Committee may

deem proper. This course has become necessary because great effort and much time in the taking of testimony and in hearings were necessary before a report could be formulated at all; and then the committee could not agree. It is the judgment of the Executive Committee that full and free discussion of the matter here, after presentation of the report, is desirable and will be beneficial.

Stephen S. Gregory, of Illinois:

There are two reports, a majority and a minority report. The report of the majority will be presented by Judge Bruce, and the report of the minority will be afterwards presented. If there is then an opportunity, I may like to be heard very briefly.

Andrew A. Bruce, of Minnesota:

There is no difference of opinion between the majority, the minority and even Colonel Ansell himself as to the basic facts; nor as to the defects in the present Articles of War which need to be remedied. There is a radical difference of opinion as to who in the main should be responsible for the government of and the discipline of the army.

Colonel Ansell favors a government of the army by a civilian judge-advocate or by a lawyer.

The minority report favors the government of the army by the private soldier.

The majority of the committee favor a government of the army by the military authorities but a government under the Constitution and under the law.

All agree that in many instances excessive penalties have been imposed; that an excessive and altogether unnecessary number of courts martial have been held; that in many instances the prisoner was not adequately defended; that there has not been a proper supervision of the courts martial, nor provisions made for a full preliminary investigation, nor have the commanding officers in many instances sufficiently realized, or at any rate impressed upon their subordinates, the fact that a large number of courts martial are a reflection upon the capacity for leadership of the officers as much as upon the lack of discipline of the men. All agree also that, due to the necessities of the case and the haste with which the army was raised and officered, many of the

officers and most of the men were entirely ignorant of the military law which they were enforcing or required to obey, and that there was a tendency even among those in high command to feel that military control knew no constitutional limitations. All agree, for instance, that the practice of sending back cases for a revision of the finding or of the sentence after a verdict of not guilty is absolutely unwarranted and absolutely unconstitutional.

And all parties agree as to the general nature of the remedies to be recommended to Congress and that these include the recommendation that:

There should be with each division, brigade, or perhaps regiment a thoroughly trained military lawyer, with the rank perhaps of a lieutenant-colonel, who should serve as a presiding judge of or as an adviser at all general and special courts martial and rule on all questions of law and evidence. A minor difference of opinion in regard to this officer is whether he should be merely an adviser of the court or whether his rulings, though subject to appeal, should be conclusive as far as the trial is concerned. That they should be conclusive is the opinion of the minority report, of Colonel Ansell and of myself personally, though my associates Mr. Conboy and Colonel Hinkley think they should be advisory merely.

In regard to this officer, however, and in regard to the powers of the staff or camp judge-advocate there is a radical difference of opinion which affects the whole government of the army, a difference of opinion, however, not between the majority and the minority report, but between both reports and Colonel Ansell. Colonel Ansell believes that no prosecution should be brought unless sanctioned by the staff judge-advocate and that the trial judge-advocate or presiding judge should have the power and duty both to impose the sentence and to remit or suspend it. Formerly the officers sitting on the court decided on the sentence and the commanding officers alone suspended it. The changes recommended would place the matter of military discipline entirely in the hands of the judge-advocates, and the military officers who have the lives of the army as a whole in their care and custody would be deprived of all authority to enforce their orders. It would make a government of the army by the lawyer, and not, what the majority report believes the system should be,

a government of the army under the military officers but yet a government under the law.

Further all agree that there should be with each brigade, division, and perhaps regiment, a thoroughly trained military lawyer with the rank at least of major, who should, when the prisoner has no other counsel that he rather desired, act as counsel for the accused. This provision would in a large measure meet the criticism that often the defendant is inadequately represented by some lieutenant or other inferior officer, who not only is ignorant of the law but is liable to be overawed by the superior rank both of the prosecuting judge-advocate and of the members of the court.

And there is likewise entire agreement that there should be an appellate tribunal in the judge-advocate general's office which should have all the powers of the ordinary Supreme Court in criminal cases; the only question at issue is whether the findings of this court should be conclusive or merely advisory to the President or commanding officer. Colonel Ansell thinks it should be conclusive and in this belief the minority report concurs. I am personally of the same opinion, though I think the finding should be issued in the form of an order by the military authorities. Messrs. Conboy and Hinkley think it should be merely advisory, and, that as the practice is almost without exception to follow the advice of the judge-advocate general's office, the point is not as important as it seemed. We all agree too as to the necessity of a more thorough investigation before any prosecution is brought, and the using of every effort to prevent delay and imprisonment in the guard house before trial, and all agree that the rights of the defendant in an ordinary criminal case in the civil courts should as far as possible be afforded to him in the courts-martial. All also agree that both officers and men should be more thoroughly instructed in military law and in the respective rights and duties of each party.

The main point of difference is whether privates should be allowed to sit upon courts martial in the case of the trial of their fellows. This practice is advocated by the minority report. For the reasons given in their report the majority do not favor the change, nor, as I understand it, does Colonel Ansell. The change, the majority think, would be disastrous to army dis-

cipline, bring about government of the army by the private soldier which has brought disaster to Russia and make it impossible for the commanding officer to enforce the regulations which are necessary for the protection of the men themselves.

The problem is to give the accused the fullest measure of justice, but at the same time to make it possible to make an army efficient, amenable to discipline and able to fight. This I believe cannot be accomplished either by a government by the private or by a government by the lawyer alone, but must be sought by a government such as the majority has recommended, which is a government by the military officers but a government under the law.

Julius Henry Cohen, of New York:

We lawyers who participated in the operation of the Selective Service Law know something of this matter. We worked under the direction of a man in whose thoroughness and efficiency we became confident. We ought to take this occasion of making clear that the Bar of the country feels the same way about General Crowder now as it did while they were engaged in the performance of their duties under the Selective Service Law.

Moreover the Selective Service Law was successful because it carried to the hearts of the American people the conviction that it was operated in fairness to the individual.

Rome G. Brown, of Minnesota:

Isn't it a fact that we should first hear from members of the committee, and then from Colonel Ansell before we listen to speeches from the floor?

The President:

Yes, I think that would be the proper order, but one member of this Association has just as much right to discuss this report as another. The Chair asked if there was any other member of the committee who wanted to discuss the report and there was no response, and then the Chair invited discussion from the floor.

Julius Henry Cohen:

Whatever system of court martial is devised it must be one that will operate in the same spirit as did the Selective Service Act; and that operated very efficiently; namely, if we are to

have a democratic army, it must be with recognition of the human rights of the soldier, and you cannot have the support of the American people for any kind of military procedure unless it recognizes and guarantees a system of fair play to the individual soldier. Whether or not we should have a jury of privates, it seems to me there is plenty of room for difference of opinion. At this moment, I could not form an opinion without careful consideration, but as far as the difference in the attitude between a private soldier drawn from the ranks and a trained military officer is concerned, it seems to me to be agreed in the report that the attitude of the soldier is that the matter of importance always is discipline and the matter of respect for the human rights of the soldier is secondary; and upon that score lawyers cannot have any difference.

Respect for the human rights of the soldier is quite as important as discipline wherever it may come up.

The President:

Colonel Ansell, do you wish to be heard?

Samuel T. Ansell, of North Carolina:

If you please: The effective and strong point made by Judge Bruce, the War Department, by whomsoever defends the existing system or believes that it is fundamentally sound, is this: That the fault is not in the system itself, but rather it is in the human agencies that have administered it. Speaking more concretely, the statement is made that such injustice as has been done during this war has been due to the use of inexperienced new officers as distinguished from the old-time, regular disciplined officers—the professional soldier. The facts of record contradict that statement. The facts of record show that the new officer, the volunteer, the national army officer, has been far more liberal in the administration of this lawless system as I hold—than has the old-time, regular officer. Let us look and see what the facts are. In the old-time regular establishment, there was an average for the last twenty years of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum of court martial for every man in the establishment. That is five and a half men out of every hundred men in the old-time regular establishment were subjected every year to general court martial, and 58,000 men out of 79,000 were subjected every year either to the

jurisdiction of a special court martial or a summary court martial.

Now let us see what the facts are with the new army. In the year preceding the armistice that army, taking a most liberal estimate, subjected only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of men to courts martial.

General courts martial are convened by officers of certain high rank—usually by men who command divisions or departments. All general court martial jurisdiction in the army of the United States, with the exceptions that you can count on your fingers, were jurisdictions that were presided over by officers of the old-time, regular army, the professional soldier, and not one single general court martial sentence could become operative as a sentence until it had received the consideration and the express written approval of this officer, who was a regular officer. It was the duty of that regular officer to cut down the sentence if he believed it ought to be cut down. If he did not cut it down, having the authority to do so, then he must stand responsible for not having done so.

These are the facts on the record, not matters of opinion by me. How then can it be said that the number of courts martial and the excessive sentences to which Judge Bruce referred are due to inefficient and inexperienced officers?

There were fewer charges preferred in the period of the war than were ever preferred in the old regular army during my twenty-five years of connection with it. Out of every hundred charges preferred by officers of the old army ninety-eight went to trial, and of every hundred that went to trial ninety-six resulted in conviction. Of every one hundred that went to trial in the new army the percentage of convictions—of course, it was too large there were eight or nine acquittals—there was the difference of 7 or 8 per cent.

As between the officer who has been trained under the system and the officer who has just been imported into the service from civil life, the officer coming from civil life has brought more of his capacity to get along with men without subjecting them to courts martial than the old-time, regular officer. Under the present system too much is left to the individual commander. Too much depends upon whether or not a man has the natural quality of leadership, which very few men after all possess. We would not need any law if every human being was perfect. We

would not need it if every army officer had the absolute quality of command over men. Judge Bruce says that we want a system of justice in the army controlled by commanding officers under the law. So say we all. Under the existing system the commanding officer is not controlled by law, and under the system that the majority of this committee proposes the commanding officer will not be controlled by law. Under the existing system the commanding officer's will and power are the law. The commanding officer can subject to trial by court martial anybody he pleases. There is not one word in the Articles of War that requires the slightest preliminary investigation. It is true that the orders of the War Department do provide for a preliminary investigation, but the orders of the War Department when they come to deal with the relations between the superior officers and the enlisted men are not the law that governs those relations. You cannot set up a system by the orders of the War Department and guarantee or establish rights in the soldier by mere order when the authority that issues that order can change it or modify it at will. I say this code does not require any preliminary investigation, and it is only a War Department regulation that does require it. Why are we so careful about the investigation of a charge that is made against a citizen? We do not want to subject a citizen to trial unless there is a *prima facie* case. Now, the commanding officer, so far as the military code is concerned, is authorized to try by court martial whom he pleases. This statute permits him to detail as the prosecutor whomsoever he likes, and every single question of law that may arise in the progress of a criminal proceeding is determined by the commander himself.

Look at the substantive articles themselves. They are highly penal. A soldier is tried by court martial not only for a military offence, but he is charged for offences against the general law of the land. Not a single definite punishment is prescribed by the statute. I ask you to look at the penal articles—forty-one of them.

Twenty-seven of them terminate this way:

“Whosoever shall be found guilty by a court martial of violation of this article shall be punished as the court martial may direct.”

Eleven of them terminate this way :

"Shall be punished with death, or such other punishment as the court martial may direct."

And the other two articles make death mandatory.

Is that a code of *law* in which Congress leaves it to a court martial to define the offences according to the customs of military law, and then award any punishment that they please?

The courts martial knowing that they are responsible to "the old man," as they call the commanding general, say :

"We will put the punishment high enough so that he can't come back on us, and he can reduce it if he wants to."

What can you expect when the Congress of the United States has said to courts martial: "We turn it over to you, you do as you please!" And the court martial turns it over to the commanding officer, to do as he pleases. Government under the law! Judge Bruce said: "Oh, yes, there ought to be a judge-advocate who is a lawyer and the commanding officer ought to ask him whether or not the charges are actually sufficient to allege an offence." If that lawyer says: "General, they have left out of the charge a specific element, of intent for instance, that is not there," Judge Bruce says it would be destructive of discipline if the commanding general were required to perfect the charges so that they do set out a legal offence.

One of the greatest difficulties has been due to the tendency of commanding officers to resort to courts martial for the most trivial offence, upon some mere suspicion. Is it unreasonable in any system of jurisprudence for a lawyer to say to the commanding general: "General, there may have been an offence committed here, but investigation has not been sufficiently thorough to reveal that there is a *prima facie* case here upon the proofs"? That is a question of law. Judge Bruce insists that the power of military command shall determine it. Is it not a question of law as to whether the court was properly constituted or not? Is it not a question of law as to the admissibility of evidence? Is it not a question of law as to whether this particular punishment is authorized by the statute? Yet the majority report says that even though it is a pure question of law it should be left to the military commander, who is not a lawyer!

It is said that to leave questions of law to a lawyer, to the judge empowered by Congress to be the judge of the law, rather than to this lawless and uninstructed power of military command will prove destructive to the discipline of the army. Then it must follow that discipline of the army cannot be maintained in accordance with law; that the justice that we get is such justice as in the last analysis the military commander in his judgment and discretion sees fit to give you.

Judge Bruce said that the committee had looked into very many cases, and that in many of them the accused had not been adequately defended. I think he suggested that they had not been well tried. I was in charge of the office of the judge-advocate general for the greater part of the war, and I say to Judge Bruce that 60 per cent of the cases have not been well tried. Notwithstanding he admits they had not been well tried, that they had not been well defended, nevertheless he had not found a case where he could say injustice had been done. Are you willing to substitute your idea of moral guilt for legal guilt? Assuredly, a man should be proved guilty under the law before he should be punished.

It may be, they say, that there has not been an adequate trial, that accused was not well defended, that the rules of evidence were violated, but we know he is guilty. You haven't heard that argument in the British Army since 1849 because it was overturned through the efforts of one brave British barrister.

In the majority report and in the minority report not a word is said about making this code a penal code, specific in the offences it denounces and the punishment prescribed. This Code of 1916, which the War Department says is a modern and liberal code, actually destroyed the one unwritten rule that we had with respect to evidence, which was that the rules of evidence as recognized by the criminal courts of the United States should be applicable to courts martial except where a statute had specifically provided otherwise. If you abolish the rules of evidence, if you let military men substitute for the rules of evidence their own inquisitiveness as to what they want to hear, I say then you can try any man, at any time, for anything whatever, and convict him.

The gentlemen who make the majority report say: "Oh, we want lawyers." Mind you, look at this system. It is the one

system that has in its keeping not only the liberty, but the life of every soldier in the army. Not one single lawyer is contemplated in this system. It is the one system of law, if it can be called a system of law, that does away with lawyer and judge. There is not a lawyer in the system, because there is no law in the system; there is not any law to determine who shall be tried, and there is not any law to determine the sufficiency of the evidence to make out the charge; there isn't any law to determine what the punishment shall be, and the only law is the will of the commanding general. Lawyers are just like any other human beings. When you are subjected to the power of military command you will do just what the military command tells you to do, you will do just what the soldier does. Let us see what it means to subject a lawyer to the power of the military commander. The General Staff Act, a statute enacted by Congress, subjects the judge-advocate general of the army, in the performance of his duties, to the chief of staff, the ultra-military man, the head of the military hierarchy! Look up the Act of 1903, and you will find that the judge-advocate general of the army is subjected to the "supervision" of the chief of staff of the army. Now, if the judge-advocate general is subjected to that kind of supervision, how much more subjected will the junior upon the staff of a major general in command be? He is dependent upon his chief for military advancement, just as the judge-advocate general is dependent upon the chief of staff for his office. He is appointed for four years, and the moment he becomes *persona non grata* to the chief of staff he must get out.

All this review that Judge Bruce talks about is extra-legal, made by order, can be abolished by order, and is already in the throes of disintegration, in my judgment.

Let us see how the system works. Here came the first four death cases from France. I say to you that you wouldn't have hanged a dog on those records. Yet General Pershing, and the division commander over there, said that the time had come when they had to make an example of these four young men. Why? They were mere boys; about nineteen years of age. Those records were in every respect bad, insufficient. Those records came to the judge-advocate general of the army. Now, I am not complaining about him, mind you; I am complaining

about the system that puts him in this predicament. He saw this insistence of the military commander upon the death of these four youngsters, and he said to the chief of staff: "Here are four cases in which the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Force has made a very earnest recommendation for death, and I think it would be unfortunate if the War Department did not present a unified front or a single mind to the President of the United States in support of the general. May I have an interview with you?" He had not recommended that these young men die then. Well, he had the interview with the chief of staff, and then came back and completed the review of those cases and recommended also that they die. The military hierarchy was lined up for the death of those men as an exemplary punishment on an insufficient record, on a bad record! And the judge-advocate general could not pass upon the record until after he had consulted the chief of staff, and then he recommended death.

Such a system is not controlled by law, but absolutely by the power of military command.

Robert Homans, of Massachusetts:

After practicing law for twenty years, and without previous military experience in command of troops, I sat as a summary court-martial officer for over a year. I also sat on half a dozen general courts. I had a prejudice in favor of our civil system before I went into the army. All I can say now is from my experience as a line officer, in this country and in France, that with one or two exceptions, it seems to me the system worked well, with justice to the soldier, and with credit to the service.

The commanding officer of troops, whoever he be, a lieutenant or a major-general, is from first to last subjected to the military law and to discipline just as much as any other officer or a private. The duty of an officer in command of troops is to provide for his men, to train them for action, and to see that they are fit for that duty. It is his duty, his responsibility, to carry all that through successfully, and he must ultimately be responsible for everything which concerns his troops. Now, he is a man of action; he is not a lawyer, although he is bound to decide questions of law sometimes; he may make mistakes, but still he is the

man that is held responsible. In my judgment, after my experience in the army, I think a general in command is going to decide questions honestly, with the best interests of his men in mind, feeling that if his men are not such as he desires, if they have not been well disciplined and well trained, that he will not have a command that will succeed.

George T. Weitzel, of Kentucky:

The preceding speaker, Major Homans, of Massachusetts, was a classmate of mine in college and law school, and during the late war both of us held temporary commissions in the army. If now our views on this important subject do not agree, it only goes to show that the question is not one-sided, and that men of the same training and experience may have an honest difference of opinion about it. Discussion, and exchange of views, and the bringing to bear of enlightened public sentiment afford the best prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the wide-spread and serious complaints against our present court-martial system.

I served two years in the late war as a judge-advocate in the trial and review of cases, and I also served as a lieutenant-colonel on the general staff, war plans division, which had something to do with the formulation of policies. I think every civilian lawyer who went into the military service was at the outset very much impressed with the administration of military justice as being not exactly a square deal to the average enlisted man. The reason for this the civilian could not at first comprehend. The lawyer, as you know, is inclined to be modest, and he thought at first that there was something in the point of view of the army officer which he did not quite understand. On that account he was willing to hold his peace. It developed in the course of his experience that the real reason for this difference in the point of view was—and I think it the fundamental difference between the majority and the minority reports—whether the court-martial system should be administered primarily to maintain discipline or whether it should be administered to do justice. My own opinion, based on experience in the army both as an enlisted man and as a commissioned officer, is that the two are not necessarily incompatible, and that on the contrary, discipline in its best sense, especially among citizen-soldiers such as constituted

our army, can be maintained at its highest standard when, and only when, the men who compose our army and who are drawn from all elements of the community feel and are convinced that the same even-handed justice prevails in military as in civil life.

The recent report of the special board of army officers appointed by the War Department represents the view of the professional soldier that the court-martial system should be administered so as to maintain discipline. The average regular army officer is inclined to be impatient with the administration of law; he is inclined to shirk somewhat the duties that devolve upon him as a member of the court martial. He feels that his only duty is to drill soldiers and build up a fighting machine. Questions of law and justice do not appear to him to have any practical significance. As a private in the Spanish War it was my observation that identically the same things happened with reference to the medical department. The average regular officer was inclined to be very impatient of all rules relating to sanitary requirements. The result, though, of our experience in that war, caused an almost universal demand by press and public that our medical system should be reformed, the general idea being that a man who was incapacitated by illness or by wounds became not only eliminated from active service, but was also a great detriment to the rest of the army. Now identically the same thing holds true with reference to the law side of the army. Every man who has once been brought before a military tribunal, and especially if convicted, is practically eliminated from the effective military forces. No one will deny that there has been an enormous and an unnecessary number of court-martial cases. The result has been, in many instances, not only that injustice may have been done the individual, but also that the army as a whole has suffered a loss of morale and efficiency.

It is from this point of view of the public welfare that the question should be studied, as well as from the point of view of the individual. The time is too short to discuss what proposals should be made in order to reform the system, but there is just one point that was suggested to me by the remarks of a preceding speaker. He mentioned that you were all well acquainted with the working out of the Selective Service Law. I think it may be

said without doubt that the success of the administration of the Selective Service Law was due to the fact that it was administered by civilian authorities. The solution of the present question, and it must be solved, if not now at some future time, will be not by arbitrary methods but by the good common sense of American citizens.

Charles L. Jewett, of Indiana:

What I am especially concerned in is that the American Bar Association shall not be misled into hasty action. The matter is not imperative or pressing enough for levelheaded men to be carried away by impassioned arguments, on one side or the other. I sat here while Judge Bruce spoke, and then listened to Colonel Ansell. While Judge Bruce was talking I was like the average juror. I felt that he had the right of the case. Then while Colonel Ansell was speaking, I reversed myself. Now I am, as I suspect most of you are, in a beneficent state of doubt as to which has the right of this question. While I have for many years been a member of the Association, I was once a soldier; I was a colonel judge-advocate, commissioned as such by President McKinley, and assigned to duty in the Philippine Islands. My comrades and I followed that flag 17,500 miles to the place where we performed our duties, a place where it is now Friday forenoon instead of, as here, sunset on Thursday afternoon. I am not in sympathy with the attitude expressed in either of these reports. I say that a sufficient answer to any agitation about military law is the glorious victory that our troops have won across the seas. It will be time enough to make changes in our military law when some emergency shall arise—when the war that Judge Bruce predicted, and one of the wars that I confidently expect, shall arise on the world's horizon. These reports go to the extent of dealing with the summary court martial. I say to you that the most beneficent thing in the administration of military justice or discipline is the summary court martial.

I became the Superior Provost Court of the Philippine Islands, and held in the great palace where a magnificent painting of the Queen of Spain and the Spanish Lion with his paw upon the Globe hung upon the wall. There I held the biggest courts mar-

tial ever held in the history of man. They offered me the assistance of a judge-advocate, but I said: "No, I am a lawyer myself, and I don't want any lawyers here either prosecuting or defending." I had no juries. I construed, in view of the hot weather, the regulation that an officer in a military court must wear his side arms, that I could hang my sword scabbard on the back of the seat and lay the naked sword on the table. One day I tried and convicted over fifty natives or inhabitants of the island, men of all the nations of the South Seas, and men that came from all over, from Scotland to Samoa—

The President (interposing):

Your time has about expired.

Charles L. Jewett:

Is my time up?

The President:

There will be another summary court martial in about two minutes. So it is pretty nearly up.

Charles L. Jewett:

Well, I couldn't say what I want to in two minutes. But the story was rather interesting.

The President:

How long will it take to tell it?

Charles L. Jewett:

I was going to say that there was a summary court martial there every day, and the first man that was tried was a Chinese. When he entered the room and he saw my bare sword lying on the table he fell on his knees thirty feet away from the table and crawled on his knees to receive his sentence of decapitation. Of course, I didn't do anything of the kind. The truth is we had a very turbulent population, and we had to try hundreds of them by court martial. Indeed, we turned out 790 unfortunate victims of Spanish delay from the prison in two days, some of them in chains, and my summary courts martial about filled up all the available vacancies left by those released.

Do not let the American Bar Association, by the approval of either report at this time, go upon record as doing to the army what is being done all over the country—criticising it, and every officer whether he be high or low. I understand that there is a possibility that the police here in the city of Boston may strike. There is this unrest all over the country. The thing to do is to see to it that sound military discipline prevails, and trust to American citizens, honorable men, who go to make up our great army, both enlisted men and commissioned officers, trust them in the course of time to modify anything that may be found to be objectionable in its enforcement.

John Hinkley, of Maryland:

I am one of the members of this Committee on Military Law, and united in the majority report. I want to emphasize one or two points. The first is that the army has got to function, has got to do its work, has got to fight, and has got to obey orders, when the courts are out of business. The nice balancing of questions of evidence, the raising of nice points of law, are right in themselves, they accomplish justice; but they must not be allowed to prevent the discipline and the instinctive obedience necessary in order that an army should fight.

Now, what is the proposition before us? We have heard from Colonel Ansell about the military hierarchy. He said that there were five per cent of the men tried by courts martial. He did not say how many desertions there were in the same time. The same man is often court-martialed many times. But the proposition is that the law officer shall be superior to the commanding general; that the commanding general shall obey and accept the opinions of the law officer. Our committee heard some sixty witnesses. I heard the testimony of every witness. The testimony was that the commanding general does accept the opinion of his judge-advocate in all but a trifling number of cases.

This matter comes down to a question of whether the enlisted men are to participate in courts martial. That spells Soviets. If we put the enlisted men on the court martial, then we say that the enlisted men are to determine whether soldiers shall be disciplined for military offences. Either the jury system or the mixed court-martial system puts the discipline of the army in the hands of the enlisted men to control it. I cannot see how

we can approve this proposition. It sounds very well to talk about a jury of peers and about the jury system, but practically the army must be taught instinctive obedience. The court-martial system is not the harsh and cruel system that it has been represented as being. There are several things that a man gets in the army court-martial system that he does not get in civil law. In the first place, in the preliminary examination the defence is investigated as well as the prosecution. The accused gives the names of his witnesses. The investigator hears both sides instead of only one side, as in the case of a grand jury. Then, in addition to that, the case is thoroughly gone over by a staff judge-advocate. He reports to the commanding general and his recommendation is accepted in practically every case. After that investigation has taken place and the commanding general has decided, on the advice of his judge-advocate, that the accused shall be brought to trial, the case is set down for trial, and the trial is had before a body of officers. Those officers are taken from various ranks. They hear the case, and it takes a majority to convict. In the event of conviction, the proposed sentences are written out, and the officers vote on these sentences, voting first on the lightest sentence proposed. This system, as appeared from the testimony of witnesses before us, is not the arbitrary system that it has been pictured to be. If carried out properly and in the spirit of the regulations and in the spirit of the Articles of War a man gets a fair trial.

Now we recommend a number of changes for the purpose of perfecting the system. We have recommended that the prosecuting officer be a different officer from the judge-advocate and that has been done. We have recommended that the investigation be carefully provided for by law, and that has been done. We also have recommended that the judge-advocate's opinion shall be given on the evidence. But we do not favor the trial of military offences by enlisted men.

Thomas J. O'Donnell, of Colorado (interrupting) :

I move that the further consideration of this matter be postponed until the evening session when we can have more time.

The motion was carried.

(For further discussion on Courts Martial, see page 70.)

The Association then adjourned until 8 P. M.

FIFTH SESSION.

Thursday, September 4, 1919, 8 P. M.

The Association reconvened pursuant to adjournment. Paul Howland, of Ohio, presiding.

The Chairman:

The first business tonight is an address by Robert Lynn Batts, of Texas, on "The New Constitution of the United States." Until two weeks ago Judge Batts was a member of the federal judiciary. He resigned; and now he comes to us as a member of the Bar. It is my very great pleasure to present him to this audience.

Robert Lynn Batts, of Texas, then delivered his address.

(See Appendix, page 208.)

Committee to Suggest Remedies and Propose Laws Relating to Procedure:

Everett P. Wheeler, of New York:

I am glad to report that in the last Congress a bill which we recommended was passed and received the approval of the President.

I shall ask Mr. O'Donnell, a member of the committee, to give you a very brief account of the work of the committee. Our aim has been, according to that of our English ancestors, in a method which we thought would be most successful, not to attempt a codification of the whole system at a stroke, but to go on step by step correcting this abuse, cutting off that overgrown or decayed branch. The Executive Committee called attention last winter to great confusion in the federal statute, and in its interpretations as to the removal of causes from state to federal courts. Some critics say that the Supreme Court itself has not been consistent. It behooves us to set about reforming this condition. The Conference of Bar Association Delegates has been considering the subject. We have had great assistance from John B. Sanborn, of Wisconsin, and from Charles A. Boston, of New York. We want the aid of every one who has had any experience in this line.

We desire the aid of the Association to defeat a bill that is pending in Congress, the purpose of which is to limit the power

and prerogative of a judge in the federal courts in jury trials. It seems to the committee that a judge should not be simply a stakeholder, as it were. He should not simply sit still and look on indifferently, but should retain the right to charge the jury on questions of fact as well as of law, leaving the decision on the facts to the jury. The bill I mention has been introduced and has passed the House. We should oppose it in the Senate. The attitude of the Association heretofore taken in opposition to that bill was right and proper. We must use all of our endeavors to bring about its serious consideration in the Senate from our point of view.

Thomas J. O'Donnell:

Mr. Wheeler has well stated what is contained in the report. I will read the concluding lines of Section 269, which was adopted by Congress with some amendments after it had been supported by the Association for twelve years:

"On review the court shall give judgment, after examination of the entire record before the court, without regard to technical errors or defects or to exceptions which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties."

Twenty-six states have adopted laws containing the same principle. The committee hopes to be able to report at the next meeting a bill to relieve the confusion which exists and the expense which occurs on account of the impossibility of ascertaining what the decision of the federal court will be in any particular jurisdiction with respect to the right to remove a cause from the state court to the federal court. No action is requested on the present report.

The Chairman:

The report will be received.

(For Report, see July Journal, page 453.)

Committee on Uniform State Laws:

George B. Young, of Vermont:

The report shows the work done by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. It has been printed. I will only take time to present that part containing recommendations.

The committee approved last year a Uniform Act on the Law of Conditional Sales, and a Uniform Act on Fraudulent Conveyances. It recommends that the Association adopt the following resolutions:

"1. *Be it Resolved*, That the act to make uniform the law of Conditional Sales, heretofore approved and recommended by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, be and is hereby approved by the American Bar Association, and recommended to the various states, territories and insular possessions for enactment into law; and,

"2. *Be it Resolved*, That the act to make uniform the law relating to Fraudulent Conveyances, heretofore approved and recommended by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, be and is hereby approved by the American Bar Association, and recommended to the various states, territories and insular possessions for enactment into law."

The motion was carried.

(*For Report, see July Journal, page 481.*)

(*For copies of Acts see Appendix, page 332.*)

Committee on Courts of Admiralty:

George Whitelock, of Maryland:

The report was printed early in August. Two matters have since come to the attention of the committee, and have been added by amendment. The report as it stands deals with four subjects.

I read the resolution which the Association is asked to adopt:

"*Resolved*, That the committee be continued, with like powers as heretofore, and with directions to carry out the views of the Association concerning the proposed death statute for the Courts of Admiralty, and the proposed law to permit suits against the United States for injuries caused by vessels belonging to the United States; and with power to investigate the proposed legislation concerning the priority of lien and foreclosure of mortgages on vessels, and to take such action on said legislation as the committee may deem expedient."

The first two bills which I have mentioned are in line with the policy already declared many times by the Association. The third bill has come to our attention since coming here, and the committee asks leave to investigate it.

The fourth matter is the proposed revision of the admiralty rules. There has been no revision of them since 1844. Our

committee was invited to co-operate with a Committee of the Maritime Law Association in a revision for submission to the courts.

I move the adoption of the resolution which I have read.

Thomas J. O'Donnell:

I call attention to the fact that at the meeting of the Conference of Bar Association Delegates attention was called to the fact that probably there would be legislation to give admiralty courts jurisdiction over the navigation of the air. It seems to me that the proposition is one worthy of consideration. I rise merely to call Mr. Whitelock's attention to it, and to ask whether the committee has given the matter any attention?

George Whitelock:

The committee has not given it any attention thus far.

Thomas J. O'Donnell:

Then I may inquire whether it would be agreeable to the committee to take up the matter?

George Whitelock:

Quite so. The committee is obedient to the behests of the Association.

Thomas J. O'Donnell:

I move as an amendment to the resolution that the committee be requested to give attention to that matter.

George Whitelock:

On behalf of the committee, I accept the amendment as part of the original resolution.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

(See Report in Appendix, page 257.)

Committee to Oppose the Judicial Recall:

Rome G. Brown, of Minnesota:

The report with the recommendations has been printed. The committee was originally formed to oppose the recall of judges, and while we were working on that there loomed up the fallacy

of the recall of judicial decisions. Thereupon the scope of the committee was extended. After we had combated these two fallacies with marked success, there arose allied measures growing out of the same source, and all having the same object in view—to establish a socialistic régime, anti-constitutional and revolutionary.

We had worked against these measures, and had carried on the fight up to the year 1917 under the authority and with the approval of the Association. Then during the three years of the war we found that there were other allied measures, growing out of this same source—measures which had been agitated for a long time, but which then became more strenuously agitated. They were all anti-constitutional and socialistic in their nature, and tended to overthrow our form of government. We fought these measures. The result was, in the minds of some people, even members of the committee, that in fighting these revolutionary and anti-constitutional measures we might be considered somewhat outside the scope of the duties of the committee as originally laid down. In these years of unrest, with the readjustments and the reconstruction following the war, we felt the necessity greater than ever of combating these anti-constitutional and revolutionary movements and cults, and we have striven to meet this emergency call upon the American Bar.

Our report is simply, in substance, the recommendation of a resolution by which this committee shall be authorized and urged to continue its opposition to these pernicious movements, and our report gives the reasons. I wish it made a matter of record that, while a large majority of the committee agree with the reasons as formulated by myself, there are some reasons given to which certain members of the committee do not care to subscribe. So far as the record of the Association is concerned by this vote the Association does not commit itself in any respect, or commit the members of the committee, to the reasons stated in the report, although personally I wish you all to understand that I stand by them all. Some ten or eleven members of a committee of fifty suggested that the resolution as originally drawn covered too much. So we got together in an endeavor to find out what we had in mind, and we determined that the committee should be authorized to continue its fight against those

revolutionary and unconstitutional measures which are embodied sometimes under the name of socialism, sometimes under the name of communism, sometimes under the name of Bolshevism or I. W. W.ism, but all have for their object the overturning of our government and institutions and the substitution of a new form of government, not a government by law, but purely a government by men. The committee having agreed upon that plan, it took but a short time to formulate the resolution which I read and now move its adoption:

"Resolved by the American Bar Association: That we continue our organized opposition to judicial recall and to allied measures by maintaining our special committee for that purpose;

"And be it Further Resolved, That, as we have condemned judicial recall, whether in the form of recall of judges or of judicial decisions, as steps to a socialistic disorder, and through our special committee have waged a successful fight against these fallacies of judicial administration, so we condemn socialism, under whatever disguise of name or doctrine advanced, as a menace to those rights of the individual, to those industrial and social institutions, and to that Republican form of government, for the safeguarding of all of which our constitutional government was established and has been maintained; and that the special committee of this Association, the Committee to Oppose Judicial Recall, is hereby urged, as part of its opposition to judicial recall and to allied measures, to continue its campaign of education against the subversive doctrines of socialism."

There is no idea in this recommendation that the committee is to be more than one of the means by which the Association is to fight the revolution now threatening throughout our land; but we have naturally drifted into that work. We have an organization composed of one lawyer from each state, and by consulting together we keep in touch with the situation throughout the country. It is our object to organize not at the expense of the Association, but to organize in each state so far as it becomes necessary associations to fight this revolutionary movement which means in the end a Bolshevism as bad as that in Russia. We want to show to the wage earner that he is protected in his individual rights and property, and to make him understand that these rights can only be preserved to him under our present form of government. We want to send out capable trained men to teach the wage earners. In Minnesota we have a voluntary committee

of citizens who have subscribed funds in order to put into the field speakers to teach the wage earners through the state the elementary principles of our government and to show to them the safeguards that our present form of government surrounds them with.

William Draper Lewis, of Pennsylvania:

I think that we all sympathize with nearly everything that the Chairman of this committee has said. I do not think there are any of us who are socialists or revolutionists. Of course, we don't want socialism in this country. I don't want it as I understand it, and I don't think any one here wants it as he understands it. But I do not think we should find if we all got together that we always agreed exactly as to what is a revolutionary measure and what is not, and unfortunately this resolution is so worded that if we adopt it we are practically giving a charter to this committee to condemn any and every measure proposed, legislative or otherwise, which they in their wisdom regard as revolutionary or socialistic. Now that is something that I do not think we ought to do. It would be establishing a bad precedent. Let me give a specific illustration: Do you want this committee to condemn such a measure as the nationalization of railroads? It is within the province of this Association to condemn any such measure, but it is not within the province of the members of the Association gathered in this room to give to this committee, or to any other committee, the right to select the measures which they propose to condemn. Those of us who have been interested in any piece of constructive social legislation know that such legislation, good, bad and indifferent, is always fought on the ground that it is subversive of the constitution, that it is an attack on our institutions, that it is revolutionary. The Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Child Labor Acts, the Acts Limiting the Hours of Employment of Men, Women and Children, have all been fought on that ground. You should not put into this committee's hands the power to oppose legislation of that character, or any other character. For instance, there is perhaps in this room more than one man who, like myself, is on a committee to investigate the subject of health insurance among wage workers. If various commissions appointed in the different states bring in compulsory health insurance laws it might be

fairly claimed by many that they were revolutionary and socialistic. It would be entirely within the province of the Association to condemn such laws and appoint a committee to fight them. But we should not give this power now to this committee.

What this Association did originally in appointing this committee was wise. We had before us one of the worst propositions ever presented to the American people, the recall of judges; and we appointed this committee to fight that proposition, and the committee did it and did it well. Now if there is any other definite proposition that is urged in such a way that it is believed that this Association should take action upon it, let that proposition be brought before us and we can act upon it, and if we choose can give the committee power to defeat it. But do not let us go to the extent of giving *carte blanche* to the committee to fight anything and everything that in their opinion may be revolutionary. Let the committee continue without the passage of the last part of this resolution their good work in educating the people in respect of the Constitution of the United States and assuring them that it is a sufficient safeguard of the liberties of the people.

I move that the second part of the resolution that has been read be stricken out.

J. Crawford Biggs, of North Carolina:

I second the motion.

The Chairman:

The Chair understands Mr. Lewis' motion to be in the form of an amendment to strike out the last part of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Minnesota, beginning with the words "And be it further resolved." Are you ready for the question?

Thomas J. O'Donnell:

May I suggest to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that from what he has said it does not appear that he is opposed to all that portion of the resolution which he has moved to strike out, and that the purpose expressed by him would be accomplished if he confined his motion to the last few words of the resolution commencing with "and that the special committee of this Association."

William Draper Lewis:

I shall be very glad to accept Mr. O'Donnell's suggestion. I wish there were time to revise this entire resolution—even to make stronger some of the first part of it. However, with that last part stricken out I cannot see that the committee would have the direct power to take positive action on any definite provision without first referring it to the Association.

Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia:

I move as a substitute for the resolution and the amendment that the whole matter be referred back to the committee to whip into proper shape.

The substitute was carried.

(For final resolution, see page 89.)

(For Report, see July Journal, page 409.)

Committee on Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law:

The report of the committee was received and filed.

(For Report, see Appendix, page 277.)

The President then resumed the chair.

The President:

Is there anyone who wishes to discuss the courts martial matter further?

Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia:

I am another relic of the Spanish-American War. I commanded troops, but only in the United States. I had no experience comparable to that of the splendid young men who have recently come back from the World War, some of whom have spoken to you, but I had much to do with military discipline.

This large subject cannot be discussed in ten minutes and I confine myself to two of its phases. There is, there always will be, there always must be, a fundamental difference between officer and man. In times of peace in the regular army the line is more sharply drawn and is almost a straight line. With the citizen army of 4,000,000 men, which we are now demobilizing,

there were many men of the officer class in the ranks, and unfortunately there were among the officers a few whose only proper place was in the ranks. Here the difference was not so great, the line not so straight; the jogs in it were few.

It is not so much difference of personal characteristics, as it is that they are affected by the difference of individual environment, a difference in education, a difference in point of view. We all know that the great difficulty in this war was not to get enlisted men, but that to get officers; to find the material and to lick it into shape. The enlisted man as a rule is not competent to perform the duties of an officer. The enlisted man is not educated, is not trained, to sit on a court martial and pass upon the important questions which arise and which those courts must pass upon. You will all remember the incident of Sergeant Jasper, who raised the flag at Fort Moultrie in our Civil War, and who for his gallant deed was offered a sword and a commission. He accepted the sword, but declined the commission, declaring that he was not qualified to accept it. Courage, bravery, patriotism, are not the only qualifications for an army officer. Many splendid officers taken out of the ranks of the old regular army and commissioned in this world war did not make a success as officers. Every man here can doubtless recall the case of employees promoted beyond their real capacity and who have actually suffered from the kindness sought to be done to them.

The fundamental need of an army is discipline; that everything give way to the necessity for discipline. A great soldier once said that there were three fundamentals necessary to the maintenance of a successful army: The first was discipline, the second was discipline, and the third was discipline!

Let us not be carried away by a sentiment in favor of the rights of the individual as against the rights and interests of the nation. We are all full of the principles of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights; we are all educated to maintain the rights of the individual at every hazard. But when a country is at war, when its life is at stake, the rights of the individual must give way to the rights of the nation. No man's liberty, no man's life, is to be counted as against the interests of the nation. If you are not willing, in order to get an efficient army and to protect the life of the nation, to sacrifice the personal interests of the individual, then your only course is to yield when you are attacked.

If that principle is to be established—that the personal interests of the individual are to be considered as against the efficiency of the army—you can never order ten men or a hundred men or a thousand men to a place of danger for fear that they may be killed.

I wish to impress upon you that if there be anything that you think the soldier should have, any right of his that you think should be carefully safeguarded, if you think that he must be nursed and coddled and that his rights must not be interfered with, I beg you to ask yourselves the question: "Is it possible to do that and at the same time to maintain and secure the discipline of the army? If it is a conflict between the discipline of the army and the rights of the individual, the constitutional rights of the soldier, in God's name let the individual rights go and look to the discipline of the army, save the life and the liberty not of one man, but of a million men! You may say a mother will not be willing to send her son to fight for his country under those circumstances. It is not true. The American mother is even willing to send her son to die for her country if that sacrifice be needed. I would not minimize the sacrifice. God knows how deep seated is her grief even when he dies a hero with his face to the enemy; and we all know that no sacrifice made by us as a nation is to be compared to the loss of the thousands of our best who sleep on French soil. But they willingly died to save their country. If we can ask this of so many, shall we hesitate to ask less than this of a few—the jeopardizing of some constitutional safeguard of personal liberty, which may conflict with the establishment and maintenance of that strict discipline and morale without which there must be much greater loss of life? Shall we so carefully safeguard the personal liberty of one man as to risk the needless sacrifice of the lives of many of his comrades?

My time is exhausted, and I can only say that, if good discipline requires administration of military justice under commanding officers, rather than under lawyers, the fact that justice is not always done must not stand in the way.

A member:

When Colonel Ansell attacked the present courts-martial system he made several specific charges. The first was that there was an entirely inadequate investigation preliminary to the

bringing of charges against a man. Now, both the majority and the minority reports of the committee so find; the War Department itself has so admitted in No. 5 of the Courts-Martial Manual. Second, that there has been an inadequate defence in these cases, as well as an ignorant prosecution. The committee in their report have so found, and the War Department has now admitted it in No. 5 of the Courts-Martial Manual. At first these two points were strenuously denied. Third: Colonel Ansell charged that not only was the prosecutor and the accused's defender ignorant, but the court martial itself was ignorant. The War Department has partially admitted that by directing a more careful procedure in the future. That was pooh-poohed when Colonel Ansell first stated it as a definite charge. The ignorance of the officers constituting many of the courts martial as well as of the counsel for the defence, and even of the prosecutor, was appalling. I wish some of you lawyers could read the records in these cases. You have no conception of the lack of anything like semblance of a real trial that appeared in many of them.

Now the majority report and the minority simply differ as to the method by which procedure should be remedied. Neither the majority report nor the minority report, as Colonel Ansell pointed out this afternoon, require any definiteness in definition of offences. We talk about "action by the President," when the fact is that the President practically never sees the record in many of these cases. The point upon which Colonel Ansell and the committee differ is the matter of this final review, where it shall be had. The committee wants it in the War Department. When Colonel Ansell closed his remarks this afternoon he was giving you the result of the first four death cases in France. He showed you how the judge-advocate general made the War Department accept the recommendation of General Pershing in order to present a united front to the President so that these boys might be executed, although the record in the case was weak. If there had been a Court of Appeals of civilians, independent of the War Department, the question of the severity of those sentences would have gone to that court. In a famous pamphlet concerning a conviction of burglary a letter was written by Colonel Wigmore, and signed by General Crowder, justifying the conviction, and nevertheless, on the same day the judge-advocate general recommended a pardon because there was such grave doubt of guilt!

Constant Southworth, of Ohio:

I happen to be one of the members of the Bar who during the war was in command of troops. It is somewhat unfortunate that a large number of people who have returned from service have felt a good deal of irritation against the War Department and against the methods in vogue in the regular army. That matter is entirely outside the scope of our discussion. Whether or not there were incapable men as officers in high command is a matter with which we are not concerned. We must not let a temporary excitement, temporary exasperation for some possible miscarriage of justice, influence us in adopting a system of law or rules for the army as to which there is grave doubt whether or not they will work. Even our system of civil justice is not beyond reproach, yet we agree it should not be thoughtlessly changed. Now what has been said here is as if the controversy between the majority and the minority of the committee was whether there should be justice done, or whether there should be discipline maintained in the army. I submit that it is perfectly possible to have justice and to have discipline at the same time. I hope that the members of the Association have examined the recommendations of the majority of the committee. It seems to me that the recommendations of the majority present constructive suggestions which will remedy the evils which have been pointed out, and that the suggestions of the minority of the committee may produce greater evils than they prevent. I call attention to the function of discipline. That is a matter which is very hard for one to understand unless one has actually been in the field with troops. An army to be successful must be an army which can be properly handled by its superior officers, so that its full force can be felt at any given point and at any given time. If you want a division to move tomorrow morning, some man must stay up all night in order that each part of the division can move and the road be cleared for it. In order to move your division you must know that those men who are to get away first will do so. That can only be accomplished by every man understanding that he must obey his orders, even though it may cost him not only his sleep, not only a meal, but possibly even his life. I want to pay my tribute to the American soldier. There was no better soldier, I believe, in any of the armies abroad. They were a splendid lot of men. But we had also to deal with the lazy

man, the man who was a little afraid when he heard the bullets cracking about his head, and the man who had no enthusiasm for the war; and, further than that, we had to make it plain to all the men that a man who shirked his duty, a man who would take a sentence of court martial, for instance, and go back to the guardhouse, or disciplining barracks where he had safety, where he had shelter, where he had food, we had to make it plain to all the men that that man was not getting off any easier than the man who did his duty and went forward, and in many cases was wounded and left to lie on the field until, perhaps, he died.

Other examples might be cited when the disregard of orders might jeopardize the comfort or safety of an entire command.

However, could one be surprised if a jury of privates acquitted the man who overslept, or who stopped to eat or the like? Yet much of this would destroy the efficiency of the army.

I feel strongly, therefore, that the remedies to be sought should be first to secure the right kind of men in the higher ranks or grades, and men who will do their full duty in examining the records before them as General Ansell has done. And further, I feel convinced that the recommendations of the majority of the committee will prevent the abuses that have crept into the system, such as reconsideration of verdicts of acquittal, and that they will more adequately protect the accused. Thus we can come closer to the ideal: justice to all ranks without loss of discipline or efficiency in the army.

Clarence N. Goodwin, of Illinois:

There is so much in the present court-martial system that is admittedly bad, admitted to be bad by the War Department and by the majority report, that we have a right to question those parts that the majority report considers sacred. It is suggested here that to permit a law officer to sit in a court martial whose word on questions of law should be final, would be subversive of discipline. This is not backed up by any evidence. We have never tried a court martial conducted according to law in which a law officer had the right to declare what was legal and what was not legal. You cannot condemn a system that has never been tried. The system that is in existence at the present time has been tried for years and is a pitiable failure. It has been contended here practically that the war was won because of the

discipline enforced by courts martial. Every one who sits in this room knows that 99 per cent of the discipline of the army is self-discipline. The soldier, the private, was as much in favor of and gave as much support to discipline in the war as did the officer. It is assumed also that if privates sit in courts martial they will be hostile to discipline. That is an assumption. Today the discipline of the court martial is superimposed upon the men. If you give them the responsibility, if you compel them to participate in the proceedings, you will find that they will support them.

Cleves Kinkead, of Kentucky:

I have been serving in the army as an infantry officer. I defended eight cases before courts martial and I investigated perhaps twenty-five or thirty cases under paragraph 75 of the Manual of Courts Martial. I do not believe that you could say too much in favor of very radical revision on all the lines.

I believe in Mr. Gregory's idea; but I certainly feel that it is a most unfair thing to say that the American enlisted man is not fit to sit on a court martial, just as fit to sit and try his fellow man as an officer. When the majority report says that privates sitting on a court martial will discriminate in favor of other privates and against the officers, the men who make such assertions do not understand the American enlisted man. The American enlisted soldier when he takes his oath takes it just as seriously as does an officer. I hope that the Association will not fail to consider the private having a hearing on this point.

One of the best officers I knew did not happen to have been in a court or around courts. He was appointed summary court-martial officer. One day I was passing through the orderly room, where he was holding a trial; just as I came in a man was being tried—he said to me: "Lieutenant, won't you explain to the lieutenant here that a certain man is a witness for me?" I undertook to explain, but the officer said, "That man's name is not here on the charge sheet." I said, "The witnesses for the prosecution are the only names that are on the charge sheet." He said, "Well, those are the only ones that I am going to hear." The man was tried and sentenced. The next morning I discussed the matter with the officer and he said: "I have been thinking over your statement that every man is presumed to be

innocent until proven guilty, but I don't believe it." I don't believe that any private acting as a part of a court martial would have less conception of what justice is or of what duty is.

Don't let the fear that we are going to lose discipline incline you to yield what you know is right and what is justice. Six months after such a law is passed I don't think it would make one bit of difference to the officers; it is just a matter of getting accustomed to it.

A member:

Having been born in the army, having lived in a military post in my younger days, having been in close touch with the army ever since through my family, and having made some investigation of the matter, I am heartily in favor of the report of the majority of the committee. The summary court martial is a change from the somewhat old method of discipline that obtained in the army of Napoleon and in the army of the United States in the early days. That is, the personal discipline—when they used to give a man duty as kitchen police or put him in the guardhouse. In order to prevent personal discipline resulting from anger, the summary court was established. In view of the statement that a summary court martial is not really a court at all, but is merely a method of discipline, that court ought to be removed from the category of courts martial and the summary court officer ought to be called a disciplinarian, so that when a man goes before one of these summary courts and is tried or disciplined he does not thereby stand convicted by a court martial and have a bad mark against his character.

Hugh W. Ogden, of Massachusetts:

I believe it to be the duty of the men who have served in the War Department for the last two years, to rise and tell the reason for the faith which is in them. I know nothing of camps, I know nothing of posts, I only know what justice is when administered by the army in the field. We must beware of the attractive eloquence of the apostle. Colonel Ansell's ability is great, his knowledge of the subject is great, and his language is exceedingly attractive. He can make a very bad case look very good indeed. But I tell you that there is something fundamentally wrong in what he advocates. Fundamentally what he advocates is the turning over of discipline to civilians and taking it away

from the major-generals who command divisions. Now, that is wrong. The army is a great fighting machine. It exists for that, and for that alone. We have to see what the ultimate effect of this proposition is upon the soldiers in the army before we can pass upon the question intelligently. Do you realize that a major-general has practically the absolute charge of 27,000 men; that he has been picked out by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, and sent abroad because he has the knowledge and the ability to control the life and death of those soldiers. Why should he have such power? Because it is war. Yet by some curious mental quirk it is said that the man who is entrusted with the lives of 27,000 men cannot be trusted to intelligently and honestly pass on the life of one man! My friends, it is not so. It also has been said, to my amazement, that the division and staff judge-advocates are overawed and intimidated and frightened by the lofty position of the division commander. I tell you that the vast majority of the judge-advocates were civilian lawyers, like myself, of years of practice, and of some standing in their respective communities; that the staff judge-advocates who took the oath of office performed their duties properly, and acted honestly by their profession, and they are not men to be overawed and intimidated by anybody. Bear in mind that this discussion affects a very few men comparatively; we are not talking about the good soldiers; this is only a question involving a few people who are accused of some military offence. I have not heard of anybody yet who said that these accused men were not guilty of committing a military offence. We don't try to convict and sentence men who are not guilty. We try to sentence men who are guilty. The reason why 90 per cent of the men tried are convicted is because the staff judge-advocate does not bring them to trial unless they are guilty. Bear in mind that we have a system of administering military law that is as old as the Constitution, and even older. It comes down from the days of Washington. Washington, Sherman, Sheridan, Leonard Wood, and Pershing, every one of them has acted under the Articles of War substantially as they now exist. They have tried men, they have passed upon the records, and they have sentenced men to death; and you won't find a scrap of paper written by any of those men, or a word from any of them to the effect that the system is inadequate.

G. D. Hunt, of Texas:

I had the pleasure of serving very near the city of Boston for some four months, under General McCain, formerly adjutant-general of the army, and the commanding general of the Plymouth Division. During that time I was the camp judge-advocate, passing on a number of general court-martial cases, and going over the charges that were preferred by inferior officers against men in the field; and I want to say that never during the time that I was there did General McCain ever override or intimidate me in any respect in the discharge of my duties. My experience has been limited, of course; but I can say that under that distinguished officer the life and the liberty of any enlisted man or of any officer that came up for trial, was just as sacred—his rights were preserved absolutely—and safeguarded in every respect the same as they would be in any civil tribunal. I can safely say that General McCain never saw, probably with one exception before the trial, a set of charges that were preferred against any man. The charges came to me, and I passed upon the legality and the sufficiency of them before they were allowed to go to the court for trial. Further than that, out of all the men that were tried there I never saw but one record as to which I had any doubt, from a technical legal standpoint, that the conviction was correct.

Stephen S. Gregory, of Illinois:

I hardly feel warranted at this late hour in detaining you with any extended observations, particularly as I expressed my views at some length in the minority report of the committee.

It seems to me, however, that it is a rather peculiar notion that justice must be sacrificed in order to the maintenance of proper discipline in the American army; that men can be properly convicted—for that is what it means—without reference to their guilt or innocence, if, in the judgment of the general officer in command, the interest of the service requires their conviction.

I think those who affirm this proposition have a heavy burden upon their shoulders. I think it is the voice of those who having long enjoyed, unchallenged, arbitrary power—the power to punish without regard to law—are determined not to yield it.

It has been wisely said, "There have been misers of money, but none of power."

It was said before the committee by officers high in rank and of long and distinguished service that it was desirable to exclude lawyers from the administration of military justice; that military law should be administered by military men, and that lawyers should not be permitted to participate in its administration.

Now, what has been the result? When I hear gentlemen say that the glorious victories of American arms in the recent war are due to the efficiency of courts martial and to discipline thus enforced—and I am speaking now of general courts—this suggests some facts that I wish to speak to you about.

In the first place, there is no army in the civilized world, that has had such an enormous number of courts martial as the American army; and I now refer to the regular army prior to this war.

There are explanations, which may properly be made; but the records show that for a period of six or eight years prior to the war, in an establishment in the American army of somewhat less than half the standing army of Great Britain, we had 4600 general courts martial per year. In England they had one and a half per year.

In England they have a district court which takes a large number of those cases, but making the most favorable estimate, with an establishment a little over half that of Great Britain, the general courts martial here were over three times those in the British army.

In General Crowder's letter to the Secretary, of March 10 this year, the authorship of which was credited to Mr. Wigmore, but I think incorrectly—it is stated that in the year 1917, with a regular establishment of 127,000 officers and men, we had 6200 general courts martial, or one for every twenty men. Had this continued, in a comparatively short period the whole army would have been in the penitentiary.

Now, why has all of this trouble arisen? It has not arisen in France, it has not on the battle front and I may say that Major-General Menoher who commanded a combat division agreed to our suggestion, and said he thought it would work well for privates to sit on general courts martial—the trouble has arisen in this country.

Let us take the 79th Division, commanded by Major-General Kuhn, a combat division of about 27,000 men. I call your attention to the fact, that in the regular army prior to the war the general courts martial amounted to one in every twenty men in the army. How many general courts martial did they hold in that combat division in five and a half months in France?

In the face of the enemy, where discipline must be rigidly maintained, where every agency for the enforcement of strict discipline must be employed—and I mention this as illustrating how extravagant are these statements as to the importance of general courts as an agency of discipline—that division had three general courts martial in about half a year.

Now Colonel Beverly A. Read the head of the military justice division speaking generally said the punishments inflicted were some of them grotesque in their severity. Witnesses appeared who said that these sentences of fifteen, twenty and even forty years were absurdities.

But one witness said suppose a man was absent without leave for a week. He was tried and found guilty of desertion, and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. Suppose he was absent without leave just before his unit sailed for France, and he was absent to avoid being sent to France? Then the sentence was justified. But a very competent witness who appeared before us said: If we found a man staying away in order to be court martialed and sent to the penitentiary or sent to the barracks for forty years and thus get out of going to France, knowing that this was an indeterminate sentence, we did not do what he wanted, but we sent him over on the next ship, and into the front line trenches. In many cases that worked out and made a man out of the fellow, whereas if we had tried him before a court martial and convicted him he would never have amounted to anything.

A general court martial is not an important agency of discipline. The summary court is. You must choose one man in a regiment to enforce discipline by summary punishment. If he is a good officer—and most of the officers in our army are, I believe—he will have an efficient court and he will have good discipline; but if he is not he won't have.

A general court martial—and I say it with all deference to these military gentlemen, most of whom have not had any experience in the command of troops on the battle front—a general court martial is for quite a different purpose.

It is mainly useful for this purpose; where there is a man that has committed a crime that we recognize at common law or who has been guilty of repeated offences, a man who is not fit to serve in the army, then a general court martial is a useful agency for getting rid of that man.

I wish you gentlemen here could read all of this evidence that we heard. I wish you would read the testimony of Major-General Leonard Wood, where he goes over this subject with great care and deprecates the enormous number of courts martial and states that it is not the way to discipline an army.

There is something serious and appalling here in the situation of some of these men. Young, and inexperienced in life, ignorant, apprehensive, arrested and taken into a court of high officers and there some charge for a trivial offense preferred against them, 74 per cent of the cases, defended by young lieutenants, men who are not lawyers, overawed and in some cases threatened by their superiors. For when the court closed in one case to consider a question of evidence and thereafter opened, a young lieutenant defending said that a colonel who was a witness had threatened in the interval to court martial him if he persisted in asking him questions, indicating that he was prejudiced against the accused; the colonel responded that he had made no such threat, but had merely said that if the lieutenant persisted in that line of questioning he would prefer charges against him. He said this was not a threat but a statement of fact, and he didn't propose to have a young officer instruct him.

Will the American Bar stand for such methods? Will lawyers, with the glorious traditions of our profession behind them, countenance such methods when they are called to their attention? I should be ashamed of my profession if I believed this.

Now what do we propose; what is this terrible thing? I wish to make a practical suggestion in this connection. There are dangers enough for your boy, for my boy, who goes to the front and bares his breast and sacrifices his life if necessary, without

exposing him to the hazards of this arbitrary, mediaeval and autocratic power. If it be true that the system says to a man, "You have no rights except such as arbitrary power shall give you," isn't it time for us to do something? Now, what do we propose to do?

We propose to say that a lawyer and a judge shall decide questions of law. We propose to say that twelve officers, when an officer is to be tried, shall pass upon the facts under the instruction of the court—a method which has obtained in this country since the Constitution was founded, by which a man is tried for crime. We propose to say that where privates are tried and non-commissioned officers are tried, they shall be tried by their peers.

Now, in order to get rid of this absurd, ridiculous and utterly extravagant use of the general court, we have made this suggestion: That the private shall have this right to a trial by a jury of privates if he demands it in writing; that within five days after charges are served upon him the accused shall have the right to tender a waiver of a full court and agree to be tried by a president judge-advocate to be appointed by the President; that within five days thereafter the president judge-advocate shall decide whether his is a proper case for trial without a full court, and whether the offer shall be accepted; that, if it is accepted then that there shall be a limitation on the power of the court, so that there shall be no sentence of death, dishonorable discharge except where suspended or dismissal, or any sentence in excess of three years' confinement passed in that case.

The result will be automatically to check these enormous sentences which have scandalized everybody who has looked into the matter, and which no member of this committee, hardly any member of the force in the judge-advocate general's office today would deny were excessive and extravagant, and this would expedite the business of military justice so that cases of minor character would be tried speedily by a skilled lawyer and judge.

I think that the American army that assembled in France was the greatest army that the sun ever shone upon, and that when by an impartial hand and with competent pen the history of the great campaign of the Meuse-Argonne is written, it will

be declared to have been one of the most difficult, as it was one of the most successful and momentous in the history of arms.

All honor to the American soldiers and to the gallant officers who led them; but do not let us say that these men who went out to fight our battles, taken from all the walks of life, are not entitled to a square deal in the administration of military justice and that they are not fit to discharge the duties of citizenship which we see discharged by our fellow citizens in the administration of civil and criminal justice generally and acceptably.

You cannot build up a great invincible democratic army in this age unless you deal fairly and justly with the rank and file and let them feel that you deal justly by them.

John Lowell, of Massachusetts:

I do not believe that it is wise for the Association to put itself on record at this time. Therefore, I move that the request of the Executive Committee be granted and that these reports, both the majority and the minority, be now returned to the Executive Committee for such action as it may deem proper.

The motion was carried.

Adjourned to Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

SIXTH SESSION.

Friday, September 5, 1919, 10 A. M.

The President:

The first item on the program this morning is an address by Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland, on the "Power of Congress to Tax State Securities under the Sixteenth Amendment."

Mr. Ritchie is now attorney-general of the State of Maryland and a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket.

Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland:

It is a very great pleasure to attend here, and a privilege to be at this meeting of the Association. I believe when the subject of this paper was first broached, the original idea was that there should be a debate on the question in which I was to take the negative

and argue against the power of Congress to tax state securities under the sixteenth amendment, and that some one else was to take the affirmative of the question. Apparently the gentleman who was to take the affirmative did not materialize. Perhaps it was due to a very laudable desire on the part of members of our profession to do nothing to help bring within the realm of the taxing power something that was not already there. Sometimes I cannot help but think that the time will soon come when there will be no lines of demarcation between us, when we shall not be Republicans or Democrats or Prohibitionists or Catholics or Protestants or Jews or Gentiles, but we shall all be just taxpayers together. Certainly, if what little I am able to say against the power of Congress to tax state securities can contribute towards postponing that unhappy day, I shall be most glad to take a few brief moments to make that humble contribution.

Albert C. Ritchie then delivered his formal address.

(See the Appendix, page 226.)

The President:

A very important matter on our program for consideration is the submission by the Executive Committee of the proposed Revised Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, which will now be presented.

Charles Thaddeus Terry, of New York:

The drafts of revision of the Constitution and By-Laws were sent out weeks ago to every member of the Association, and they are therefore presumably before you all. The subject has been under consideration by your committee for something like two years. It grew out of not a few complaints and suggestions with regard to the various growths which have come to surround and somewhat impede the machinery of the Association as a whole. It was natural that these organizations should grow up in connection with it. They were, in many cases, somewhat fortuitous in their origin, and they developed into strength and usefulness, the great defect being that they had no integral or uniform or scientific connection with the activities of the Association as such. They came to the Association for appropriations which were cheerfully and gladly granted, but the Association as such

had no part in their work, and certainly had no authority to command them. That being the situation, the Executive Committee deemed that it was its duty to frame and present a revision of the Constitution and a revision of the By-Laws which should, among other things, if that were possible, accomplish the co-ordination and the harmonizing and unifying of all the instrumentalities which had thus grown up into one scientific whole, each organization to be an instrumentality, an agent, a department of the American Bar Association, so that the Association might increase in strength and have a simplicity of procedure and might be uniform in all its operations, with all the effectiveness which such a result would secure.

That object and a cognate object constitute the matters submitted to the sub-committee. The cognate matter was to seek to reduce the size and the amount of phraseology of the Constitution and By-Laws which, as you are aware, have grown up from many years' experience and were the result of the continuous engrafting of amendments upon the original instrument, leaving inconsistencies not thought of at the time of amendment. How far the committee has accomplished those purposes you will have to say. We have done our best with it. We have submitted drafts repeatedly to the Executive Committee. We have heard everybody, I think, who desired to be heard, upon any portion of the Constitution and By-Laws. After that work was fairly well accomplished, we sent out a printed draft of the Constitution and By-Laws to the members of the Association, not only suggesting, but urging criticisms and further amendments, and those suggestions and amendments when they came in have been thoroughly canvassed by the sub-committee, and in turn by the Executive Committee. This morning we present to you the net result of that work, hoping that it may find favor with you, it having passed the muster—and that is no small accomplishment—of consideration, debate, and analysis by members of the Executive Committee, which joins with the sub-committee in the recommendation that the resolutions be adopted.

After active and protracted discussion of the proposed new Constitution and By-Laws, which was participated in by twenty-

one members, the adoption of certain amendments and the rejection of a motion to re-commit, the Association adjourned.

(For final action on the Constitution and By-Laws, see page 88.)

The Association then adjourned until 2.30 P. M.

SEVENTH SESSION.

Friday, September 5, 1919, 2.30 P. M.

The President:

I take great pleasure in presenting to the members of the Association Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, who will discuss "Some Legal Questions of the Peace Conference."

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, then delivered his address.

(See Appendix, page 238.)

R. E. L. Saner, of Texas:

On behalf of the General Council I report the following nominations, and recommend the nominees for election as officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

For President: Hampton L. Carson, of Pennsylvania.

For Secretary: George Whitelock, of Maryland.

For Treasurer: Frederick E. Wadhams, of New York.

For members of the Executive Committee: Edmund F. Tra-bue, of Kentucky; Theodore A. Hammond, of Georgia; U. S. G. Cherry, of South Dakota; Charles Thaddeus Terry, of New York; Thomas H. Reynolds, of Missouri; George B. Young, of Vermont; Paul Howland, of Ohio; and Thomas C. McClellan, of Alabama.

The nominees were thereupon all duly elected.

The President then appointed R. E. L. Saner, Thos. J. O'Donnell and Moorfield Storey, a committee to escort the newly elected President to the platform.

President-Elect Carson :

I can scarcely find words in which to express my appreciation of the honor that you have done me. I would that my tongue could utter the thoughts that arise in me. The proudest moment of a lawyer's life is when called upon to fill a chair which has been adorned by the talents and the services of a long line of illustrious leaders of the profession. It is a heavy task indeed to repose upon my shoulders, and I can only say to you in all modesty, but with all sincerity, that I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of this high position with all my heart, and I shall endeavor, with your loyal and faithful co-operation, to carry on the work which now confronts the American Bar. Within a single year the whole aspect of domestic and foreign affairs has changed. The lines of Tennyson come to my mind descriptive of this last year :

“What great events have chased the seasons by
Like windblown waves beneath a thundering sky.”

A year ago the ocean ran red with blood, the soil of France and Belgium was stormed by shot and shell. More than two million American boys crossed the Atlantic in order to make good the pledge of our flag to the liberties of mankind, for, ever since that flag was created, it has carried within its folds and within the compass of its stars a message to the world that the time would surely come when every man, high or low, rich or poor, on this side of the sea, or in the most distant islands of the world, should have the right to live his life untouched by tyranny and unstained by blood. We who found a new meaning and significance in the maxim *inter arma silent leges*, have now at last found our opportunity ; and, however the sky in future may lower, the sun is still there, and it means that we of America are at last awake and resolved that her army, her influence, her love of liberty and her sense of justice shall make themselves potential and victorious in the great issues of the world.

The President :

The report of the Executive Committee on the proposed new Constitution and By-Laws is in order.

A certain other amendment having been first adopted the vote was then taken on the adoption of the proposed new Constitution

and By-Laws, with all of the amendments, which was carried by the requisite majority of three-fourths.

(See the new Constitution and By-Laws, page 121.)

Joseph R. Edson, of District of Columbia:

I have some proposed amendments to the bill to establish a proposed Court of Patent Appeals which I desire to offer.

The President:

You may offer them, but they will have to be referred to the committee without debate.

Joseph R. Edson (reading):

"Whereas House Bill No. 5012, known as the American Bar Association's bill, for the establishment of a single Court of Patent Appeals, is now pending before Congress, and the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives has had hearings thereon extending from July 9, to July 30, 1919, the standing Committee on Patents, Trade Mark and Copyright Law is hereby instructed, as at numerous former meetings of this Association, beginning in 1903, to appear before the proper committees of Congress and to do all in their power to secure the passage of the bill."

The President:

The resolution will be referred to the Executive Committee, without discussion or debate.

Next in order is the **Report of the Committee to Oppose the Judicial Recall** and allied measures, which was sent back to the committee for revision.

W. M. Crook, of Texas:

The committee offers this resolution:

"*Be it Resolved*, by the American Bar Association, that we continue our organized opposition to judicial recall and to allied measures by maintaining our special committee for that purpose."

The resolution was adopted.

The President:

I want to thank every member of the Association for everything that has been done here—particularly for the discussions yesterday afternoon, this morning and this afternoon.

Adjourned *sine die*.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

BOSTON, MASS., September 3, 1919.

To the American Bar Association:

The report of the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the Association has been printed and distributed to all members, to all state bar associations and to legal journals and libraries, both in the United States and abroad.

There were 10,995 active and 15 honorary members at the date of publication of the 1918 Report. There have since been 437 deaths and resignations, and the proposal of 465 new members, all of whom have been elected by the Executive Committee.

The membership includes representatives of all the states, of the District of Columbia, and of the insular possessions of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

There are now in existence 47 State Bar Associations, and also the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, and the Bar Association of Hawaii, 38 of which are affiliated with the American Bar Association. In addition there are 899 local bar associations of which we have record.

The Secretary has endeavored to keep in close touch with the state organizations during the year. In lieu of invitations as formerly issued to state bar associations for appointment of three delegates to the annual meeting, invitations are now issued by the committee in charge of the Conference of Bar Association Delegates to each state association to send three delegates and to each local association to send two delegates to the Conference, the delegates also to represent their respective associations at the meeting of the Association.

The Secretary has continued to supply, upon request, copies of the Canons of Professional Ethics; 2369 copies have been distributed since the last annual meeting.

Notices were duly sent by the Secretary to all standing and special committees, requesting their attention to matters particularly referred to them.

The reports of certain committees for the year 1918-1919 were printed in the July number of the American Bar Association

JOURNAL, which issued to members more than 15 days in advance of the meeting. The reports are as follows:

Standing Committees.—To Suggest Remedies and Propose Laws Relating to Procedure; Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law; International Law; Reports and Digests; Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law; Insurance Law; Uniform State Laws; Professional Ethics; Finance; Publicity.

Special Committees.—To oppose the Judicial Recall; Uniform Judicial Procedure; Drafting of Legislation.

In addition to the foregoing certain other reports have been filed since the publication of the JOURNAL, which have been printed and are for distribution at the office of the Secretary, Copley-Plaza Hotel. They are as follows:

Comparative Law Bureau; Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law; Relating to Courts of Admiralty; Council on Legal Education.

The Secretary has endeavored to co-operate with the Committee on Publicity, whose representative is located in Baltimore, supplying to him data for the various press notices which have issued from that committee, and lending him assistance in other ways. Details of the program, résumé of work of the committees, and reports of special activities of the Association have been furnished to the press.

The quarterly JOURNAL is now completing its fifth year. The Secretary's office has in charge the details of the printing and issuance of the JOURNAL, and co-operates with the Chairman of the Committee on Publications. The rate of postage was recently increased from the flat rate of one cent per pound first to 1½ cents, and then to 1½ cents per pound. The JOURNAL Exchange List is growing, and 61 libraries now subscribe through the Association a number of others receiving the JOURNAL through the Comparative Law Bureau.

The Secretary has received during the year annual reports of the various state bar associations, and a number of other books, all of which have been acknowledged through the JOURNAL.

The Secretary's office at the Copley-Plaza will use the system of registration cards as in recent years. These cards may be obtained at the office or in this meeting room. Cards should be signed legibly, and after all blanks are filled, should be returned promptly.

Members and delegates are requested to register as soon as convenient after arrival. A list of them will be printed for distribution at the meeting and will also be included in the report of the proceedings.

A separate register of all members of the Judicial Section will be kept in the Secretary's office in the Copley-Plaza, and members of that section are requested to register their names and addresses immediately upon arrival.

Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, program of 1919 meeting, lists of officers and committees, copies of committee reports, Canons of Ethics, July 1919 JOURNAL, and other literature of the Association can be had at the Secretary's office at the Copley-Plaza.

Pigeon-hole furniture has been provided in the Secretary's office for mail addressed to members in care of the American Bar Association; members will please inquire periodically for mail, messages and telegrams.

Application blanks and information concerning the status of applicants, as well as all information concerning membership, may be obtained at the desk of the Membership Committee in the Secretary's office.

The Secretary endeavors to keep the street address of each member, and prompt notification of changes is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE WHITELOCK, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT

1918-1919.

Membership August 20, 1918.....	10,692
New members subject to 1919 dues.....	527
New members subject to 1920 dues.....	323
Re-instated during year.....	15
	865
	11,557
Deaths	183
Resignations	119
Dropped	430
	732
Membership August 22, 1919.....	10,825

MEMBERSHIP DUES TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR:

August 20, 1918—Members:

Paid dues for 1919 in advance.....	63 @ \$6 each	\$378.00
Paid dues for 1920 in advance.....	2	12.00
Owing dues for 1919.....	10,629	63,774.00
Owing dues for 1918.....	1,599	9,594.00
Owing dues for 1917.....	458	2,748.00
New members owing 1919 dues.....	527	3,162.00
New members owing 1920 dues.....	323	1,938.00
Re-instatement owing 1913 dues.....	1	6.00
Re-instatements owing 1917 dues.....	3	18.00
Re-instatements owing 1918 dues.....	8	48.00
Re-instatements owing 1919 dues.....	15	90.00
Resignation owing 1916 dues.....	1	6.00
	13,629	\$81,774.00
Members paying 1920 dues in advance....	37	
Members paying 1921 dues in advance....	1	
	38	228.00
	13,667	\$82,002.00

ACCOUNTED FOR:

Paid 1919 dues in advance.....	63		\$378.00	
Paid 1920 dues in advance.....	2		12.00	
Paid 1913 dues.....	1	\$6.00		
Paid 1916 dues.....	1	6.00		
Paid 1917 dues.....	85	510.00		
Paid 1918 dues.....	491	2,946.00		
Paid 1919 dues.....	8,861	53,166.00		
Paid 1920 dues.....	279	1,674.00		
Paid 1921 dues.....	1	6.00		
Total dues paid year ending August 20, 1919.....			58,314.00	
Deaths owing 1918 dues.....	36		216.00	
Deaths owing 1919 dues.....	169		1,014.00	
Resignations owing 1918 dues..	16		96.00	
Resignations owing 1919 dues..	62		372.00	
Dropped owing 1917 dues.....	368		2,208.00	
Dropped owing 1918 dues.....	427		2,562.00	
Dropped owing 1919 dues.....	430		2,580.00	
Exempt from 1917 dues:				
In service	1			
Dues remitted	7			
	—	8	48.00	
Exempt from 1918 dues:				
In service	205			
Dues remitted	14			
	—	219	1,314.00	
Exempt from 1919 dues:				
In service	137			
Dues remitted	2			
	—	139	834.00	
Owing 1918 dues.....	321			
In service	97			
	—	418	2,508.00	
Owing 1919 dues.....	1386			
In service	124			
	—	1,510	9,060.00	
New members:				
Owing 1920 dues.....	81		486.00	\$82,002.00
	—			
	13,667			\$82,002.00

TREASURER'S REPORT.

95

Dr.

To cash on hand at date of last report.....	\$14,644.99
To cash received from members for subscriptions to annual dinner at Cleveland, Ohio...	1,403.00
To cash received from subscriptions to AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL and from sale of copies of the JOURNAL.....	207.00
To cash received from advertisements in the AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL:	
For April issue.....	154.17
For July issue.....	180.83
For October issue.....	180.83
For January issue.....	153.34
For April issue.....	144.17
	813.34
	1,020.34
To cash received from sale of copies of annual reports of the Association.....	45.45
To cash received from sale of membership lists..	3.00
To cash received interest on funds deposited in savings banks	192.75
To cash received interest on funds invested in railroad bonds	825.00
To cash received interest on funds invested in Liberty Loan bonds.....	605.74
To cash unexpended balance of appropriation refunded by the Committee on War Service...	128.00
To cash received dues of members \$6.00 each:	
For 1913	1 \$6.00
For 1916	1 6.00
For 1917	85 510.00
For 1918	491 2,946.00
For 1919	8861 53,166.00
For 1920	279 1,674.00
For 1921	1 6.00
	\$58,314.00

Cr.

By receipts issued to members on checks sent by them which were subsequently returned by bank as uncollectible and which checks were never paid: .	
For 1917	1 \$6.00
For 1918	1 6.00
For 1919	1 6.00
	18.00
	58,296.00
Total receipts	\$77,164.27

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS:

Expenses of annual meeting 1917.....		\$808.00
Expenses of annual meeting 1918.....	\$3,371.86	
Expenses of annual dinner 1918.....	2,735.70	
Stenographer reporting annual meeting 1918...	893.00	
Hotel expenses of guests at annual meeting 1918.	134.79	
		7,135.35

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL:

Printing	10,216.83	
Postage charged in Secretary's account....	359.26	
		10,576.09

Annual report:

Printing	10,070.54	
Shipping	1,873.02	
		11,943.56

Expenses of Executive Committee..... 2,537.84

Amount of appropriations expended by committees. (See Schedule "A" hereto attached)	14,665.18	
By amount refunded by War Service Committee.	128.00	
		14,793.18

Miscellaneous printing	2,848.83	
Addressograph supplies and repairs.....	49.85	
Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and parcel post...	1,711.89	
Sundry expenses	140.03	
Books and periodicals.....	22.45	
Equipment	81.28	
Express, freight and transportation of packages.....	81.67	
Process letters and typewriting.....	103.22	
Stationery and supplies.....	96.20	
Telegrams, cablegrams and messengers.....	278.49	
Telephone tolls	410.03	
Rent of rooms in Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.....	300.00	
Rent of room in Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.....	107.33	
Rent of rooms in Spencer Trask Building, Albany, N. Y...	338.64	
Secretary's traveling expenses for self and assistants.....	638.10	
Treasurer's traveling expenses.....	467.49	
Secretary's office salary account.....	4,000.00	
Treasurer's office salary account.....	4,500.00	

Total \$63,969.52

CASH ON HAND.

Total receipts	\$77,164.27	
Total disbursements	63,969.52	

Cash on hand August 25, 1919..... \$13,194.75

BANK DEPOSITS AND CASH ON HAND.

Funds on deposit in savings banks.....	\$9,860.56	
Funds on deposit in Albany Trust Company checking account	3,280.27	
Cash on hand in office of Treasurer.....	53.92	
		<u>\$13,194.75</u>

FUNDS INVESTED.

10 No. Pac. R. R. Prior Lien 4s bought at 96½..	\$9,637.50	
5 Pa. R. R. Consolidated 4½s bought at 107½..	5,356.25	
5 Ill. Central R. R. 4s bought at 91½.....	4,575.00	
5 \$1000 U. S. Government bonds (4¼% Second Liberty Loan)	5,000.00	
10 \$1000 U. S. Government bonds (4¼% Third Liberty Loan)	10,000.00	
		<u>34,568.75</u>
<i>Total cash on hand and funds invested.....</i>		<u>\$47,763.50</u>

SCHEDULE "A."

AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED TO AND EXPENDED BY COMMITTEES:

Appropriated 1918-1919.	Committee on	Expended.
1000.00	Comparative Law Bureau.....	\$00.00
750.00	Section Legal Education.....	200.93
00.00	Council Legal Education.....	41.75
500.00	Judicial Section	159.70
300.00	Public Utility Section.....	154.44
100.00	Patent Law Section.....	61.00
100.00	Commercial Law	7.85
1000.00	Co-operation among Bar Associations.....	609.04
250.00	Professional Ethics	21.50
200.00	Grievances	121.66
400.00	Insurance Law	00.00
175.00	International Law	00.00
150.00	Uniform Judicial Procedure.....	5.04
250.00	Oppose Judicial Recall.....	250.00
250.00	Jurisprudence and Law Reform.....	00.00
250.00	Legislative Drafting	241.18
3000.00	Membership	2,971.09
100.00	Patent, Trade-mark and Copyright Law.....	9.58
100.00	Date Presidential Election.....	00.00
200.00	Publications	119.85
1500.00	Publicity	842.38
750.00	Suggest Remedies	944.73
100.00	Reports and Digests.....	00.00

Appropriated 1918-1919.	Committee on	Expended.
00.00	Re-statement of Law.....	\$ 90.59
750.00	Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law.....	656.87
3000.00	Commrs. Uniform State Laws.....	00.00
00.00	Com. Uniform State Laws.....	00.00
3500.00	War Service	\$2072.00
	Amount refunded	128.00
		2,200.00
5000.00	Courts Martial	5,000.00
00.00	Reception	6.50
00.00	Celebration Constitution Day.....	77.50
Total		\$14,793.18

NEW YORK STATE AUDIT COMPANY,
35 & 37 STATE STREET,
ALBANY, N. Y.

August 29, 1919.

American Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to engagement we have made an audit of the books and accounts of Mr. Frederick E. Wadhams, Treasurer of your Association, for the fiscal year ending August 25, 1919.

We find that all receipts and disbursements have been properly accounted for, the latter with satisfactory vouchers. We certify that the accompanying report, showing total receipts for the year of \$77,164.27 and disbursements of \$63,969.52 is a correct record from said books and accounts.

We secured statements from the banks, confirming the funds on deposit as stated, and we examined the securities in the Albany Safe Deposit Company, where they are deposited for safe keeping and found them correct and in agreement with the list.

Respectfully submitted,

NEW YORK STATE AUDIT CO.,

BRACE M. GALLIEN, C. P. A.,

President.

The foregoing account has been examined in connection with the vouchers and the certificate of the New York State Audit Company, dated August 29, 1919, and the total funds invested and cash on hand found to be \$47,763.50, as stated in the account.

WM. C. NIBLACK,

C. C. TUCKER,

ROME G. BROWN,

Auditing Committee.

BOSTON, MASS., *September 4, 1919.*

REPORT
OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

BOSTON, MASS., September 3, 1919.

To the American Bar Association:

The Executive Committee respectfully reports that under Article IV of the Constitution providing for election of members between meetings of the Association, the committee has elected 465 members of the Association, upon nomination by a majority of the Vice-President and Local Council of the respective states.

Two meetings of the Executive Committee have been held in 1919, the first in New York City on January 3 and 4, and the second in Chicago, Ill., on April 24 and 25. Many matters of detail in the work of the Association were brought before and passed upon by the committee, as more fully appears from the minutes of those meetings.

The Special Committee on Revision having submitted to the Executive Committee the draft of a new Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, the draft was carefully considered, and after amendment was approved by the Executive Committee. It has been printed with the report of the revising committee, and on July 1, 1919, both were distributed by mail to all members of the Association. The proposed new Constitution and By-Laws are now submitted to the Association, with certain additional suggestions of revision reported in writing by the Special Committee, with the recommendation that all of them be adopted.

The attention of the Executive Committee having been called to the American system of administering military law and supposed defects therein, the President appointed, with the approval of the Executive Committee, Stephen S. Gregory of Illinois, William P. Bynum of North Carolina, Martin Conboy of New York, Andrew A. Bruce of Minnesota and John Hinkley of Maryland a special committee to investigate the status of such law and to report to the Executive Committee the result of such

investigation, together with recommendations. The majority and minority reports of the special committee submitted to the Executive Committee have been printed and are now laid before the Association without recommendation, for such action as it may deem proper.

It was resolved that no chairman of a committee or section attend sessions of the Executive Committee at the expense of the Association except upon invitation of the President; that dues of any member of the Association engaged in war work and devoting his entire time thereto be remitted in the discretion of the Treasurer during the time of such service by the member; and that the plan of John A. Chambliss of Tennessee for re-arrangement of state lists of members in Annual Reports of the Association be adopted with certain amendments, the plan being referred to the Committee on Publications.

The President was authorized to take steps to organize the officials of the American Bar Association in each state into a local unit for the purpose of more effectively performing the work of the Association in the state.

The President appointed the following delegates on behalf of the Association to attend the meetings of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia on May 2 and 3, 1919, viz.: Frederick A. Fenning, of the District of Columbia, Robert P. Shick, of Pennsylvania, and Edward A. Harriman, of Connecticut. He also appointed Thomas H. Reynolds, of Missouri, George Whitelock, of Maryland, and Charles Thaddeus Terry, of New York, a committee to formulate plans for participation by the Association in the proposed special exercises of September 17, 1919, in celebration of the anniversary of the Federal Constitution, which committee on account of the shortness of time has taken appropriate action.

The Executive Committee recommends to the Association that applications for membership in the Association be denied to Law School Professors who are not members of the Bar of any state.

The committee further reports that in accordance with By-Law XII, appropriations were made for the use of the respective committees, sections, etc., not exceeding the following amounts:

COMMITTEES.

	Amount appropriated.
Commercial Law	\$100
Co-operation among Bar Associations	1,000
Professional Ethics	250
Grievances	200
Insurance Law	400
International Law	175
Uniform Judicial Procedure	150
Oppose Judicial Recall	250
Jurisprudence & Law Reform	250
Legislative Drafting	250
Membership	3,000
Patent, Trade-Mark & Copyright Law	100
Date Presidential Election	100
Publications	200
Publicity	1,500
Suggest Remedies	750
Reports and Digest	100
Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law	750
Special Committee for War Service, expenses not exceeding	3,500
Special Committee on Courts Martial	5,000

SECTIONS AND ALLIED BODIES.

Comparative Law Bureau	1,000
Section Legal Education	750
Judicial Section	500
Public Utility Section	300
Patent Law Section	100
Commissioners on Uniform State Laws	3,000
John A. Chambliss for arranging state member- ship list by cities and villages, instead of alphabetically	300

 23,975

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. T. PAGE,
GEO. WHITELOCK,
FRED. E. WADHAMS,
R. E. L. SANER,
ASHLEY COCKRILL,
T. A. HAMMOND,

U. S. G. CHERRY,
CHAS. THADDEUS TERRY,
EDMUND F. TRABUE,
THOMAS H. REYNOLDS,
GEO. B. YOUNG,
PAUL HOWLAND,

Executive Committee.

MEMBERS AND DELEGATES REGISTERED

AT THE

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

1919.

CANADA.

Davidson, Sir Charles, Montreal.
 Hayward, M. L., Hartland.
 Riddell, William Renwick, Toronto.

CHINA.

Lobingier, Charles S., Shanghai.
 Yen, S. T., Tientsin.

ENGLAND.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Finlay, London.
 Lawrence, Geoffrey, London.

JAPAN.

Masujima, R., Tokyo.

ALABAMA.

Cooper, Lawrence, Huntsville.
 Dixon, J. K., Talladega.
 Kirk, J. T., Tusculmbia.
 McClellan, Thomas C., Montgomery.
 Nelson, George A., Decatur.
 Pettus, E. W., Selma.
 Smith, J. Q., Birmingham.
 Stokely, J. T., Birmingham.
 Stringfellow, Horace, Montgomery.

ARIZONA.

Marks, Barnett E., Phoenix.
 Rutherford, C. H., Jerome.

ARKANSAS.

Burford, A. L., Texarkana.
 Carmichael, J. H., Little Rock.
 Casey, Samuel M., Batesville.
 Cockrill, Ashley, Little Rock.
 Coleman, Charles T., Little Rock.
 Davidson, B. R., Fayetteville.
 Dobyns, A. W., Little Rock.
 Downie, Edward B., Little Rock.
 Martin, William H., Hot Springs.
 Moore, Henry, Jr., Texarkana.

Neill, Ernest, Batesville.
 Rose, George B., Little Rock.
 Stayton, Joseph M., Newport.
 Trieber, Jacob, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

Bradner, B. J., Los Angeles.
 Cole, Franklin J., El Centro.
 Cushing, Charles S., San Francisco.
 Dockweiler, Isidore B., Los Angeles.
 Finlayson, Frank G., Los Angeles.
 Schmidt, Ruben S., Los Angeles.

COLORADO.

Bailey, Morton S., Denver.
 Brock, Charles R., Denver.
 Davis, Harry C., Denver.
 Garrigues, James E., Denver.
 Lathrop, Miss Mary F., Denver.
 Manly, George C., Denver.
 O'Donnell, Thomas J., Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

Avery, O. L., New London.
 Baldwin, Simeon E., New Haven.
 Brown, Arthur M., Norwich.
 Drew, Harold E., Derby.
 Gager, Edwin B., Derby.
 Harriman, Edward A., New Haven.
 Hart, H. E., Hartford.
 Higgins, Richard T., Winsted.
 Holden, Frederick W., Ansonia.
 Hull, Charles Hadlal, New London.
 James, Charles V., Norwich.
 Loomis, Seymour C., New Haven.
 Lorenzen, Ernest G., New Haven.
 McGuire, Frank L., New London.
 Moran, James T., New Haven.
 Pond, Philip, New Haven.
 Reynolds, Matthew A., New Haven.
 Rogers, Henry Wade, New Haven.
 Russell, Frank F., Putnam.
 Shapiro, Joseph G., Bridgeport.
 Shumway, Milton A., Danielson.

Swan, Thomas W., New Haven.
 Tuttle, Grove J., New Haven.
 Tuttle, Joseph P., Hartford.
 Webb, James H., New Haven.
 Wells, Ralph O., Hartford.
 Wright, Wm. A., New Haven.

DELAWARE.

Elliott, George A., Wilmington.
 Nields, John P., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Ansell, Samuel T., Washington.
 Balderston, W. C., Washington.
 Berrien, Miss Laura M., Washington.
 Bradford, E. W., Washington.
 Brock, Charles E., Cleveland.
 Brown, Chapin, Washington.
 Butler, Charles Henry, Washington.
 Church, Melville, Washington.
 Easby-Smith, James S., Washington.
 Edson, Joseph R., Washington.
 Ellis, Wade H., Washington.
 Fisher, Robert J., Washington.
 Gillett, Miss Emma M., Washington.
 Gregory, Charles Noble, Washington.
 Kearful, Francis J., Washington.
 Lesh, Paul E., Washington.
 Moyers, Miss Ida M., Washington.
 Mussey, Mrs. Ellen Spencer, Washington.
 Penfield, Walter S., Washington.
 Ralston, Jackson H., Washington.
 Rogers, Walter F., Washington.
 Snow, Alpheus H., Washington.
 Thiesing, Theo. H., Washington.
 Tucker, Charles Cowles, Washington.
 Turner, Wilbur R., Washington.
 Tyler, Frederick S., Washington.
 Warren, Charles, Washington.
 Williams, Nathan B., Washington.

FLORIDA.

Blount, W. A., Pensacola.
 Brown, Armstead, Miami.
 Browne, Jefferson Beale, Tallahassee.
 Dewhurst, William W., St. Augustine.
 Ellis, William H., Tallahassee.
 Fleming, C. Seton, Jacksonville.
 Garrett, G. P., Kissimmee.
 Hampton, Hilton S., Tampa.
 Hunter, Wm., Tampa.
 Loftin, Scott M., Jacksonville.
 Massey, Louis C., Orlando.
 Morrow, Charles J., Tampa.
 Shotts, Frank B., Miami.
 Stokes, John P., Pensacola.
 Sullivan, J. J., Pensacola.

GEORGIA.

Grovatt, A. J., Brunswick.
 Hall, J. E., Macon.
 Hammond, T. A., Atlanta.
 Johnson, Henry Wiley, Savannah.
 Lawton, Alexander R., Savannah.
 Meldrim, Peter W., Savannah.
 Merrill, J. H., Thomasville.
 Palmer, H. E. W., Atlanta.
 Park, Orville A., Macon.
 Phillips, Ben Z., Atlanta.
 Stephens, Alexander W., Atlanta.

IDAHO.

Ailshie, James F., Coeur d'Alene.

ILLINOIS.

Bancroft, Edgar A., Chicago.
 Becker, Benjamin V., Chicago.
 Brown, Frederick A., Chicago.
 Burry, William, Chicago.
 Carter, Orrin N., Chicago.
 Cary, Robert J., Chicago.
 Chancellor, Justus, Chicago.
 Costigan, George P., Jr., Chicago.
 Crossley, F. B., Chicago.
 Early, Albert D., Rockford.
 Eastman, Albert N., Chicago.
 Fletcher, R. V., Chicago.
 Fordham, Albert C., Chicago.
 Garey, Eugene L., Chicago.
 Goodwin, Clarence N., Chicago.
 Gregory, S. S., Chicago.
 Hagan, Henry M., Chicago.
 Harley, Herbert, Chicago.
 Higbee, Harry, Pittsfield.
 Hoag, Parker H., Chicago.
 Horner, Henry, Chicago.
 Howe, Thomas Francis, Chicago.
 Hyde, Charles Cheney, Chicago.
 King, Samuel B., Chicago.
 Kramer, Edward C., East St. Louis.
 Lane, Wallace, R., Chicago.
 Levinson, S. O., Chicago.
 Lord, Charles E., Chicago.
 McCulloch, Mrs. Catharine Waugh,
 Chicago.
 Mansfield, Charles F., Springfield.
 Mecartney, Harry S., Chicago.
 Miller, Frank T., Peoria.
 Niblack, Wm. O., Chicago.
 O'Connor, Charles J., Chicago.
 Page, George T., Peoria.
 Pam, Hugo, Chicago.
 Parkinson, Robert H., Chicago.
 Provine, Walter M., Taylorville.
 Prussing, Eugene E., Chicago.

Richards, John T., Chicago.
 Rosenthal, Lessing, Chicago.
 Strawn, Silas H., Chicago.
 Torbet, Lewis K., Chicago.
 Whitnel, Lindorf O., East St. Louis.

INDIANA.

Feightner, Milo, Huntington.
 Fraser, Donald, Fowler.
 Hepburn, Charles M., Bloomington.
 Jewett, Charles L., New Albany.
 Kirkpatrick, Lex J., Kokomo.
 LaFollette, J. J. M., Bloomington.
 Martindale, Charles, Indianapolis.
 Moores, Merrill, Indianapolis.
 Rooker, William Velpeau, Indianapolis.
 Schmidt, Paul H., Evansville.
 Simms, Daniel W., Lafayette.

IOWA.

Bray, Thomas J., Oskaloosa.
 Carr, E. M., Manchester.
 Kelly, E. J., Des Moines.
 Martin, Wesley, Webster City.
 Miller, Jesse A., Des Moines.
 Saunders, C. G., Council Bluffs.
 Sawyer, Hazen I., Keokuk.
 Stewart, George B., Fort Madison.
 Timberman, William, Keokuk.
 Tinley, Emmett, Council Bluffs.

KANSAS.

Austin, Edwin A., Topeka.
 Berger, A. L., Kansas City.
 Burdick, William L., Lawrence.
 Higgins, Richard J., Kansas City.
 Houston, Joseph D., Wichita.
 Long, Chester I., Wichita.
 Osmond, William, Great Bend.

KENTUCKY.

Apperson, Lewis, Mt. Sterling.
 Booth, Percy N., Louisville.
 Crawford, William W., Louisville.
 Doolan, John C., Louisville.
 Kinkead, Cleves, Louisville.
 Simmons, Robert O., Covington.
 Stone, Henry L., Louisville.
 Trabue, Edmund F., Louisville.
 Weitzel, George T., Frankfort.

LOUISIANA.

Dart, Henry P., Jr., New Orleans.
 Denègre, Walter D., New Orleans.
 Gessner, Miss Jessy B., New Orleans.
 Hart, W. O., New Orleans.

Hudson, F. G., Jr., Monroe.
 Jack, Geo. Whitfield, Shreveport.
 Merrick, Edwin T., New Orleans.
 Monroe, Frank A., New Orleans.
 Wall, Isaac D., Baton Rouge.
 White, Edward Douglass, New Orleans.

MAINE.

Blanchard, Cyrus N., Wilton.
 Bradbury, James D., Saco.
 Dyer, Isaac W., Portland.
 Guernsey, Frank E., Dover.
 Hamlin, Hannibal E., Ellsworth.
 Hanson, George M., Calais.
 Holway, Melvin S., Augusta.
 Hutchinson, Charles L., Portland.
 Ingraham, William M., Portland.
 Johnson, Charles F., Portland.
 Looney, William H., Portland.
 Peabody, Clarence W., Orono.
 Ritchie, Arthur, Belfast.
 Sturgis, Guy H., Portland.

MARYLAND.

Barton, Randolph, Jr., Baltimore.
 Bond, Carroll T., Baltimore.
 Briscoe, John P., Prince Frederick.
 Clark, Gaylord Lee, Baltimore.
 Coleman, William C., Baltimore.
 Dawkins, Walters I., Baltimore.
 Hinkley, John, Baltimore.
 Howard Charles Morris, Baltimore.
 Kemp, W. Thomas, Baltimore.
 Lindsay, James J., Baltimore.
 Mackenzie, Thomas, Baltimore.
 Marbury, William L., Baltimore.
 Morrow, Chester F., Baltimore.
 Ober, Frank B., Baltimore.
 Offutt, T. Scott, Towson.
 Riggs, Lawrason H., Baltimore.
 Ritchie, Albert C., Baltimore.
 Sappington, G. Ridgely, Baltimore.
 Singley, Frederick J., Baltimore.
 Skeen, John Henry, Baltimore.
 Slingluff, R. Lee, Baltimore.
 Stockbridge, Henry, Baltimore.
 Taylor, Archibald H., Baltimore.
 Tyson, A. Morris, Baltimore.
 Wattenscheidt, Christopher R., Baltimore.
 Whitelock, George, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Abbott, Ira A., Haverhill.
 Abele, George W., Boston.
 Albers, Homer, Boston.
 Anderson, Elbridge R., Boston.
 Anderson, George W., Boston.

- Appleton, John H., Boston.
Ayers, Walter, Brookline.
Bacon, George A., Springfield.
Bailey, Hollis R., Boston.
Balch, Franklin, Topsfield.
Barnes, Charles B., Boston.
Barnes, Clarence A., Boston.
Barry, William J., Boston.
Bartlett, Joseph W., Boston.
Bassett, J. Colby, Boston.
Beckwith, Charles H., Springfield.
Belden, Charles F. D., Boston.
Bidwell, Raymond A., Springfield.
Bingham, Norman W., Jr., Boston.
Blackmur, Paul R., Boston.
Bolster, Stanley M., Boston.
Bowman, Harold M., Newton Centre.
Bradlee, Helen W., Boston.
Brewer, D. C., Boston.
Brooks, Lawrence G., Boston.
Brown, George H., Boston.
Brown, Wm. H., Boston.
Brownson, Wendell G., Springfield.
Buckley, M. Francis, Gloucester.
Burnham, Addison C., Boston.
Calkins, Oscar, Brockton.
Campbell, Francis A., Boston.
Carroll, James B., Springfield.
Chamberlin, Lafayette R., Boston.
Channing, Henry M., Boston.
Cheney, Edmund J., Lowell.
Church, Elliott B., Boston.
Clark, James N., Boston.
Clifford, Charles W., New Bedford.
Coolidge, William H., Boston.
Cotter, James E., Boston.
Cunningham, Frederic, Boston.
Davenport, Charles M., Boston.
Davis, Charles Thornton, Boston.
Davis, Samuel, Boston.
DeCourcy, Charles A., Boston.
Dodge, Robert G., Boston.
Donald, Malcolm, Boston.
Dorsey, James A., Boston.
Eyges, Leon Russell, Brookline.
Fall, George Howard, Malden.
Ferdinand, Arthur G., Boston.
Fish, Frederick P., Boston.
Flint, Albert F., Boston.
Foster, Frederick, Boston.
Frothingham, Randolph, Boston.
Garcelon, Alonzo H., Boston.
Garfield, H. A., Williamstown.
Garfield, Irvin McD., Boston.
Gary, F. E. H., Newton Centre.
Gray, J. Converse, Boston.
Gray, Morris, Boston.
Greene, Foster R., Fall River.
Grimes, James Wilson, Boston.
Grinnell, Frank W., Boston.
Hall, Alfred S., Boston.
Hall, Frank B., Worcester.
Hannigan, John E., Boston.
Haskins, David Greene, Jr., Boston.
Heard, Nathan, Boston.
Hemenway, Alfred, Boston.
Holland, Bert E., Boston.
Holmes, Miss Sybil H., Boston.
Hughes, John T., Boston.
Hutchins, Edward W., Boston.
Innes, Charles H., Boston.
Ives, Frederick Manley, Boston.
Jennings, Andrew J., Fall River.
Johnson, Harold P., Woburn.
Jones, Matt B., Boston.
Jones, Nathaniel N., Boston.
Jordan, Michael J., Boston.
Keating, Cornelius F., Boston.
King, C. C., Brockton.
Lathrop, Thornton K., Jr., Boston.
Lawrence, Van Courtlandt, Boston.
Leveroni, Frank, Boston.
Lewenberg, Solomon, Boston.
Lincoln, Alexander, Boston.
Linscott, Daniel O., Winchester.
Lord, Arthur, Boston.
Loring, Victor J., Boston.
Lowell, John, Boston.
Lunt, Alfred Eastman, Boston.
McClennen, Edward F., Cambridge.
McGann, John W., Rutland.
McIntire, Frederic May, Boston.
Mason, John W., Northampton.
Metzler, Curtis G., Boston.
Michelman, Joseph, Boston.
Mitchell, Charles, New Bedford.
Morris, Parker D., Boston.
Neal, John F., Boston.
Norwood, C., Augustus, Boston.
Noxon, John F., Pittsfield.
O'Brien, Thomas O., Boston.
O'Connell, James E., Boston.
O'Connell, Joseph F., Boston.
Ogden, Hugh W., Boston.
Patten, Francis B., Boston.
Pickering, Henry G., Boston.
Pickman, John J., Lowell.
Poor, John R., Brookline.
Pound, Roscoe, Cambridge.
Putnam, William L., Boston.
Rackemann, Charles Sedgwick, Milton.
Raymond, John Marshall, Salem.
Raymond, Robert F., Newton.
Rice, David Perry, Rockland.
Richards, Albin L., Boston.
Rosenthal, James M., Pittsfield.
Rugg, Arthur P., Worcester.
Ruggles, Daniel B., Boston.

Richards, John T., Chicago.
 Rosenthal, Leasing, Chicago.
 Strawn, Silas H., Chicago.
 Torbet, Lewis K., Chicago.
 Whitnel, Lindorf O., East St. Louis.

INDIANA.

Feightner, Milo, Huntington.
 Fraser, Donald, Fowler.
 Hepburn, Charles M., Bloomington.
 Jewett, Charles L., New Albany.
 Kirkpatrick, Lex J., Kokomo.
 LaFollette, J. J. M., Bloomington.
 Martindale, Charles, Indianapolis.
 Moores, Merrill, Indianapolis.
 Rooker, William Velpeau, Indianapolis.
 Schmidt, Paul H., Evansville.
 Simms, Daniel W., Lafayette.

IOWA.

Bray, Thomas J., Oskaloosa.
 Carr, E. M., Manchester.
 Kelly, E. J., Des Moines.
 Martin, Wesley, Webster City.
 Miller, Jesse A., Des Moines.
 Saunders, C. G., Council Bluffs.
 Sawyer, Hazen I., Keokuk.
 Stewart, George B., Fort Madison.
 Timberman, William, Keokuk.
 Tinley, Emmett, Council Bluffs.

KANSAS.

Austin, Edwin A., Topeka.
 Berger, A. L., Kansas City.
 Burdick, William L., Lawrence.
 Higgins, Richard J., Kansas City.
 Houston, Joseph D., Wichita.
 Long, Chester I., Wichita.
 Osmond, William, Great Bend.

KENTUCKY.

Apperson, Lewis, Mt. Sterling.
 Booth, Percy N., Louisville.
 Crawford, William W., Louisville.
 Doolan, John C., Louisville.
 Kinkead, Cleves, Louisville.
 Simmons, Robert C., Covington.
 Stone, Henry L., Louisville.
 Trabue, Edmund F., Louisville.
 Weitzel, George T., Frankfort.

LOUISIANA.

Dart, Henry P., Jr., New Orleans.
 Denègre, Walter D., New Orleans.
 Gessner, Miss Jessy B., New Orleans.
 Hart, W. O., New Orleans.

Hudson, F. G., Jr., Monroe.
 Jack, Geo. Whitfield, Shreveport.
 Merrick, Edwin T., New Orleans.
 Monroe, Frank A., New Orleans.
 Wall, Isaac D., Baton Rouge.
 White, Edward Douglass, New Orleans.

MAINE.

Blanchard, Cyrus N., Wilton.
 Bradbury, James D., Saco.
 Dyer, Isaac W., Portland.
 Guernsey, Frank E., Dover.
 Hamlin, Hannibal E., Ellsworth.
 Hanson, George M., Calais.
 Holway, Melvin S., Augusta.
 Hutchinson, Charles L., Portland.
 Ingraham, William M., Portland.
 Johnson, Charles F., Portland.
 Looney, William H., Portland.
 Peabody, Clarence W., Orono.
 Ritchie, Arthur, Belfast.
 Sturgis, Guy H., Portland.

MARYLAND.

Barton, Randolph, Jr., Baltimore.
 Bond, Carroll T., Baltimore.
 Briscoe, John P., Prince Frederick.
 Clark, Gaylord Lee, Baltimore.
 Coleman, William C., Baltimore.
 Dawkins, Walters I., Baltimore.
 Hinkley, John, Baltimore.
 Howard Charles Morris, Baltimore.
 Kemp, W. Thomas, Baltimore.
 Lindsay, James J., Baltimore.
 Mackenzie, Thomas, Baltimore.
 Marbury, William L., Baltimore.
 Morrow, Chester F., Baltimore.
 Ober, Frank B., Baltimore.
 Offutt, T. Scott, Towson.
 Riggs, Lawrason H., Baltimore.
 Ritchie, Albert C., Baltimore.
 Sappington, G. Ridgely, Baltimore.
 Singley, Frederick J., Baltimore.
 Skeen, John Henry, Baltimore.
 Slingluff, R. Lee, Baltimore.
 Stockbridge, Henry, Baltimore.
 Taylor, Archibald H., Baltimore.
 Tyson, A. Morris, Baltimore.
 Wattenscheidt, Christopher R., Baltimore.
 Whitelock, George, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Abbott, Ira A., Haverhill.
 Abele, George W., Boston.
 Albers, Homer, Boston.
 Anderson, Elbridge R., Boston.
 Anderson, George W., Boston.

- Appleton, John H., Boston.
Ayers, Walter, Brookline.
Bacon, George A., Springfield.
Bailey, Hollis R., Boston.
Balch, Franklin, Topsfield.
Barnes, Charles B., Boston.
Barnes, Clarence A., Boston.
Barry, William J., Boston.
Bartlett, Joseph W., Boston.
Bassett, J. Colby, Boston.
Beckwith, Charles H., Springfield.
Belden, Charles F. D., Boston.
Bidwell, Raymond A., Springfield.
Bingham, Norman W., Jr., Boston.
Blackmur, Paul R., Boston.
Bolster, Stanley M., Boston.
Bowman, Harold M., Newton Centre.
Bradlee, Helen W., Boston.
Brewer, D. C., Boston.
Brooks, Lawrence G., Boston.
Brown, George H., Boston.
Brown, Wm. H., Boston.
Brownson, Wendell G., Springfield.
Buckley, M. Francis, Gloucester.
Burnham, Addison C., Boston.
Calkins, Oscar, Brockton.
Campbell, Francis A., Boston.
Carroll, James B., Springfield.
Chamberlin, Lafayette R., Boston.
Channing, Henry M., Boston.
Cheney, Edmund J., Lowell.
Church, Elliott B., Boston.
Clark, James N., Boston.
Clifford, Charles W., New Bedford.
Coolidge, William H., Boston.
Cotter, James E., Boston.
Cunningham, Frederic, Boston.
Davenport, Charles M., Boston.
Davis, Charles Thornton, Boston.
Davis, Samuel, Boston.
DeCourcy, Charles A., Boston.
Dodge, Robert G., Boston.
Donald, Malcolm, Boston.
Dorsey, James A., Boston.
Eyges, Leon Russell, Brookline.
Fall, George Howard, Malden.
Ferdinand, Arthur G., Boston.
Fish, Frederick P., Boston.
Flint, Albert F., Boston.
Foster, Frederick, Boston.
Frothingham, Randolph, Boston.
Garcelon, Alonzo H., Boston.
Garfield, H. A., Williamstown.
Garfield, Irvin McD., Boston.
Gary, F. E. H., Newton Centre.
Gray, J. Converse, Boston.
Gray, Morris, Boston.
Greene, Foster R., Fall River.
Grimes, James Wilson, Boston.
Grinnell, Frank W., Boston.
Hall, Alfred S., Boston.
Hall, Frank B., Worcester.
Hannigan, John E., Boston.
Haskins, David Greene, Jr., Boston.
Heard, Nathan, Boston.
Hemenway, Alfred, Boston.
Holland, Bert E., Boston.
Holmes, Miss Sybil H., Boston.
Hughes, John T., Boston.
Hutchins, Edward W., Boston.
Innes, Charles H., Boston.
Ives, Frederick Manley, Boston.
Jennings, Andrew J., Fall River.
Johnson, Harold P., Woburn.
Jones, Matt B., Boston.
Jones, Nathaniel N., Boston.
Jordan, Michael J., Boston.
Keating, Cornelius F., Boston.
King, C. C., Brockton.
Lathrop, Thornton K., Jr., Boston.
Lawrence, Van Courtlandt, Boston.
Leveroni, Frank, Boston.
Lewenberg, Solomon, Boston.
Lincoln, Alexander, Boston.
Linscott, Daniel O., Winchester.
Lord, Arthur, Boston.
Loring, Victor J., Boston.
Lowell, John, Boston.
Lunt, Alfred Eastman, Boston.
McClennen, Edward F., Cambridge.
McGann, John W., Rutland.
McIntire, Frederic May, Boston.
Mason, John W., Northampton.
Metzler, Curtis G., Boston.
Michelman, Joseph, Boston.
Mitchell, Charles, New Bedford.
Morris, Parker D., Boston.
Neal, John F., Boston.
Norwood, C., Augustus, Boston.
Noxon, John F., Pittsfield.
O'Brien, Thomas O., Boston.
O'Connell, James E., Boston.
O'Connell, Joseph F., Boston.
Ogden, Hugh W., Boston.
Patten, Francis B., Boston.
Pickering, Henry G., Boston.
Pickman, John J., Lowell.
Poor, John R., Brookline.
Pound, Roscoe, Cambridge.
Putnam, William L., Boston.
Rackemann, Charles Sedgwick, Milton.
Raymond, John Marshall, Salem.
Raymond, Robert F., Newton.
Rice, David Perry, Rockland.
Richards, Albin L., Boston.
Rosenthal, James M., Pittsfield.
Rugg, Arthur P., Worcester.
Ruggles, Daniel B., Boston.

Ryder, Robert L., Boston.
 Sampson, Harry LeBaron, Boston.
 Sawyer, Alfred P., Lowell.
 Saxe, John W., Worcester.
 Sears, George B., Danvers.
 Shattuck, Elmer E., Boston.
 Sheehan, James J., Peabody.
 Slim, Arthur W., Peabody.
 Skerrett, Mark N., Worcester.
 Smith, Arthur Thad., Boston.
 Smith, Curtis Nye, Boston.
 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr., Boston.
 Spain, Paul Francis, Boston.
 Spring, Samuel, Boston.
 Stevens, Elisha M., Lynn.
 Stevens, William B., Stoneham.
 Stone, Willmore B., Springfield.
 Storey, Moorfield, Boston.
 Sullivan, Thomas H., Worcester.
 Sweetser, George A., Boston.
 Swift, James M., Boston.
 Tatman, Charles T., Worcester.
 Thompson, Marshall P., Boston.
 Towle, William W., Boston.
 Tuller, Willis N., Boston.
 Van Everen, Horace, Boston.
 Voorhees, Harvey C., Boston.
 Wambaugh, Eugene, Cambridge.
 Wasserman, Jacob, Boston.
 Weed, Alonzo R., Boston.
 Wells, Wellington, Boston.
 Wheeler, Henry, Boston.
 White, Moses Perkins, Cambridge.
 Whiteside, Alexander, Boston.
 Wight, Delano, Brookline.
 Williams, Fred H., Boston.
 Williston, Samuel, Belmont.
 Willmontton, George E., Boston.
 Wrightington, S. R., Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Bates, George W., Detroit.
 Cahill, Edward, Lansing.
 Carney, Claude S., Kalamazoo.
 Cavanaugh, Martin J., Ann Arbor.
 Clapperton, George, Grand Rapids.
 Corliss, John B., Detroit.
 Dodge, Frank L., Lansing.
 Douglas, Samuel T., Detroit.
 Hooper, Joseph L., Battle Creek.
 January, Wm. L., Detroit.
 Keeney, Willard F., Grand Rapids.
 Miller, Sidney T., Detroit.
 Mills, Wade, Detroit.
 Moore, Joseph B., Lansing.
 Perry, Judson M., Detroit.
 Peter, James B., Saginaw.
 Phillips, Walter, Detroit.
 Walters, Henry C., Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

Allen, Albert R., Fairmont.
 Bright, Alfred H., Minneapolis.
 Brown, Rome G., Minneapolis.
 Bruce, Andrew A., Minneapolis.
 Burr, Stiles W., St. Paul.
 Child, S. R., Minneapolis.
 Clapp, N. H., St. Paul.
 Farnham, Charles W., St. Paul.
 Fowler, C. R., Minneapolis.
 Hilton, Clifford L., St. Paul.
 Hubachek, Frank R., Minneapolis.
 Markham, James E., St. Paul.
 Paul, A. C., Minneapolis.
 Randall, Henry E., St. Paul.
 Severance, Cordenio A., St. Paul.
 Shearer, James D., Minneapolis.
 Stinchfield, F. H., Minneapolis.
 Thurston, Edward S., Minneapolis.
 Turner, Samuel Epes, St. Paul.
 Vance, W. R., Minneapolis.
 Waite, Edward F., Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI.

Ames, O. F., Hattiesburg.
 Bowers, E. J., Gulfport.
 Clifton, Wiley H., Aberdeen.
 Ricketts, J. B., Jackson.
 Sexton, J. S., Hazelhurst.
 Stovall, A. T., Okolona.
 Travis, S. E., Hattiesburg.
 Welch, W. S., Laurel.

MISSOURI.

Abbott, Augustus L., St. Louis.
 Allen, Charles Clafin, St. Louis.
 Blair, Albert, St. Louis.
 Bowersock, Justin D., Kansas City.
 Bryan, P. Taylor, St. Louis.
 Conant, Ernest B., St. Louis.
 Early, Marion C., St. Louis.
 Frank, D. A., St. Louis.
 Haff, Delbert James, Kansas City.
 Hagerman, Frank, Kansas City.
 Hitchcock, George C., St. Louis.
 Judson, Frederick N., St. Louis.
 Kirby, Daniel N., St. Louis.
 Langknecht, Carl H., Kansas City.
 Lehmann, F. W., St. Louis.
 Lehmann, John S., St. Louis.
 McQuillin, Eugene, St. Louis.
 Mackay, George C., St. Louis.
 Mitchell, Samuel A., St. Louis.
 Piatt, W. H. H., Kansas City.
 Pike, Vinton, St. Joseph.
 Reynolds, Thomas H., Kansas City.
 Smith, Arthur Francis, Kansas City.

Spencer, Selden P., St. Louis.
 Sturdevant, W. L., St. Louis.
 Vierling, Frederick, St. Louis.
 Watts, W. H. L., Kansas City.

MONTANA.

Callaway, Lew L., Great Falls.

NEBRASKA.

Baldrige, Howard H., Omaha.
 Baxter, Irving F., Omaha.
 Blackburn, Thomas W., Omaha.
 Brome, Clinton, Omaha.
 Crofoot, L. F., Omaha.
 Davidson, Samuel P., Tecumseh.
 Gurley, W. F., Omaha.
 Martin, Edward M., Omaha.
 Myers, Hugh A., Omaha.
 Van Orsdel, R. A., Omaha.

NEVADA.

Brown, Hugh Henry, Tonopah.
 Norcross, Frank H., Reno.
 Talbot, G. F., Elko.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Bingham, Harry, Littleton.
 Cain, O. E., Keene.
 Colby, James F., Hanover.
 Demond, Fred Clarence, Concord.
 Madden, Joseph, Keene.
 Snow, Leslie P., Rochester.
 Tuttle, James H., Manchester.
 Wyman, Louis E., Manchester.
 Young, Oscar L., Laconia.

NEW JERSEY.

Armstrong, E. A., Princeton.
 Beekman, Alston, Red Bank.
 Colie, Edward M., Newark.
 Dunn, Michael, Paterson.
 Gilmour, L. D. Howard, Newark.
 Hardin, John R., Newark.
 Keasbey, Edward Q., Newark.
 Mable, Clarence, Hackensack.
 Oliver, Paul Q., Westfield.
 Parker, Richard Wayne, Newark.
 Richards, Samuel H., Bridgeport.
 Schaffer, Franklin P., Plainfield.
 Swackhamer, Austin H., Woodbury.
 Whittemore, O. McK., Elizabeth.
 Wortendyke, Rynler J., Jersey City.

NEW YORK.

Acker, Edward A., New York.
 Andrews, James DeWitt, New York.
 Barnes, Milan Day, New York.

Beck, James M., New York.
 Becker, Alfred L., New York.
 Boston, Charles A., New York.
 Burlingham, Charles C., New York.
 Byrne, James, New York.
 Castberg, B., New York.
 Chadbourne, William M., New York.
 Chittick, Henry R., Brooklyn.
 Clark, William W., Wayland.
 Cohen, Julius Henry, New York.
 Conboy, Martin, New York.
 Cunningham, Benjamin B., Rochester.
 Danaher, Franklin M., Albany.
 DeAngelis, P. C. J., Utica.
 Dwyer, Eugene J., Rochester.
 Easton, Charles Philip, New York.
 Gary, Elbert H., New York.
 Gilbert, Newton W., New York.
 Guernsey, Nathaniel T., New York.
 Hill, David Jayne, New York.
 Huberich, C. H., New York.
 Hughes, Charles Evans, New York.
 Kelly, Edward J., New York.
 Kenyon, Alan D., New York.
 King, Arthur M., New York.
 Kuraheedt, M. A., New York.
 Lansing, Robert, Watertown.
 Lauterbach, Edward, New York.
 Lewis, Loran L., Jr., Buffalo.
 McCrary, A. J., Binghamton.
 Manton, Martin T., New York.
 Matthies, William T., New York.
 Morse, Waldo G., New York.
 O'Brian, John Lord, Buffalo.
 Page, Cecil, New York.
 Paine, Willis S., New York.
 Penrose, John J., New York.
 Peters, Curtis A., New York.
 Powell, Wilson M., New York.
 Purrington, William Archer, New York.
 Rich, Adelbert P., Auburn.
 Richardson, William P., Brooklyn.
 Rippley, Harlan W., Rochester.
 Root, Elihu, New York.
 Rudd, William P., Albany.
 Smith, Frank Sullivan, New York.
 Spingarn, Arthur B., New York.
 Stephenson, Sarah, Brooklyn.
 Stier, Joseph F., New York.
 Stone, Harlan F., New York.
 Sullivan, Jerry B., New York.
 Sutherland, Arthur E., Rochester.
 Taft, Henry W., New York.
 Taylor, Charles I., New York.
 Terry, Charles Thaddeus, New York.
 Thurston, C. S., Saranac Lake.
 Tompkins, Hamilton B., New York.
 Townsend, Howard, New York.
 Tracey, James F., Albany.

Tuska, Benjamin, New York.
 Veeder, Van Vechten, New York.
 Wadhams, Frederick E., Albany.
 Wadhams, William H., New York.
 Wheat, Alfred A., New York.
 Wheeler, Everett P., New York.
 Woolley, George I., Brooklyn.
 Young, William Wallace, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Andrews, A. B., Raleigh.
 Biggs, J. Crawford, Raleigh.
 Bowie, Thomas C., Jefferson.
 Bradshaw, George Samuel, Greensboro.
 Bynum, William P., Greensboro.
 Cox, O. C., Greensboro.
 Davis, Thomas W., Wilmington.
 Guthrie, Thomas C., Charlotte.
 Harding, F. C., Greenville.
 James, F. G., Greenville.
 McLean, Angus Wilton, Lumberton.
 Manly, Clement, Winston-Salem.
 Moore, L. I., New Bern.
 Person, Willis M., Louisburg.
 Skinner, Harry, Greenville.
 Stephenson, Gilbert T., Winston-Salem.
 Thompson, Frank, Jacksonville.
 Williams, S. Clay, Winston-Salem.
 Wright, Isaac C., Wilmington.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Ellsworth, S. E., Jamestown.
 Wells, George F., Grand Forks.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Jenks, Stuart, Halifax.

OHIO.

Bennett, Smith W., Columbus.
 Clevenger, F. M., Wilmington.
 Crawford, H. J., Cleveland.
 Gentsch, Frank F., Cleveland.
 Grossman, Mary B., Cleveland.
 Harris, George B., Cleveland.
 Hartley, M. J., Xenia.
 Hoffman, Charles W., Cincinnati.
 Howland, Paul, Cleveland.
 Iddings, Daniel W., Dayton.
 Jacobs, Carl M., Jr., Cincinnati.
 James, Francis B., Washington, D. C. and
 Cincinnati, O.
 Kuhns, Ezra M., Dayton.
 Lewis, A. C., Steubenville.
 McCarty, R. J., Dayton.
 McMahon, J. Sprigg, Dayton.
 Moulton, Frank W., Portsmouth.
 Patterson, Robert C., Dayton.

Pogue, Province M., Cincinnati.
 Rightmire, George W., Columbus.
 Schindel, John R., Cincinnati.
 Smart, John H., Cleveland.
 Southworth, Constant, Cincinnati.
 Stewart, Chase, Springfield.
 Stricker, Sidney G., Cincinnati.
 Tompkins, Walter K., Cleveland.
 Vorys, A. I., Columbus.
 Wilby, Mitchell, Cincinnati.
 Wilson, James P., Youngstown.
 Zimmerman, Charles B., Springfield.
 Zimmerman, John L., Springfield.

OKLAHOMA.

Cheadle, J. B., Norman.
 Foster, Ephraim H., Muskogee.
 Harris, Samuel H., Oklahoma City.
 Keaton, J. R., Oklahoma City.
 McAdams, E. G., Oklahoma City.
 Rogers, Harry H., Tulsa.
 Spielman, Jacob R., Oklahoma City.
 West, Preston O., Tulsa.

OREGON.

Olson, Conrad P., Portland.
 Schnabel, Charles J., Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Abbott, Edwin M., Philadelphia.
 Adams, John Stokes, Philadelphia.
 Bedford, J. Claude, Philadelphia.
 Buchanan, John Grier, Pittsburgh.
 Carpenter, J. McF., Pittsburgh.
 Carson, Hampton L., Philadelphia.
 Comegys, Cornelius, Scranton.
 Crane, Judson A., Pittsburgh.
 Darragh, Robert W., Beaver.
 Driscoll, D. J., St. Mary's.
 Fitzgerald, W. J., Scranton.
 Fox, Edward J., Easton.
 Gerner, Fred B., Allentown.
 Greevy, Thos. H., Altoona.
 Hargest, Wm. M., Harrisburg.
 Harris, John M., Scranton.
 Imbrie, A. M., Pittsburgh.
 James, Henry A., Doylestown.
 Lewis, Wm. Draper, Philadelphia.
 McKeehan, Joseph P., Carlisle.
 Mason, Wm. Clarke, Philadelphia.
 Merchant, Edward, Philadelphia.
 Mikell, William E., Philadelphia.
 Patterson, Thomas, Pittsburgh.
 Rawle, Francis, Philadelphia.
 Rymer, Ralph W., Scranton.
 Sawdye, D. A., Erie.
 Schaadt, James L., Allentown.

Searle, Alonzo T., Honesdale.
 Shick, Robert P., Philadelphia.
 Smithers, William W., Philadelphia.
 Staake, William H., Philadelphia.
 Walling, Emory A., Erie.
 Waters, Asa Wilson, Philadelphia.
 Williams, Thomas S., Philadelphia.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Delgado, Francisco A., Manila.
 Welch, Thomas Cary, Manila.

PORTO RICO.

Benet, José, Mayaguez.
 Besosa, Harry F., San Juan.
 Rodriguez-Serra, Manuel, San Juan.
 Schoenrich, Otto, New York.
 Wolf, Adolph G., San Juan.

RHODE ISLAND.

Allen, Arthur M., Providence.
 Baker, Darius, Newport.
 Bowen, William M. P., Providence.
 Collins, James C., Providence.
 Comstock, Richard B., Providence.
 Conovan, T. P., Pawtucket.
 Curtis, Harry C., Providence.
 Frost, G. Frederick, Providence.
 Green, Theo. Francis, Providence.
 Greenough, Wm. B., Providence.
 Henshaw, John, Providence.
 Hinckley, Frank L., Providence.
 Jenckes, Thomas A., Providence.
 Lee, Thomas Zanslaar, Providence.
 McCaffrey, Joseph J., Providence.
 McDonnell, Thomas F. I., Providence.
 Matteson, Archibald C., Providence.
 Morgan, William A., Providence.
 Moulton, E. Butler, Providence.
 Rathbun, Elmer J., Providence.
 Rickard, James H., Jr., Woonsocket.
 Sheffield, William P., Newport.
 Sweetland, Wm. H., Providence.
 Thurston, James H., Providence.
 Tillinghast, Frank W., Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Belser, Irvine Furman, Columbia.
 Caston, R. T., Cheraw.
 Davis, Henry E., Florence.
 Lide, Lanneau D., Marion.
 Lumpkin, A. M., Columbia.
 McColl, D. D., Bennettsville.
 McKay, Douglas, Columbia.

McNeill, J. P., Florence.
 Moorman, Robert, Columbia.
 Ouzts, D. A. G., Greenwood.
 Townsend, Wm. H., Columbia.
 Willcox, F. L., Florence.
 Willcox, P. A., Florence.
 Woods, Charles A., Marion.
 Woods, M. C., Marion.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Bruell, W. F., Redfield.
 Cherry, U. S. G., Sioux Falls.
 Mitchell, Edwin V., Vermillion.
 Payne, Jason E., Vermillion.
 Porter, William G., Sioux Falls.
 Teigen, Tore, Sioux Falls.
 Vanneman, Harry W., Vermillion.
 Voorhees, John H., Sioux Falls.
 Whiting, Charles S., Pierre.

TENNESSEE.

Anderson, J. M., Nashville.
 Anderson, James H., Chattanooga.
 Armstrong, Walter P., Memphis.
 Banks, Lem, Memphis.
 Berry, Frank A., Nashville.
 Burch, Charles N., Memphis.
 Gates, Elias, Memphis.
 Hughes, Allen, Memphis.
 Jackson, R. F., Nashville.
 Maddin, Percy D., Nashville.
 Manier, Will R., Jr., Nashville.
 Minor, H. D., Memphis.
 Newman, Claire B., Jackson.
 Price, J. Harry, Knoxville.
 Tate, Hugh M., Knoxville.
 Timberlake, W. G., Jackson.
 Washington, W. H., Nashville.

TEXAS.

Batts, Robert Lynn, Austin.
 Burford, A. L., Texarkana.
 Crook, W. M., Beaumont.
 Franklin, Thomas H., San Antonio.
 Gammon, J. L., Waxahachie.
 Hunt, G. D., Dallas.
 Lowrey, Fred V., Hillsboro.
 Mays, Richard, Corsicana.
 Saner, R. E. Lee, Dallas.
 Taub, Otto, Houston.
 Wozencraft, Frank W., Dallas.

UTAH.

Gideon, Valentine, Ogden.
 Hollingsworth, Charles R., Ogden.

Jenson, David, Ogden.

Richards, Stephen L., Salt Lake City.

Shields, Dan B., Salt Lake City.

Snyder, Wilson I., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

Dunnett, Alexander, St. Johnsbury.

Fish, Frank L., Vergennes.

Gleason, Fred. E., Montpelier.

Hogan, George M., St. Albans.

Johnson, Elmer, St. Albans.

Miles, Willard W., Barton.

Moulton, Sherman E., Burlington.

Powers, George M., Morrisville.

Prouty, C. A., Newport.

Stevens, Roland E., White River Junct.

Stickney, William B. C., Rutland.

Swift, Charles M., Ferrisburg.

Taylor, Wm. H., Hardwick.

Watson, John H., Montpelier.

Young, George B., Montpelier.

VIRGINIA.

Beale, Cyrus W., Richmond.

Blackford, Raleigh Colston, Lynchburg.

Bohannon, J. Gordon, Petersburg.

Bowe, Stuart, Richmond.

Bryan, George, Richmond.

Caton, James R., Alexandria.

Cocke, Lucian H., Roanoke.

Corbitt, James H., Suffolk.

Coxe, Whitwell W., Roanoke.

Doughty, George L., Jr., Accomac O. H.

Gay, Thomas B., Richmond.

Gayle, John B., Richmond.

Gunter, Benjamin T., Accomac O. H.

Kemp, S. V., Lynchburg.

Lowry, Landon, Bedford.

Massie, Eugene C., Richmond.

Nock, L. Floyd, Accomac C. H.

Patterson, A. W., Richmond.

Prentis, Robert R., Suffolk.

Shelton, Thomas Wall, Norfolk.

Tucker, Henry St. George, Lexington.

Tucker, John Randolph, Richmond.

Vandeventer, Braden, Norfolk.

Wescott, N. B., Onley.

Wingfield, G. A., Roanoke.

WASHINGTON.

Davis, Arthur W., Spokane.

Sullivan, John J., Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Alderson, Fleming N., Richwood.

Barnes, Uriah, Charleston.

Brown, Douglas W., Huntington.

Caldwell, Wm. G., Wheeling.

Coleman, Thomas, Charleston.

File, Ashton, Beckley.

Fitzpatrick, Herbert, Huntington.

Hughes, W. W., Welch.

Jones, Henry Craig, Morgantown.

Kreps, Charles A., Parkersburg.

Kump, H. G., Elkins.

McCamie, Charles, Wheeling.

Morgan, E. F., Charleston.

Price, George E., Charleston.

Richards, H. Campbell, Wheeling.

Robinson, Ira E., Charleston.

Robinson, Jed W., Grafton.

Vandervort, James W., Parkersburg.

Wallace, George Selden, Huntington.

Willis, M. H., New Martinsville.

WISCONSIN.

Bloodgood, Wheeler P., Milwaukee.

Frost, D. E., Stevens Point.

Gilmore, Eugene A., Madison.

Goggins, B. R., Grand Rapids.

Hambrecht, Geo. P., Grand Rapids.

Jenswold, Frank E., Fennimore.

Lines, George, Milwaukee.

McConnell, J. E., LaCrosse.

McLeod, Arthur A., Madison.

Marshall, R. D., Madison.

Martin, P. H., Green Bay.

Park, Byron B., Stevens Point.

Sanborn, John B., Madison.

Timlin, William H., Milwaukee.

Walsh, John, Washburn.

Winslow, John B., Madison.

WYOMING.

Kinkead, Wm. C., Cheyenne.

Total number registered, 871.

**REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND STATE
AND LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS IN ATTENDANCE UPON THE
SPECIAL CONFERENCE HELD TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1919**

American Bar Association:

Boston, Charles A., New York City.
Merrick, Edwin T., New Orleans.
Root, Elihu, New York.
Storey, Moorfield, Boston.
Voorhees, John H., Sioux Falls.

CANADA.

New Brunswick Bar Association:

Hayward, M. L., Hartland, New Brunswick.

CHINA.

Far Eastern American Bar Association:

Lobingier, Charles S., Shanghai.

ALABAMA.

Alabama State Bar Association:

Dixon, J. K., Talladega.
Pettus, E. W., Selma.
Stokely, J. T., Birmingham.
Birmingham Bar Association:
Smith, J. Q., Birmingham.

ARIZONA.

Arizona Bar Association:

Marks, Barnett E., Phoenix.
Verde District Bar Association:
Rutherford, C. H., Jerome.

CALIFORNIA.

California State Bar Association:

Cushing, Charles S., San Francisco.
Los Angeles Bar Association:
Bradner, B. J., Los Angeles.

COLORADO.

Colorado Bar Association:

Manly, George O., Denver.
Denver Bar Association:
Lathrop, Miss Mary F., Denver.
Manly, George O., Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut State Bar Association:

Avery, C. L., Groton.
Shumway, Milton A., Danielson.
New Haven County Bar Association:
Loomis, Seymour C., New Haven.
Reynolds, Matthew A., New Haven.

FLORIDA.

Florida State Bar Association:

Hunter, Wm., Tampa.
Hillsborough County Bar Association:
Morrow, Charles J., Tampa.

GEORGIA.

Georgia Bar Association:

Park, Orville A., Macon.
Macon Bar Association:
Hall, J. E., Macon.
Thomas County Bar Association:
Merrill, J. H., Thomasville.

IDAHO.

Idaho State Bar Association:

Ailshie, James F., Coeur d'Alene.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois State Bar Association:

Early, Albert D., Rockford.
Goodwin, Clarence N., Chicago.
Higbee, Harry, Pittsfield.
Chicago Bar Association:
Howe, Thomas Francis, Chicago.
O'Connor, Charles J., Chicago.
Lawyers' Association of Illinois:
Chancellor, Justus, Chicago.
Pike County Bar Association:
Higbee, Harry, Pittsfield.

INDIANA.

Indiana State Bar Association:

Martindale, Charles, Indianapolis.
Moore, Merrill, Indianapolis.
Rooker, William V., Indianapolis.
Kokomo Bar Association:
Kirkpatrick, Lex J., Kokomo.

IOWA.

Iowa State Bar Association:

Sawyer, Hazen I., Keokuk.
Hamilton County Bar Association:
Martin, Wesley, Webster City.
Keokuk Bar Association:
Sawyer, Hazen I., Keokuk.
Timberman, William, Keokuk.

KANSAS.

Shawnee County Bar Association:
Austin, Edwin A., Topeka.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky State Bar Association:
Apperson, Lewis, Mt. Sterling.
Booth, Percy N., Louisville.
Kenton County Bar Association:
Simmons, Robert C., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana Bar Association:
Hart, W. O., New Orleans.

MAINE.

Maine State Bar Association:
Bradbury, James D., Saco.
Ritchie, Arthur, Belfast.
Sturgis, Guy H., Portland.

MARYLAND.

Maryland State Bar Association:
Briscoe, John P., Prince Frederick.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts Bar Association:
Grinnell, Frank W., Boston.
Bar Association of City of Boston:
Fish, Frederick P., Boston.
Bar Association of County of Middlesex:
Johnson, Harold P., Woburn.
Gloucester Bar Association:
Buckley, M. Francis, Gloucester.
Hampden County Bar Association:
Beckwith, Charles H., Springfield.
Stone, Willmore B., Springfield.
Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers:
Bradlee, Helen W., Boston.
Holmes, Sybil H., Boston.
Worcester County Bar Association:
Hall, Frank B., Worcester.
Tatman, Charles T., Worcester.
Sullivan, Thomas H., Worcester.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan State Bar Association:
Cavanaugh, Martin J., Ann Arbor.
Clapperton, George, Grand Rapids.
Corliss, John B., Detroit.
Detroit Bar Association:
Miller, Sidney T., Detroit.
Walters, Henry C., Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota State Bar Association:
Allen, A. R., Fairmont.
Bright, Alfred H., Minneapolis.
Burr, Stiles W., St. Paul.
Ramsey County Bar Association:
Markham, James E., St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Bar Association of Mississippi:
Clifton, Wiley H., Aberdeen.
Jones County Bar Association:
Welch, W. S., Laurel.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis Bar Association:
Abbott, Augustus L., St. Louis.
Sturdevant, W. L., St. Louis.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska State Bar Association:
Blackburn, Thomas W., Omaha.
Brome, Clinton, Omaha.
Van Orsdel, R. A., Omaha.

NEVADA.

Nevada Bar Association:
Brown, Hugh Henry, Tonopah.
Norcross, Frank H., Reno.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey State Bar Association:
Keasbey, Edward Q., Morristown.

NEW YORK.

New York State Bar Association:
Boston, Charles A., New York.
DeAngelis, P. C. J., Utica.
Bar Association of the City of New York:
Byrne, James, New York.
Townsend, Howard, New York.
Bronx County Bar Association:
Acker, Edward A., New York.
Matthies, William T., New York.
Erie County Bar Association:
O'Brien, John Lord, Buffalo.
New York County Lawyers' Association:
Cohen, Julius Henry, New York.
Oneida County Bar Association:
DeAngelis, P. C. J., Utica.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina Bar Association:
Davis, Thomas W., Wilmington.
Manly, Clement, Winston Salem.
Skinner, Harry, Greenville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bar Association of North Dakota:
Ellsworth, S. E., Jamestown.

OHIO.

Ohio State Bar Association:
Stricker, Sidney G., Cincinnati.
Wilson, James P., Youngstown.
Cleveland Bar Association:
Gentsch, Frank F., Cleveland.
Harris, George B., Cleveland.
Montgomery County Bar Association:
Iddings, Daniel W., Dayton.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma State Bar Association:
McAdams, E. G., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

Oregon State Bar Association:
Schnabel, Charles J., Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania Bar Association:
Abbott, Edwin M., Philadelphia.
Carson, Hampton L., Philadelphia.
Allegheny County Bar Association:
Imbrie, A. M., Pittsburgh.
Bar Association of Lehigh County:
Germerd, Fred B., Allentown.
Schaadt, James L., Allentown.
Blair County Bar Association:
Greedy, Thomas H., Altoona.
Bucks County Bar Association:
James, Henry A., Doylestown.
Dauphin County Bar Association:
Hargest, Wm. M., Harrisburg.
Lackawanna Bar Association:
Comegys, Cornelius, Scranton.
Fitzgerald, W. J., Scranton.
Harris, John M., Scranton.
Law Association of Philadelphia:
Shick, Robert P., Philadelphia.
Smithers, William W., Philadelphia.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Philippine Bar Association:
Delgado, Francisco A., Manila.

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico Bar Association:
Benet, Jose, Mayaguez.
Besosa, Harry F., San Juan.
Schoenrich, Otto, New York City.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Bar Association:
Henshaw, John, Providence.
McDonnell, Thos. F. I., Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina State Bar Association:
Ouzts, D. A. G., Greenwood.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

South Dakota State Bar Association:
Payne, Jason E., Vermillion.
Porter, William G., Sioux Falls.
Whiting, Charles S., Pierre.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee State Bar Association:
Armstrong, Walter P., Memphis.
Gates, Elias, Memphis.
Jackson, R. F., Nashville.

TEXAS.

Texas Bar Association:
Lowrey, Fred B., Hillsboro.
Mays, Richard, Corsicana.
Dallas Bar Association:
Saner, R. E. Lee, Dallas.

UTAH.

Utah State Bar Association:
Richards, Stephen L., Salt Lake City.
Shields, Dan B., Salt Lake City.
Snyder, Wilson I., Salt Lake City.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia State Bar Association:
Blackford, Raleigh C., Lynchburg.
Kemp, S. V., Lynchburg.
Patterson, A. W., Richmond.

WASHINGTON.

Washington State Bar Association:
Davis, Arthur W., Spokane.
Sullivan, John J., Seattle.
Seattle Bar Association:
Sullivan, John J., Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Bar Association of West Virginia:

Fitzpatrick, Herbert, Huntington.
McCamie, Charles, Wheeling.

Ohio County Bar Association:

Caldwell, Wm. G., Wheeling.
Richards, H. Campbell, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin State Bar Association:

McConnell, J. E., La Crosse.
Timlin, William H., Milwaukee.
Winslow, John B., Madison.

WYOMING.

Wyoming Bar Association:

Kinkad, Wm. C., Cheyenne.

Women Lawyers' Association:

Stephenson, Sarah, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following were also present and participated in the discussions:

Herbert Harley, Chicago, Ill., Secretary of the American Judicature Society.

Merrill D. Calloway, New York, N. Y., Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

LeRoy A. Mershon, New York, N. Y., Secretary of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers Association.

Claude S. Carney, Kalamazoo, Mich., President Michigan State Bar Association.

Patrick H. Martin, Green Bay, Wis., President State Bar Association of Wisconsin.

L. O. Whitnel, East St. Louis, Ill.

Harry S. Mecartney, Chicago, Ill.

J. McF. Carpenter, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rome G. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.

Clifford L. Hilton, St. Paul, Minn.

James D. Shearer, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thomas Wall Shelton, Norfolk, Va.

Bar Associations represented, 89.

Speakers and Delegates present, 157.

MEMBERS OF JUDICIAL SECTION REGISTERED

- Abbott, Ira A., Asso. Justice Superior Court New Mexico, 1908-12.
- Anderson, James H., Referee in Bankruptcy, Tennessee.
- Bailey, Morton S., Justice Supreme Court, Colorado.
- Batts, R. L., Judge U. S. Circuit, Texas.
- Bond, Carroll T., Judge Supreme Bench Baltimore City, Maryland.
- Briscoe, John P., Court of Appeals, Maryland.
- Browne, Jefferson B., Chief Justice Supreme Court, Florida.
- Bruce, Andrew A., Ex. C. J. North Dakota.
- Carpenter, J. McF., Judge of Common Pleas, Pennsylvania.
- Carter, Orrin N., Supreme Court, Illinois.
- Clevenger, F. M., Court of Common Pleas, Ohio.
- Cole, Franklin J., Judge Superior Court, California.
- Dawkins, Walter I., Judge Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, Maryland.
- DeAngella, P. C. J., Justice Supreme Court App. Div. 4th Dist., New York.
- DeCourcy, Charles A., Supreme Judicial Court, Massachusetts.
- Ellis, W. H., Justice Supreme Court, Florida.
- Ellsworth, S. E., Supreme Court 1909-10, North Dakota.
- Fish, Frank L., Superior Judge, Vermont.
- Gager, Edwin B., Justice Supreme Court, Connecticut.
- Garriges, James E., C. J. Colorado Supreme Court, Colorado.
- Gideon, Valentine, Justice Supreme Court, Utah.
- Hanson, George M., Associate Justice S. J. C., Maine.
- Johnson, Charles F., U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Maine.
- Lobengier, Charles S., U. S. Court for China, China.
- McClellan, Thomas C., Justice Supreme Court, Alabama.
- Manton, Martin T., U. S. Court of Appeals, New York.
- Meldrim, Peter W., Judge Eastern Judicial Circuit, Georgia.
- Miles, Willard W., Associate Justice Supreme Court, Vermont.
- Monroe, Frank A., Chief Justice Supreme Court, Louisiana.
- Moore, Joseph B., Justice Supreme Court, Michigan.
- Moulton, Sherman H., Superior Judge Chancellor, Vermont.
- Norcross, Frank H., Ex. C. J., Nevada.
- Olson, Conrad P., Ex-Judge Supreme Court, Oregon.
- Page, George T., U. S. Circuit Court, 7th Circuit, Illinois.
- Pam, Hugo, Superior Court of Cook Co., Illinois.
- Powers, George M., Associate Justice Supreme Court, Vermont.
- Prentiss, Robert R., Supreme Court of Appeals, Virginia.
- Rathbury, Elmer J., Justice Supreme Court, Rhode Island.
- Riddell, William R., Justice Supreme Court of Ontario, Canada.
- Robinson, Ira E., Former Judge Supreme Court, West Virginia.
- Rudd, William P., Justice Supreme Court, New York.
- Rugg, Arthur P., Chief Justice Supreme Judicial Court, Massachusetts.
- Searle, Alonzo T., Dist. Judge 22d Judicial Dist., Pennsylvania.
- Shelton, Thomas W., Virginia.
- Staake, William H., Judge Common Pleas No. 5, Philadelphia.
- Stephens, Alexander W., Judge Court of Appeals, Georgia.
- Stockbridge, Henry, Court of Appeals, Maryland.
- Sweetland, William H., Justice Supreme Court, Rhode Island.
- Tate, Hugh M., 11th Chancery Div. of Tennessee.
- Taylor, William H., Associate Justice Supreme Court, Vermont.
- Townsend, Wm. H., Fifth Circuit, South Carolina.
- Waite, Edward F., Dist. Court 4th Judicial Dist., Minnesota.
- Walling, Emory A., Justice Supreme Court, Pennsylvania.
- Watson, John H., Chief Justice Supreme Court, Vermont.
- Whiting, Charles S., Judge Supreme Court, South Dakota.
- Winslow, John B., Chief Justice Supreme Court, Wisconsin.
- Woods, C. A., U. S. Circuit Judge, South Carolina.

NOTE.—Four of the five members of the Supreme Court of Vermont were in attendance, the fifth member being ill.

ANNUAL DINNER

The annual dinner was held on Friday evening, September 5, 1919, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts. President George T. Page, of Illinois, presided.

The speakers were:

The Chief Justice of the United States.

Lord Finlay, Viscount of Nairn.

Hon. Arthur P. Rugg, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

Hon. William Renwick Riddell, Justice of the Superior Court of Ontario, Canada.

Hugh H. Brown, of Nevada.

President-Elect Hampton L. Carson.

There were 527 members and guests in attendance at the dinner.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS

1. 1878-79-*JAMES O. BROADHEAD¹ St. Louis, Missouri.
2. 1879-80-*BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW..... New York, New York.
3. 1880-81-*EDWARD J. PHELPS..... Burlington, Vermont.
4. 1881-82-*CLARKSON N. POTTER²..... New York, New York.
5. 1882-83-*ALEXANDER R. LAWTON..... Savannah, Georgia.
6. 1883-84-*CORTLANDT PARKER Newark, New Jersey.
7. 1884-85-*JOHN W. STEVENSON..... Covington, Kentucky.
8. 1885-86-*WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.... New York, New York.
9. 1886-87-*THOMAS J. SEMMES..... New Orleans, Louisiana.
10. 1887-88-*GEORGE G. WRIGHT..... Des Moines, Iowa.
11. 1888-89-*DAVID DUDLEY FIELD..... New York, New York.
12. 1889-90-*HENRY HITCHCOCK St. Louis, Missouri.
13. 1890-91-SIMEON E. BALDWIN..... New Haven, Connecticut.
14. 1891-92-*JOHN F. DILLON..... New York, New York.
15. 1892-93-*JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER... Lexington, Virginia.
16. 1893-94-*THOMAS M. COOLEY³..... Ann Arbor, Michigan.
17. 1894-95-*JAMES C. CARTER..... New York, New York.
18. 1895-96-MOORFIELD STORREY Boston, Massachusetts.
19. 1896-97-*JAMES M. WOOLWORTH..... Omaha, Nebraska.
20. 1897-98-*WILLIAM WIRT HOWE..... New Orleans, Louisiana.
21. 1898-99-*JOSEPH H. CHOATE⁴..... New York, New York.
22. 1899-1900-*CHARLES F. MANDERSON... Omaha, Nebraska.
23. 1900-1901-*EDMUND WETMORE New York, New York.
24. 1901-1902-*U. M. ROSE..... Little Rock, Arkansas.
25. 1902-1903-THOMAS RAWLE Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
26. 1903-1904-*JAMES HAGERMAN St. Louis, Missouri.
27. 1904-1905-HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER Lexington, Virginia.
28. 1905-1906-GEORGE R. PECK..... Chicago, Illinois.
29. 1906-1907-ALTON B. PARKER..... New York, New York.
30. 1907-1908-J. M. DICKINSON..... Chicago, Illinois.
31. 1908-1909-FREDERICK W. LEHMANN... St. Louis, Missouri.
32. 1909-1910-*CHARLES F. LIBBY..... Portland, Maine.
33. 1910-1911-EDGAR H. FARRAR..... New Orleans, Louisiana.
34. 1911-1912-STEPHEN S. GREGORY..... Chicago, Illinois.
35. 1912-1913-FRANK B. KELLOGG..... St. Paul, Minnesota.
36. 1913-1914-WILLIAM H. TAFT..... New Haven, Connecticut.
37. 1914-1915-PETER W. MELDRIM..... Savannah, Georgia.
38. 1915-1916-ELIHU ROOT New York, New York.
39. 1916-1917-GEORGE SUTHERLAND Salt Lake City, Utah.
40. 1917-1918-WALTER GEORGE SMITH... Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
41. 1918-1919-GEORGE T. PAGE..... Peoria, Illinois.
42. 1919-1920-HAMPTON L. CARSON..... Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

* Deceased.

¹ At the Conference for organizing the Association in 1878, John H. B. Latrobe, of Maryland, was elected Temporary Chairman, and when the organization was completed, Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, was elected President of the Conference.

² In consequence of the death of Clarkson N. Potter, Francis Kernan, of New York, presided and prepared and delivered the President's Address in 1882.

³ In consequence of the illness of Thomas M. Cooley, Samuel F. Hunt, of Ohio, presided and read the President's Address prepared by Judge Cooley in 1894.

⁴ In consequence of the absence of Joseph H. Choate, as Ambassador to Great Britain, Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, presided and prepared and delivered the President's Address in 1899.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

1. 1878-93-*EDWARD OTIS HINKLEY¹.....Baltimore, Maryland.
2. 1893-1909-JOHN HINKLEY² Baltimore, Maryland.
3. 1909- GEORGE WHITELOCK Baltimore, Maryland.

LIST OF ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

1. 1909-1910-ALBERT C. RITCHIE³.....Baltimore, Maryland.
2. 1910- W. THOMAS KEMP.....Baltimore, Maryland.
3. 1913- GAYLORD LEE CLARK⁴.....Baltimore, Maryland.

LIST OF TREASURERS

1. 1878-1902-FRANCIS RAWLE Philadelphia, Penna.
2. 1902- FREDERICK E. WADHAMS....Albany, New York.

* Deceased.

¹ In 1878, Francis Rawle, of Pennsylvania, and Isaac Grant Thompson, of New York, acted as temporary Secretaries and as Secretaries of the Conference. In 1886, Edward Otis Hinkley being absent, Walter George Smith, of Pennsylvania, acted as Secretary *pro tempore*.

² In 1898, John Hinkley being absent, George P. Wauty, of Michigan, acted as Secretary *pro tempore*.

³ In 1909 by virtue of amendment to Constitution, the Executive Committee elected an Assistant Secretary.

⁴ In 1913 the Constitution was further amended so as to provide for one or more Assistant Secretaries.

LIST OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. 1878-87-*LUKE P. POLAND.....St. Johnsbury, Vermont.
2. 1878-88-SIMEON E. BALDWIN¹.....New Haven, Connecticut.
3. 1878-80-*WILLIAM A. FISHER.....Baltimore, Maryland.
4. 1880-85-*WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.....New York, New York.
5. 1885-90-*CHARLES C. BONNEY¹.....Chicago, Illinois.
6. 1887-96-*GEORGE A. MERCER.....Savannah, Georgia.
7. 1888-90-*JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER....Lexington, Virginia.
8. 1890-91-*WILLIAM P. WELLS.....Detroit, Michigan.
9. 1890-99-ALFRED HEMENWAY.....Boston, Massachusetts.
10. 1891-95-*BRADLEY G. SCHLEY.....Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
11. 1895-99-CHARLES CLAFLIN ALLEN....St. Louis, Missouri.
12. 1896-97-*WILLIAM WIRT HOWE.....New Orleans, Louisiana.
13. 1897-1900-CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY...Madison, Wisconsin.
14. 1899-1900-*EDMUND WETMORE.....New York, New York.
15. 1899-1901-*U. M. ROSE.....Little Rock, Arkansas.
16. 1899-1902-WILLIAM A. KETCHAM.....Indianapolis, Indiana.
17. 1899-1902-HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER..Lexington, Virginia.
18. 1900-1903-RODNEY A. MERCUR.....Towanda, Pennsylvania.
19. 1900-1903-*CHARLES F. LIBBY.....Portland, Maine.
20. 1901-1903-*JAMES HAGERMAN.....St. Louis, Missouri.
21. 1902-1905-P. W. MELDRIM.....Savannah, Georgia.
22. 1902-1905-PLATT ROGERS.....Denver, Colorado.
23. 1903-1906-M. F. DICKINSON.....Boston, Massachusetts.
24. 1903-1906-THODORE S. GARNETT.....Norfolk, Virginia.
25. 1903-1906-WILLIAM P. BREEN.....Fort Wayne, Indiana.
26. 1905-1908-CHARLES MONROE.....Los Angeles, California.
27. 1905-1908-*RALPH W. BRECKENRIDGE..Omaha, Nebraska.
28. 1906-1909-*CHARLES F. LIBBY.....Portland, Maine.
29. 1906-1909-WALTER GEORGE SMITH....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
30. 1906-1909-ROME G. BROWN.....Minneapolis, Minnesota.
31. 1908-1911-WILLIAM O. HART.....New Orleans, Louisiana.
32. 1908-1911-CHARLES HENRY BUTLER....New York, New York.
33. 1909-1912-JOHN HINKLEY.....Baltimore, Maryland.
34. 1909-1912-*RALPH W. BRECKENRIDGE..Omaha, Nebraska.
35. 1909-1912-LYNN HELM.....Los Angeles, California.
36. 1911-1914-HOLLIS R. BAILEY.....Boston, Massachusetts.
37. 1911-1914-*ALDIS B. BROWNE.....Washington, D. C.
38. 1912-1915-WILLIAM H. BURGESS.....El Paso, Texas.
39. 1912-1915-JOHN H. VOORHEES.....Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
40. 1912-1915-WILLIAM H. STAAKE.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
41. 1913-1914-*ALBERT W. BIGGS².....Memphis, Tennessee.
42. 1913-1916-WILLIAM C. NIELACK.....Chicago, Illinois.
43. 1914-1917-SELDEN P. SPENCER.....St. Louis, Missouri.
44. 1914-1917-WILLIAM P. BYNUM.....Greensboro, North Carolina.
45. 1914-1917-CHAPIN BROWN.....Washington, D. C.
46. 1915-1918-CHARLES N. POTTER.....Cheyenne, Wyoming.
47. 1915-1918-JOHN LOWELL.....Boston, Massachusetts.
48. 1915-1918-CHARLES BLOOD SMITH....Topeka, Kansas.
49. 1916-1919-ASHLEY COCKRILL³.....Little Rock, Arkansas.
50. 1916-1917-WALTER GEORGE SMITH....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
51. 1917-1918-GEORGE T. PAGE.....Peoria, Illinois.
52. 1917- T. A. HAMMOND.....Atlanta, Georgia.
53. 1917- U. S. G. CHERRY.....Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
54. 1917- CHARLES THADDEUS TERRY..New York, New York.
55. 1918- EDMUND F. TRABUE.....Louisville, Kentucky.
56. 1918- THOMAS H. REYNOLDS.....Kansas City, Missouri.
57. 1918- GEORGE B. YOUNG.....Montpelier, Vermont.
58. 1918- PAUL HOWLAND.....Cleveland, Ohio.
59. 1919- THOMAS C. MCCLELLAN.....Montgomery, Alabama.

* Deceased.

¹ In 1888, at the first meeting of the Executive Committee after the adjournment of the Association, Simeon E. Baldwin resigned, and Charles C. Bonney was chosen to fill the vacancy under By-Law X.

² In 1913, by virtue of amendment to Constitution, the number of elective members of Executive Committee was increased from five to seven.

³ In 1916 by virtue of amendment to Constitution, the number of elective members of Executive Committee was increased from seven to eight.

LIST OF PLACES OF MEETING AND ATTENDANCE

Meeting.	Year.	Date.	Place.	Attendance
1....	1878....	Aug. 21, 22.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	75
2....	1879....	Aug. 20, 21.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	(no record)
3....	1880....	Aug. 18, 19, 20.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	97
4....	1881....	Aug. 17, 18, 19.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	124
5....	1882....	Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	107
6....	1883....	Aug. 22, 23, 24.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	120
7....	1884....	Aug. 20, 21, 22.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	108
8....	1885....	Aug. 19, 20, 21.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	124
9....	1886....	Aug. 18, 19, 20.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	137
10....	1887....	Aug. 17, 18, 19.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	149
11....	1888....	Aug. 15, 16, 17.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	121
12....	1889....	Aug. 28, 29, 30.....	Chicago, Ill.	158
13....	1890....	Aug. 20, 21, 22.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	132
14....	1891....	Aug. 26, 27, 28.....	Boston, Mass.	202
15....	1892....	Aug. 24, 25, 26.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	143
16....	1893....	Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1.....	Milwaukee, Wis.	130
17....	1894....	Aug. 22, 23, 24.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	140
18....	1895....	Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30.....	Detroit, Mich.	199
19....	1896....	Aug. 19, 20, 21.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	276
20....	1897....	Aug. 25, 26, 27.....	Cleveland, Ohio	184
21....	1898....	Aug. 17, 18, 19.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	227
22....	1899....	Aug. 28, 29, 30.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	227
23....	1900....	Aug. 29, 30, 31.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	230
24....	1901....	Aug. 21, 22, 23.....	Denver, Colo.	306
25....	1902....	Aug. 27, 28, 29.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	230
26....	1903....	Aug. 26, 27, 28.....	Hot Springs, Va.....	250
27....	1904....	Sept. 26, 27, 28.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	451
28....	1905....	Aug. 23, 24, 25.....	Narragansett Pier, R. I.....	277
29....	1906....	Aug. 29, 30, 31.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	369
30....	1907....	Aug. 26, 27, 28.....	Portland, Maine	402
31....	1908....	Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28.....	Seattle, Washington	312
32....	1909....	Aug. 24, 25, 26, 27.....	Detroit, Michigan	389
33....	1910....	Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1.....	Chattanooga, Tennessee	324
34....	1911....	Aug. 29, 30, 31.....	Boston, Mass.	625
35....	1912....	Aug. 27, 28, 29.....	Milwaukee, Wis.	558
36....	1913....	Sept. 1, 2, 3.....	Montreal, Canada	1023
37....	1914....	Oct. 20, 21, 22.....	Washington, D. C.....	1184
38....	1915....	Aug. 17, 18, 19.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	531
39....	1916....	Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1.....	Chicago, Ill.	943
40....	1917....	Sept. 4, 5, 6.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	598
41....	1918....	Aug. 28, 29, 30.....	Cleveland, Ohio	604
42....	1919....	Sept. 3, 4, 5.....	Boston, Mass.	871

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF
THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
Adopted September 5, 1919

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECT.

This Association shall be known as "THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION." Its object shall be to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation and of judicial decision throughout the Nation, uphold the honor of the profession of the law, and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American Bar.

ARTICLE II.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Any person, on nomination in accordance with the provisions of Article III, shall be eligible to membership in this Association who shall be, and shall have been for three years next preceding nomination, a member in good standing of the Bar of any state.

ARTICLE III.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

(a) Nominations for membership shall be made by a majority of the Local Council of the state to the Bar of which the persons nominated belong, and must be transmitted in writing to the Chairman of the General Council, and approved by the Council on vote by ballot, except as provided in sub-division (d) hereof.

(b) The General Council may also nominate members from states having no Local Council, and at the annual meeting of the Association may nominate members from any state of which

a majority of the members of the Local Council are not then in attendance; but no such nomination shall be made or considered by the General Council, unless supported by a statement in writing of at least three members of the Association from the same state with the person nominated, or in the absence of three such members, then by three members from a neighboring state or states, to the effect that the person nominated has the qualifications required by the Constitution and desires to become a member of the Association, and that his admission as a member is recommended by the signers of the statement.

(c) All nominations thus made shall be reported by the Council to the Association for its action. The vote shall be taken *viva voce*, unless any member demand a vote by ballot upon any name thus reported, in which case the Association shall vote thereon by ballot. Five negative votes shall prevent an election.

(d) During the period between annual meetings, members may be elected by the Executive Committee upon the written nomination of a majority of the Local Council of any state. One negative vote in the Executive Committee shall prevent an election.

(e) Persons of distinction who are members of the Bar of another country but not members of the Bar of any state of the United States, may, without formal nomination or certification, be elected by the Executive Committee to be honorary members of the Association. Honorary members shall be entitled to the privileges of the floor during meetings, but shall not be entitled to vote, and they shall pay no dues.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS, COMMITTEES AND SECTIONS.

The following officers shall be elected at each annual meeting for the year ensuing:

A President;

A Vice-President from each state;

A Secretary;

A Treasurer;

A General Council, consisting of one member from each state.

The same person shall not be elected President in two successive years.

The General Council shall be a Committee on Nominations for office and shall elect its Chairman annually, but the same person shall not be elected Chairman more than three successive years.

There shall be an Executive Committee, which shall consist of the President, the last retiring President, the Chairman of the General Council, the Secretary and the Treasurer, all of whom shall be members ex-officio, together with eight other members to be elected by the Association upon nomination by the General Council, but no member shall be elected more than three years in succession. The President, and in his absence the former President, shall be Chairman of the committee.

The Executive Committee shall have full power and authority, in the interval between meetings of the Association, to do all acts and perform all functions which the Association itself might do or perform, except that it shall have no power to amend the Constitution or By-Laws.

There shall be one or more Assistant Secretaries, who shall be elected by the Executive Committee, and shall hold office at the pleasure of that committee.

The following committees shall be appointed annually by the President for the year ensuing, each to consist of five members, unless otherwise specifically indicated herein :

On Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law ;

On International Law ;

On Insurance Law ;

On Jurisprudence and Law Reform, to consist of 15 members ;

On Professional Ethics and Grievances ;

On Admiralty and Maritime Law ;

On Publicity ;

On Publications ;

On Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law ;

On Membership, to consist of such number as the President may appoint ; and

On Memorials, of which the Secretary shall be the Chairman.

The Chairman of each Section of the Association, and the President of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform

State Laws, shall each be deemed a committee of one, and each shall report the work of his Section or Conference and present its recommendations for action by the Association.

A majority of the members of any committee, including the General Council, present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum.

The Vice-President for each state and four other members from such state to be annually elected, shall constitute a Local Council for such state. The Vice-President shall be ex-officio Chairman thereof. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President from each state to report the deaths of members within the same to the Committee on Memorials.

The members of the General Council and the members of the Local Council in each state shall constitute a committee for their state to further the interests and opinions of the American Bar Association in such manner and in such ways as shall be suggested by the Executive Committee.

There shall be the following Sections of the Association:

Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar;

Section of Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law;

Judicial Section;

Section of Comparative Law;

Section of Public Utility Law;

Section of Criminal Law and Criminology; and such other Sections as may from time to time be authorized by the Association upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee thereof.

Each Section shall have a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Council which shall consist of eight members elected by the Section. Each Section shall have power to adopt By-Laws for the regulation of its functions, not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, and subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the Association. The Council of each Section shall be known and designated as "The Council of the American Bar Association" on the particular subject which characterizes the work of the Section, as, for example, the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar shall be known as "The Council of the American Bar Association on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar." Qualifications for membership in any

Section may be determined by the Section itself and shall be defined in its own By-Laws, provided that action taken by a Section must be approved by the Association before the same shall become effective.

ARTICLE V.

BY-LAWS.

By-laws may be adopted, amended, or rescinded at any meeting of the Association by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any session of such annual meeting, provided there be not less than two hundred members present at such annual meeting, and provided further that notice shall have been given by the Secretary to the members of the Association either by mail or by publication in the JOURNAL at least thirty days before the meeting at which action is taken.

ARTICLE VI.

DUES.

Each member shall pay \$6.00 to the Treasurer annually, which sum shall include dues and the cost of subscription to the AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, which to members is \$1.50 per year. All other publications of the Association shall be free of charge to the members. No person shall be in good standing or qualified to exercise any privilege of membership who is in default. The Executive Committee, in its discretion, may remit the dues of any member under special circumstances.

ARTICLE VII.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

At each annual meeting of the Association, the President shall deliver an address upon such topics as he may select with the approval of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The Association shall meet annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee may select, and those present at any session of any meeting shall constitute a quorum, except as provided in Articles V and X.

The American flag shall be displayed at all meetings of the Association.

ARTICLE IX.**REFERENDUM.**

The Executive Committee may submit from time to time by referendum to the individual members of the Association questions affecting the substance or the administration of the law which in the opinion of the Committee are of immediate practical importance to the whole country.

ARTICLE X.**AMENDMENTS.**

This Constitution may be altered or amended only by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any session of an annual meeting, but no such change shall be made unless at least two hundred members shall be present, nor unless notice of the proposed alteration or amendment shall have been given by the Secretary to the members of the Association either by mail or by publication in the JOURNAL at least thirty days before the meeting at which the amendment is offered.

ARTICLE XI.**CONSTRUCTION.**

The word "state," whenever used in this Constitution, shall be deemed to comprise state, territory, the District of Columbia or any insular or other possession of the United States and places over which the United States exercises extra-territorial jurisdiction.

BY-LAWS.

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

I. The program and order of exercises at the annual meeting of the Association shall be those prescribed by the Executive Committee and notified to the members at least thirty days before the meeting.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

II. Where the report of a committee has been printed, it shall not be read at a meeting of the Association, but if the report recommends action by the Association, the recommendations shall be set forth at the beginning of the report, and the chairman of the committee may state briefly to the meeting their substance and the reasons for them.

RESOLUTIONS—PROCEDURE.

III. No person shall speak more than ten minutes at a time or more than twice on one subject, except as indicated on the formal program prepared by the Executive Committee.

Every resolution shall be in writing and unless of a formal character or presented by a committee, shall be referred by the Chair on presentation, without debate, to an appropriate committee for consideration and report. No resolution which is neither favorably reported by a committee nor adopted by the Association, shall be published in the proceedings of the meetings.

No legislation shall be recommended or approved by the Association unless there has been a report of a committee thereon, and unless such legislation be approved by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Association present.

No resolution complimentary to an officer or member for any service performed, paper read or address delivered shall be considered by the Association.

NON-MEMBERS: PRIVILEGES OF FLOOR.

IV. Members of the Bar of any foreign country or of any state who are not members of the Association may be admitted to the privileges of the floor at any meeting of the Association.

BOOKS AND PAPERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

V. All papers, addresses and reports read before the Association or submitted to it, shall be lodged with the Secretary and become the property of the Association, and shall not be published unless by the express direction of the Executive Committee. Committee reports which have been printed in full in the JOURNAL shall not be printed again in the annual volume of the Association, but there may be printed therein a brief epitome or condensed summary of such a report which may be prepared by the chairman of the committee making the report.

Extra copies, not exceeding one hundred in number, of any report, address or paper read before the Association may be printed by the direction of the Executive Committee for the use of the author.

The Executive Committee shall arrange through the Smithsonian Institution, or otherwise, a system of exchanges by which the Transactions can be exchanged annually for those of Associations in foreign countries interested in jurisprudence or governmental affairs; and the Secretary shall exchange the Transactions for those of the State and Local Bar Associations. All books thus acquired shall be bound and, provided the New York City Bar Association consents thereto, shall be deposited in the charge of that Association, subject to the call of this Association, if it ever desires to withdraw or consult them.

The Secretary shall send one copy of the Annual Report to the President of the United States, to the Chief Justice of the United States, to each of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the Library of the State Department, and of the Department of Justice thereof, to the Governor, to the Chief Judge or the Chief Justice of the court of last resort of each state, to the State Librarian thereof, to all public law libraries, to college libraries, to other principal libraries in the United States, and to such other persons or bodies as the Executive Committee may direct.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

VI. The terms of office of all officers elected at any annual meeting shall commence at the adjournment of such meeting, except the members of the General Council, whose term of office

shall commence immediately upon their election. Vacancies in any office, except the General Council, occurring between the annual meetings shall be filled by the Executive Committee; and such interim vacancies in the General Council shall be filled by the Local Council of the state.

VII. The President shall appoint all committees, including special committees, and shall announce the appointments to the Secretary, who shall give notice to the persons appointed.

There shall be appointed annually by the President a committee to be known as the Reception Committee, whose duty it shall be to attend immediately before and at the opening of the first day's session of the meeting to receive members and delegates and introduce them to each other.

The Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances shall communicate to the Association such information as it may collect concerning the activities of State and Local Bar Associations in respect to the ethics of the profession and grievances against members of the Bar, and it may from time to time make recommendations on the subject to the Association.

VIII. The Treasurer's report shall be examined and audited annually before its presentation to the Association, by a licensed public accountant designated by the President.

IX. The General Council and all standing committees shall meet at the time and place of the annual meeting at such hours as their respective chairmen shall appoint.

The Secretary of the Association shall be the Secretary of the General Council.

X. Special meetings of any committee shall be held at such times and places as the Chairman thereof may appoint. Reasonable notice shall be mailed by him to each member.

The traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by any committee, standing or special, for meetings of such committee or otherwise, during the interval between the annual meetings of the Association, shall be paid by the Treasurer out of such appropriation as the Executive Committee shall have made on application in each case in advance of its expenditure. Such application shall be made in writing by the chairman of each committee thirty days before the mid-winter meeting of the Executive Committee and upon a specific budget.

All committees may have their reports printed by the Secretary, upon order duly made by the Executive Committee, before the annual meeting of the Association; and any such report containing any recommendation for action by the Association, shall be printed, together with a draft of a bill embodying the views of the Committee, whenever legislation shall be proposed. Such reports shall be distributed by mail by the Secretary to all members of the Association at least thirty days before the annual meeting at which such report is proposed to be submitted.

It shall be the duty of each Vice-President and member of the General Council to endeavor to procure the enactment by the legislature of his state of every law recommended by the Association, and the Secretary shall furnish them with copies of every recommendation and of every bill recommended and a copy of this by-law; and whenever the Association shall by resolution recommend the enactment of any law, the Secretary shall furnish as soon as possible, a copy of the resolution to the President of each State Bar Association, with the request that such Association cooperate with the local vice-president and member of the General Council of this Association and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws of such state in having a bill introduced in the legislature of its state in conformity with the recommendation of this Association, and use proper means to procure the enactment of the same into law. In every state where there is no State Bar Association, a copy of such resolution, with a similar request, shall be sent to the President of the Bar Association of the principal cities in the state; and in every instance where the form of bill has been recommended, a copy thereof shall also be sent with the resolution.

ANNUAL DUES.

XI. The annual dues shall be payable at the annual meeting in advance. If any member neglects to pay his dues on or before June 1st following the annual meeting it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to serve upon him, by mail, a copy of this by-law and notice that unless the dues are paid within one month thereafter, the default will be reported to the Executive Committee which may, without further notice, cause his name to be stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, and his membership and all rights in respect thereto will thereupon cease.

SECTIONS.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

XII. Each Section shall meet at least once a year in connection with the meeting of the Association, but not during such hours as the Association is in session.

2. The proceedings of any or all of the Sections may be published from time to time, in the discretion of the Executive Committee.

3. Any member of the Association may enroll himself as a member of any Section provided he meets the requirements in other respects of the by-laws of such Section.

4. Matters arising in the meetings of the Association which relate to a subject with which a Section is primarily concerned, may be referred to such Section.

5. Appropriations may be made from time to time by the Executive Committee of the Association to any Section and to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; but the financial liability of the Association to the Sections or any of them or to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, shall be limited to such appropriations as may be made for them and shall cease upon payment to the treasurers of the Sections or of the Conference of the amounts so appropriated.

6. The chairman or other officer of each Section shall present to the Association at its annual meeting a report in detail of its work and finances up to the preceding June 1st.

OFFICERS

1919-1920.

PRESIDENT,

HAMPTON L. CARSON *Philadelphia, Pa.*

SECRETARY,

GEORGE WHITELOCK, *Baltimore, Md.*

TREASURER,

FREDERICK E. WADHAMS, *78 Chapel Street, Albany, N. Y.*

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES,

W. THOMAS KEMP, *1416 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.*

GAYLORD LEE CLARK, *1416 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

EX-OFFICIO
THE PRESIDENT,
THE SECRETARY,
THE TREASURER,
GEORGE T. PAGE,
Ex-President,
Chicago, Ill.
R. E. LEE SANER,
Chm. Genl. Council,
Dallas, Tex.

T. A. HAMMOND, Atlanta, Ga.
U. S. G. CHERRY, Sioux Falls, S. D.
CHARLES THADDEUS TERRY, New York, N. Y.
EDMUND F. TRABUE, Louisville, Ky.
THOMAS H. REYNOLDS, Kansas City, Mo.
GEORGE B. YOUNG, Montpelier, Vt.
PAUL HOWLAND, Cleveland, Ohio.
THOMAS C. MCCLELLAN, Montgomery, Ala.

SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION

CHARLES M. HEPBURN, Bloomington, Ind., *Chairman.*

JOHN B. SANBORN, Madison, Wis., *Secretary.*

SECTION OF PATENT, TRADE-MARK AND COPYRIGHT LAW.

WALLACE R. LANE, Chicago, Ill., *Chairman.*

ALAN D. KENTON, New York, N. Y., *Secretary.*

JUDICIAL SECTION.

CHARLES A. WOODS, Marion, S. C., *Chairman.*

GAYLORD LEE CLARK, Baltimore, Md., *Secretary.*

SECTION OF COMPARATIVE LAW.

W. W. SMITHERS, Philadelphia, Pa., *Chairman.*

ROBERT P. SHICK, Philadelphia, Pa., *Secretary.*

AXEL TEISEN, Philadelphia, Pa., *Assistant Secretary.*

EUGENE C. MASSIE, Richmond, Va., *Treasurer.*

SECTION OF PUBLIC UTILITY LAW.

WILLIAM C. NIBLACK, Chicago, Ill., *Chairman.*

EDW. A. ARMSTRONG, Newark, N. J., *Secretary.*

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

WM. A. BLOUNT, Pensacola, Fla., *President.*

HOLLIS R. BAILEY, Boston, Mass., *Vice-President.*

EUGENE A. GILMORE, Madison, Wis., *Secretary.*

W. O. HART, New Orleans, La., *Treasurer.*

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY.

HUGO PAM, Chicago, Ill., *President.*

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, Philadelphia, Pa., *Secretary.*

GENERAL COUNCIL

1919-1920.

State.	Name.	Residence.
TEXAS	R. E. LEE SANER.....	Dallas.
	Chairman.	
ALABAMA	E. W. PETTUS.....	Selma.
ALASKA TERRITORY	RALPH E. ROBERTSON	Juneau.
ARIZONA	WM. H. SAWTELLE.....	Tucson.
ARKANSAS	JOSEPH M. STAYTON	Newport.
CALIFORNIA	CHARLES S. CUSHING.....	San Francisco.
COLORADO	T. J. O'DONNELL.....	Denver.
CONNECTICUT	SEYMOUR C. LOOMIS	New Haven.
DELAWARE	JOHN P. LAFFEY.....	Wilmington.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	JAMES S. EASBY-SMITH.....	Washington.
FLORIDA	WILLIAM HUNTER	Tampa.
GEORGIA	JOSEPH H. MERRILL.....	Thomasville.
IDAHO	JAMES F. AILSHIE	Coeur d'Alene.
ILLINOIS	JOHN T. RICHARDS	Chicago.
INDIANA	CHARLES L. JEWETT.....	New Albany.
IOWA	JESSE A. MILLER.....	Des Moines.
KANSAS	CHESTER I. LONG	Wichita.
KENTUCKY	HENRY L. STONE	Louisville.
LOUISIANA	W. O. HART	New Orleans.
MAINE	CYRUS N. BLANCHARD.....	Wilton.
MARYLAND	JOHN P. BRISCOE	Prince Frederick.
MASSACHUSETTS	JOHN LOWELL	Boston.
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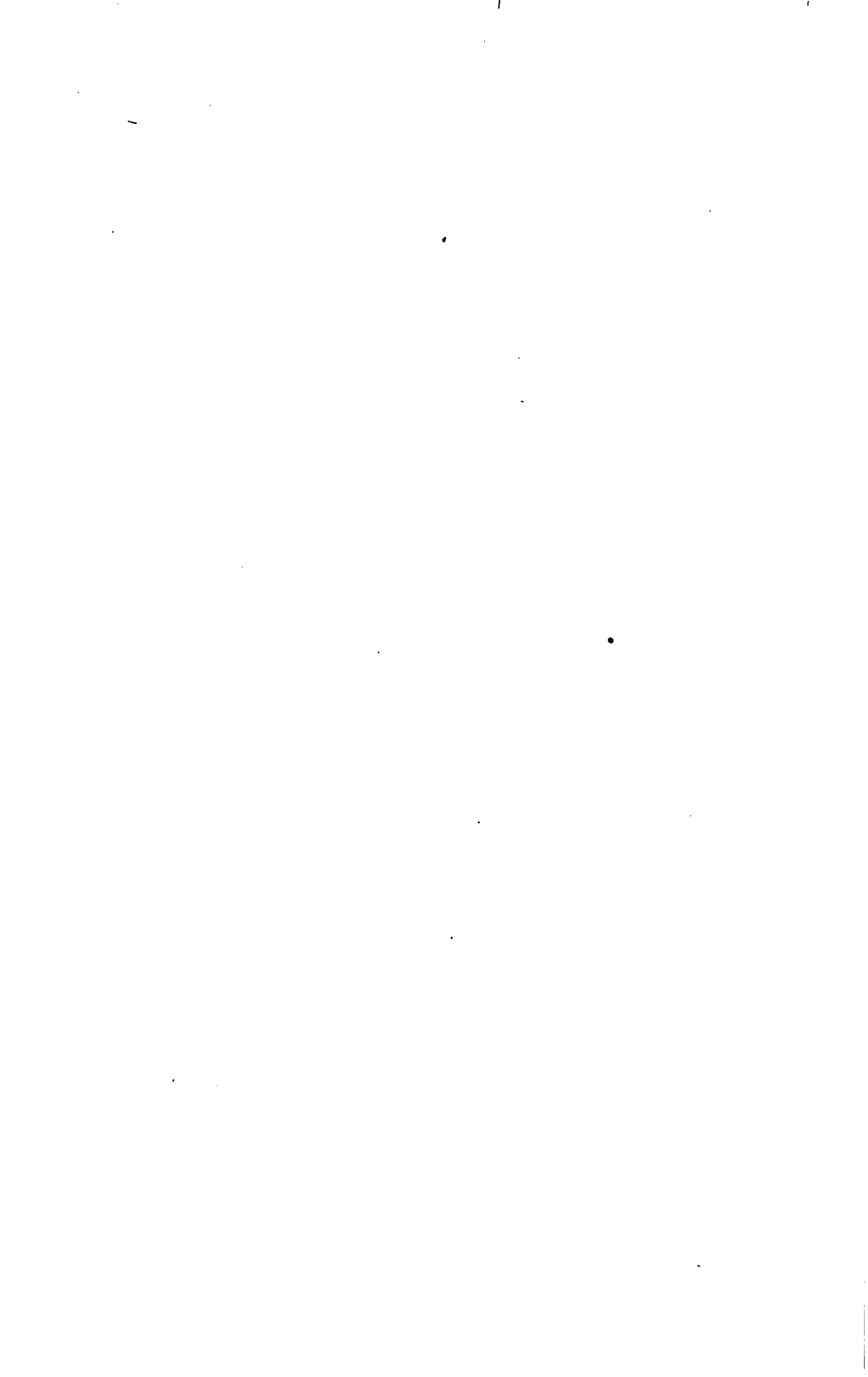
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APPENDIX



ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

BY

GEORGE T. PAGE,
OF ILLINOIS.

GOVERNMENT.

I.

“That the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom. That government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.”

Until the year of Grace, 1914, I had always supposed that government was the product of civilization, instituted for the regulation of the social relations of human beings and in recognition of the fact that the remnant of savagery in man, even though he is often in an advanced civilized state, must be controlled; but since I have witnessed the war that has shown four years of wholesale rapine and murder, so inexpressibly fiendish, cruel and brutal that mere savage, untrained minds could never have planned nor executed such atrocities, I have almost made up my mind that some governments, instead of being the product of civilization, were established to be mere instruments of men who have used the arts, sciences and training of civilization to work out their own cruel and inhuman purposes of killing everybody else in the world who would not submit to be ruled by them.

Supremacy in the world, by the killing of those who had the temerity to resist and the enslavement of those who submitted, seems to have been the ultimate aim of the Prussian autocracy.

Happily, that menace is no longer imminent, but the purchase price paid for its removal—or postponement—(which has not yet been determined) has been so stupendous as to be almost unbelievable, even with the evidences yet baldly before our eyes.

Remembering the billions of destroyed or ruined property that represented the surplus from the toil and sweat of men of many nations who hated war but loved peace; remembering the ruined fields of France and Belgium; remembering the millions of dead

men and ruined women, the very flower of the best men and women of the twentieth century in almost every nation; and remembering the additional millions who have been crippled so that they must live out their lives in pain and suffering and be a burden upon other people, and remembering that the whole future is overhung and burdened with a war debt, and other incalculable consequences, that will far outlast the lives of most of us; and then remembering that Prussian autocracy, in the face of twenty centuries of Christian civilization, was able to bring all this about under its determination to rivet its rule of blood and iron upon the world—I stand confused and in doubt, wondering if there remains faith enough to believe that the strong men of the world will surrender enough of their selfish desire for money and power to permit the successful establishment of a government “dedicated under God to have a new freedom, a government of the people, by the people and for the people.”

The man who does not stand with bowed head, awed by the awful past, the uncertain and confusing present and the ominous future, has neither feeling, thoughtfulness nor prudence.

In spite of it all, however, we must not fear, doubt nor falter, but must take up intelligently and with courage and determination the seemingly impossible tasks that are all about us and reconstruct and readjust the broken and disturbed condition of things, produced—on the one hand—by war, and on the other hand, by what seems to me to be our utter disregard of some of the fundamentals necessary to establish and perpetuate a democratic form of government.

In a government like ours, where the ultimate power and authority rest with the people, every question between a man and society presents, or is likely to present, a problem to be dealt with by the government and particularly is this true where we find great proneness not only in the 48 legislatures, but also in the Congress itself, to make almost every matter imaginable the subject of some legislative prohibition or regulation.

As all human beings have their limitations, so any government—set up by human beings—must, inevitably bear evidences of the limitations and the imperfections under which human beings live their lives.

Very strong evidence of the imperfections and inconsistencies that creep into the most serious works of men and obtrude themselves upon their most solemn undertakings, may be found in the fact that on July 4, 1776, 13 colonies solemnly wrote into their Declaration of Independence, the clause:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men."

And along with these words, somebody inserted a clause reprobating the enslaving of the inhabitants of Africa. The latter clause was stricken out, as Mr. Jefferson said, in complaisance to South Carolina and Georgia, and he added:

"Our Northern brethren, also, I believe, felt a little tender under those censures, for though their people have very few slaves themselves, yet they had been pretty considerable carriers of them to others." (Liberty Documents, Hill 192.)

When they came together to write the Constitution in 1787, the same difficulty obtruded itself and produced the compromise found in Article I, Section 9:

"Migration or importation of such citizens as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808."

After a stormy session, lasting months, during which time the apparently irreconcilable differences repeatedly threatened to break up the convention, the Constitution was at last adopted. Even then it was not agreed to by all the delegates. Mr. Randolph, Mr. Mason and Mr. Gerry declined to sign it. Mason went so far as to say that the government, under it, would commence a moderate aristocracy and after it had wobbled about for a few years, would result in a monarchy or a corrupt oppressive aristocracy.

New York, Rhode Island and Virginia agreed to the Constitution—with reservations—and before all the original 13 states had ratified the Constitution, 10 amendments were made thereto and two others were added before 1805.

From 1804 to 1865, the Constitution, without amendment, outrode all the storms that confronted its career. After the

close of the rebellion, by the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, the people of this country, for the first time, made good so far as rights and privileges in government were concerned, on the doctrine of the declaration that all men are born free and equal.

No one can read the story of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and give any serious thought to the affairs of human beings in relation to their government, without being convinced of the fallibility of human judgments and that the lives of men, in relation to the lives of their fellowmen, must be full of surrenders and compromises and that no government, where men are even tolerably free under the law, can be perpetuated or long survive unless the people who hold the power that makes it and keeps it, are willing to submit themselves daily to compromises and to be always ready to meet, with tolerance, the many things that necessarily and repeatedly result from weakness and imperfection in human beings.

There never was a time when there has been such unrest among all our people, or such uncertainty as to what action that unrest will produce and what the consequences of it will be, as exists now.

I know nothing about the science of government, neither does any one else. (If you ask for proof, I will have to tell you that my witnesses have been a little scattered by the late war.)

No people ever had a finer conception of the rights of men, nor has any people ever written or proclaimed higher, finer, or more unselfish ideals and purposes than were written and proclaimed in our Declaration of Independence.

Neither has the world yet produced a better fundamental plan of government than that contained in the Constitution of the United States.

Our government was instituted to secure to mankind the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and yet after nearly a century and a half of national life, our people have not the liberties they ought to have; in the pursuit of happiness they are hindered and bedeviled in a thousand ways that are unnecessary and life is not secure for any man whose position in the world makes it seem undesirable to some people that he should continue to live.

I hear some one saying, "True, conditions are not ideal, but they are pretty good." No one is contending for ideals. Neither ignorant idealists nor any other kind of idealists have any business trying to shape, regulate or direct the ways of government, established among red-blooded men and women for the purpose of securing to them the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Many of the difficulties with which we have to contend and with which government has undertaken to deal, were not, and never ought to have been, governmental problems at all.

Every community difficulty produces a statute. Almost every human movement and every use of property are regulated by some statute or ordinance. Many of them are unfortunately enacted to satisfy some momentary clamor, and what is more unfortunate, are never thereafter enforced. We have not yet learned, as Senator Root said we would some time learn, "That salvation does not come by statute."

II.

The fundamental difficulties are not numerous, nor are they hard to discover.

Those things that have destroyed governments and that are working our confusion now are things which have been labeled as "obvious and common-place" and of no consequence and, therefore, unnecessary to be considered.

Consequently, we are often surprised when we ought not to be. This is well illustrated by two things which were long ago labeled, by people who ought to have known better, as "obvious, common-place and tiresome." Their recent emergence as constitutional amendments seems to have taken everybody opposed to them by surprise.

Congress submitted a Prohibition Amendment and it was ratified by the states. In legislative halls and every place where a speech could be made, and through the public press, the world has been told that the Prohibition Amendment, and the legislation consequent upon it, was a part of the hysteria growing out of the war and that a sober-minded Congress would never have submitted the amendment and that it would never have been ratified by sober-minded legislatures.

Have not the causes which produced the Eighteenth Amendment been openly and obviously at work for nearly half a century and for quite a number of years has it not been certain that unless the causes working for it were removed, constitutional or statutory prohibition would inevitably come?

Of the many causes, I will only mention three and some, if not all of them, I am sure you will recognize as being influential in forming a public opinion and shaping the way toward prohibitive legislation and you will readily recognize that neither of them was produced by any sort of hysteria.

First: For many years railroad employees have been prohibited from drinking or from going into saloons whether on or off duty.

There are over two million men in the railroad service. While that prohibition was not absolutely enforced, yet it was practically so, and not only the men themselves, but the public generally, readily recognized and agreed that John Barleycorn would not make a good engineer for the twentieth century, nor a good train dispatcher, switch tender, nor a good servant in any capacity in any business.

Many men who were very liberal in their own conduct and in their own use of intoxicating liquors, have, in every way possible, for many years, discouraged, and in many instances prohibited, the use of intoxicants by their employees.

Second: Life insurance has had an enormous growth in the last 50 years and has become a stable asset, protection and security not only for the family, but in business, and every medical examiner has, for years, scrutinized with great care the drink habit of applicants and has written "No" across their applications.

Almost every other medical man has for years habitually condemned alcoholic liquor as a beverage and in recent years, many of them have denied its value as a medicine or drug.

Third: Men interested in the sale of intoxicants, have not been content to establish saloons to the extent necessary to meet the normal demand, if there is such a thing, but have insisted on planting them anywhere and everywhere. In many cases, there have been such a small number of men to each saloon, that the enticement and debauchery of women and minors, to keep saloons going, became perfectly apparent to every one.

Retail liquor dealers, as a class, have persistently violated every law made for their regulation and have impudently, openly and brutally dominated local politics. The brewers, through their own selfishness and greed, have been the most powerful ally to the men they have called prohibition fanatics.

These, and many other like influences, have been open and to every thinking man, have been obviously at work for many years.

The end may have been hastened by war conditions, but the real cause of the end was not hysteria.

Some people have affected surprise at the submission of the Woman Suffrage Amendment, but the causes that paved the way for that amendment have been open and obvious for many years.

It has been publicly advocated, talked about and insisted upon for a half a century. As a matter of fact, the amendment, as submitted, is the text as drawn and advocated in 1875 by Susan B. Anthony.

Legislation in recent years has firmly established for women their independent property rights and from the days long before the Boston Tea Party, our people have insisted that where there is taxation, there should also be representation.

Since the failure of male issue of Zelephthead, and the decreeing by Moses, to his petitioning daughters of the right to succession in name and property, the question of women's rights has been far from a dead issue in the world.

Every avenue of business has been, in recent years, open to women. They are becoming lawyers, doctors, merchants, teachers and preachers. This Association, at its last meeting, opened its doors to them. They have filled the positions into which they have gone acceptably and well. In peace and in war they have shown that in every branch of relief work women are not excelled in skill, judgment and endurance.

III.

The difficulties that are, to my mind, fundamental and which threaten the life of our government itself, are just as open and as obvious as the causes that worked for prohibition and women suffrage.

First: The first and a most dangerous difficulty is that we have set up a melting pot under which we built no fires, or if we did,

we let them go out many years ago. As a consequence, most of our great body made up of foreigners are, even if they had any such desire, wholly incapable of even becoming students of our form of government.

Second: Our fathers established a government with the source of all power back of it in the people, to secure, as stated in our Declaration of Independence, "The right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Our second great difficulty is (leaving out of consideration the operations of the melting pot necessary to condition the millions of foreign born even to become students of our form of government), that we have left a people who have grown very numerous under a government which has become large and complicated, wholly ignorant and untaught as to the meaning of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" under a constitutional government and wholly ignorant as to the quantity and quality of responsibility that rests upon the individual. There have been permitted to grow up unrestricted and unrestrained, conditions that have not taught democracy; but that unless destroyed, will make a democracy impossible.

The third, and possibly an unsurmountable difficulty in the way of the realization of a true democracy, is that we are trying to construct a democracy without using some of the essential elements.

To make a real democracy, there must be surrender, compromise and service by everybody. That condition does not exist under our government now and never will exist while we have, as we do have, large bodies of men who have and use the power or the money to influence and mold, for selfish purposes to a large extent, the destinies of our nation either through the government or in spite of it. The latter condition belongs to an aristocratic and not to a democratic form of government—and if the latter character of influence is wielded, it is just as destructive of democracy, whether wielded by so-called capital or by so-called labor.

These three difficulties are by no means a catalogue of all our ills; but I am convinced that every considerable difficulty can be directly traceable to an almost blind disregard of the causes long open and obvious to every student of government.

MELTING POT.

The salient facts pertaining to our population of foreign origin have been so often told that it seems unnecessary to more than refer to a few of them. In the first place, one or both of the parents of 35,000,000, or over a third of our entire population is foreign born—13,000,000 are foreign born.

Over half a million of registered men could not, at the time of registration for the last war, understand military commands in the English language.

For the last 20 or 30 years, immigration has been largely from Southern and Eastern Europe, where a large percentage of illiteracy prevails, where the habits and customs and the ideals of the people differ widely from those of America. Foreigners have been permitted, in years past, to form and maintain organizations "for the purpose of maintaining or securing political unity and independence and perpetuation of their own native land."

Their organizations have been formed and permitted to exist, in which the United States, their adopted country, has often had less than an equal chance with their native land.

All over this country, schools have been set up and maintained for the purpose of teaching foreign languages, and the charge is made that in our school system more money has been spent for the purpose of teaching foreign languages to American children than is expended for the purpose of teaching our language to foreign children.

Until the war caused some of them to be eliminated, there were German-American societies, German-American banks, German-American business concerns, Irish-American societies and Irish-American concerns of one sort and another and some sort of a hyphenate for every kind of a foreigner having his home in America.

When it became necessary to make materials for use in the great war against America's enemies, it not only was found that many important organizations were wholly owned by foreigners, but—what was much more unfortunate—that almost every great factory of this country, where ammunition, guns and other equipment had to be made, was filled with foreigners, many of whom

actually came from enemy countries, or were sympathizers with those against whom our country was fighting.

Originally, we boasted that our country was to be an asylum to which the oppressed and overburdened peoples of all the world could come and enjoy a new life and a new liberty under a democratic government. That, for a time, was probably the reason that most immigrants came. Those days have long since passed. Very soon, from beyond the Alleghanies, from the rich prairies of Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska, somebody carried into Southern and Eastern Europe news of "the grapes of Eschol." Since then, hordes of foreign born, many of them yet after years of residence unnaturalized, have done and are doing the work and have drawn and are drawing the wages of our protected industries.

In 1910 there were 2,748,000 foreign population in New York. Nearly 600,000 of these, 10 years of age and over, were unable to speak English and 360,000 were illiterate.

From 1903 to 1914 immigration increased from 875,000 to 1,218,000. In 1914, by far the largest body of immigrants came from the following countries:

Scandinavian	36,000
Ruthenian	36,000
Russian	44,000
Magyar	44,000
Greek	45,000
German	79,000
Croatian	37,000
Hebrew	138,000
Polish	122,000
Italian	251,000

It is within the knowledge of almost every one who has been in the large factories of this country that no one can work his way through any considerable factory unless he has either a guide or the ability to speak several foreign languages.

The disposition to give the place of their nativity preference over the interests of their adopted country, was forcibly illustrated within two weeks of the time of the writing of these words by men who, in order to emphasize their advocacy of Irish freedom, saw fit to hiss the name of the President of the United States. As I write these lines, men in an industry making

machinery necessary in gathering in this year's harvest, struck, and sent a committee to confer with the management. Four out of the six members of that committee were *not* citizens of this country.

Inasmuch as men have come to this country from foreign lands and, whether they have become citizens or not, are enjoying the privileges and protection afforded by residence here, they should be taught in no uncertain way that they have no right to place America and American institutions second to any other nation or proposed nation on earth, and we should start the fires under our melting pot and keep them burning, until every man, whether born in this country or out of it, has either become thoroughly and wholly American, or, if he is incapable or refuses to become American, is driven back to the country from which he came and upon which he has bestowed his first and best devotion.

One of the first things to be done in this connection is for the government to see to it that no applicant shall have bestowed upon him the honorable badge of citizenship in this country and given the power of the ballot and the protection of our government unless he shows, by unquestionable proof, that he has the knowledge and capacity to understand our American institutions, our American scheme of government, a fixed and well-grounded determination to renounce allegiance not only to every foreign potentate and power, but to every foreign "ism" and scheme of government not reconcilable with our own, and, lastly, unless he shows a moral spirit and purpose to adopt our scheme of government as laid out in the constitutions of our states and of the nation without any reservation whatever.

Unless we are able and willing to start now and do those things that are obviously necessary to make the large foreign part of our population fit and willing to understand what a real democracy is, and ready and willing to do the service, to make the sacrifices and to accept the compromises necessary to make and maintain a democracy, then we will continue to fail to get any useful and useable product from our melting pot, because we persist in ignoring the obvious.

NEGLECT IN TEACHING.

Our obvious neglect to take the necessary steps to Americanize our great foreign population is only a part of our neglect. All

our people should have proper instruction as to the meaning of the citizen's right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" under our Constitution. All the people should be taught the quantity and quality of responsibility that rests upon each individual.

Is it not obviously true that we have ignominiously failed to do these things?

Our much boasted public school system, that is supposed to be the breeding and feeding ground of democracy, loses a large per cent of all pupils in their early teens, and before they have any controlling knowledge of the meaning of the words "democracy," "liberty" and "liberty under the law," etc.

During the war, there was much talk about "liberty," "respect for the flag," "patriotism" and kindred things, and we learned to stand quite respectfully at attention while our national air was being played; but who was not shocked at the abandonment of all those things from the very minute the armistice was signed?

Since the war, we hear the same old talk about the "liberties of the people," "freedom of speech" and the like that we heard before the war.

And where they are spoken of, and a right to them asserted, it is asserted as an absolute right unlimited by law, and without any reference to the rights or liberties of any one else. This sort of teaching is false. No democracy can be established, nor can one live under such teaching.

It must be perfectly obvious to all of us that, when we teach by act or word, that by "liberty" is meant the right of unrestrained action, limited only by the will of the person acting, we are teaching a kind of liberty that no democracy can guarantee, deliver or permit. Neither can any other government guarantee or deliver it. An absolute monarchy might deliver such rights, to a few favorites, but never to the masses.

One reason is that the unrestrained will to act is seldom harmonious in any considerable number of people, during any long period of time.

In one of the reports of this Association, I find this language:

"From the foundation of civil society, two desires have been at work striving for supremacy. The desire of the individual to

control and regulate his own activities in such a way as to promote what he conceives to be his *own* good. This we call 'liberty.' Second, the desire of society to curtail activities of the individual in such a way as to promote what it conceives to be the common good. That we call 'authority.'"

I have the greatest respect for the man who wrote those lines; but very respectfully and most emphatically disagree with him. In the first place that is not a definition of liberty in civil society. In the second place—there seems to be an unavoidable intimation that that which is defined as "liberty" and that which is defined as "authority" are in opposition. That too is a false notion. It is the authority of civil society that makes the liberty of civil society—neither can exist in a democracy without the other.

That which might have been said or done half a century ago with little fear of widespread consequence for either good or evil, would be likely to have far different consequences if said or done now, because of the fact that the American public has become a vast body of readers of current events and because of the fact that there has been established a great system of news gathering which is so efficient that within each 24 hours almost every happening of any consequence throughout the world is gathered, printed into newspapers and immediately distributed, not only in the cities and towns, but even in the rural districts, over night.

TWO GREAT TEACHING INFLUENCES.

There have been long and constantly before the American people two great teaching influences that have been, all during the year 1919, so constantly and so obtrusively before the public eye that almost everything else has been, for the time being, obscured and forgotten. One of these influences is political and the other is industrial, and strong endeavors are now being made to convert the industrial influence into a political one.

The teaching of the political influence comes to the people, to some extent through the conduct of political campaigns by which some men are brought into office and others are defeated; but to a much greater extent through the administration of public affairs by the party successful at the polls and by the so-called criticisms from the defeated party. These so-called criticisms are far too often made up solely from bald and brutal falsehoods,

which are not designed and intended to bring about a better administration of governmental affairs, but are designed and made in utter disregard of the interests of good government and for the sole purpose of hindering and embarrassing the party in power and of weakening and discrediting it before the people. That character of so-called criticism is continually poured into the ears of the people and is not directed against parties only, but against individuals as well.

When a man enters public life, he becomes everybody's target and every act of his life, regardless of whether or not it has any connection with what he is trying to do, is repeatedly and ruthlessly exposed to public view if it will weaken and embarrass him or his party.

This same condition of things exists not only in state and local politics, but also in national. The public are taught and believe that but few men in public office, from the lowest to the highest, are either honest or deserving of confidence and trust. People everywhere believe not that patriotism and loyalty to country will not get them somewhere, but that loyalty to party will. That the passport to preferment is neither patriotism, loyalty to country nor ability, but is rather party fealty and party service. As a consequence, incompetent and inefficient men, who can only perform their duties indifferently well, but who often do less, are given the privilege and assume the burden of making the government appear respectable before the people.

Under such influences, should we marvel at the fact that the people do not have confidence in public men and public institutions? These are but obvious conditions to which we have closed our eyes. It does not help the situation to say that "Party organization is necessary, or that we cannot run a government without political parties."

The fact remains that these things destroy the confidence of the people in public institutions, in government itself and in public men charged with the administration of the party's affairs, and leaves untaught to the people the fundamental principles of democracy.

Lack of confidence in public institutions and lack of respect for public men, spell lack of confidence in law and order and breed anarchy and riot.

LABOR AND CAPITOL.

The other teaching influence which I have termed "industrial," is represented by the antagonisms between labor and capital so called. The teaching of the industrial influence comes to the people largely through strikes brought about by employees organized for collective bargaining and other purposes, and through lockouts by employers determined for some reason not to meet the demands of employees.

Nearly three centuries ago, Massachusetts by law regulated wages of men and compensation to be paid grinders of grain, sawers of timber, etc. Later there was, in various colonies and subsequently in the states, a more extended regulation by law of wages, compensation, and prices. At times both maximum and minimum wages and compensation were fixed by law.

For a considerable time both the masters and the men—who as a rule in those days worked side by side—for various reasons and to accomplish various purposes, formed voluntary trade organizations; but when the merchant-manufacturer became a wholesaler and took orders for merchandise yet to be manufactured, the struggle—yet continuing and wholly unsettled to this day between the employed and the employer—had its origin.

The masters were expelled from the organizations. A century ago, the New York Typographical Society wrote down these propositions:

1. "Experience teaches us that the actions of men are influenced almost wholly by their interests.

2. "That it is almost impossible that a society can be well regulated and useful when its members are actuated by opposite motives, and separate interests.

3. "That society is a society of *journeymen* and as the interests of the journeymen are *separate* and in some respects opposite to those of the employers, we deem it improper that they should have any voice or influence in our deliberations."

Since then employers and employed have gone divergent ways.

Both sides seem early to have discovered and used against each other practically all of the offensive and defensive weapons now known and used. The "strike" was used in this country in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The "apprentice" question, the "lockout," the "walking delegate," the "collateral

strike," the "closed shop" and the "scab" all date back to the same period.

Women entered the unions and also became "strikers" nearly a century ago. The "boycott" is more than a third of a century old. Co-operative organizations are nearly a century old.

As factories increased in numbers and size, as long-distance transportation grew in importance (long-haul transportation seems to have begun with a monthly boat between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati in 1794), as the preponderance in immigrants began to shift from the farmer class to the laboring class, the differences and difficulties between the employer and the employed increased, and public expression was given to those differences through strikes and otherwise.

During the years 1833 to 1837 there were nearly two hundred strikes. Railroad, factory and other industrial strikes from 1877 on, became very numerous. There were 762 strikes and lockouts in 1880, involving 128,000 men. 345,000 men were on strikes in 1887, and over 200,000 in 1888. In 1894 it is said that 750,000 men were striking. During the Pullman strike of 1894 in Chicago, the estimated value of property destroyed was \$80,000,000. That strike became known and notorious throughout the world. Almost every person in this country felt the effects of it in some way. It involved many court proceedings, both civil and criminal and a bitter controversy between the Governor of Illinois and the President, because of the sending of federal troops to Illinois.

The government became officially advised of all the facts through an extended report made by a special commission.

Time cannot be taken to give even a skeleton outline of the story of what has happened in the various controversies that have been going on almost continuously in one form and another for more than half a century. A mere schedule of the strikes of this year would fill pages. For years, they have involved from time to time the courts, the militia, the army, political parties, and all civil life.

In 1893 an extensive political program was submitted by the convention and unanimously approved by many unions. It embodied many matters now being advocated and some of them are being pressed upon Congress for action, and others urged for incorporation into proposed state constitutions.

It is the belief of the people of this country, gained from long observation and experience, that neither capital nor labor cares much what happens to anybody other than themselves.

It is believed that the disposition on the part of both employed and employer has been to seek that interpretation of the law, which will best serve their purposes; and if the law stands in the way that they ignore or condemn it, and the instruments provided for its administration.

Here is a part of a resolution said to have been recently passed. It has reference to injunctive decrees of courts:

"The fate of the sovereignty of the American people again hangs in the balance. We should stand firmly and consciously on our rights as free men and treat all injunctive decrees that involve our personal liberties as unwarranted. In fact unjustified in law and illegal as being in violation of our constitutional safeguards, and accept whatever consequences may follow."

This went broadcast through the newspapers, and the people have caught its full meaning.

With the course of conduct on the part of labor and capital towards each other and of both towards the general public, almost unrestrained and not corrected for more than a century, is it to be wondered at, that babies are left to hunger and cry for milk while drivers get their wages fixed? Is it any wonder that men in Chicago charged with the public service of doing the sanitary work necessary to the good health of nearly 3 per cent of the people of the nation, and that men charged with the duty of maintaining and operating electric lighting and gas plants necessary for the public safety, should all regardless of their obligation to perform the work necessary for the continuance of the functions of government itself, stop the wheels of government and go upon a strike for higher wages? Is it to be wondered at that the police of Boston have joined themselves to an organization that, if history repeats itself, must necessarily lead to a divided allegiance? Those things have not come to us through secret or hidden influences, but through influences that have been open and obvious for nearly a century and should not occasion surprise.

From the great library building at Copley Square, on whose walls are placed, for the instruction of the people, the stories of the struggles of men, the thoughts of the living and the wisdom

of all the dead, I walked down past the statues of Brooks and Channing and Cass and Sumner and Wendell Phillips—bronze memorials of men, every one of whom was a champion for justice and right, an apostle of liberty.

At Park Place, I came full upon the statue of "Emancipation"—Lincoln with outstretched hand over the rising figure of the negro with the broken shackles still upon his wrists. Beneath I read:

"A race set free and the country at peace—Lincoln rests from his labors."

As I read those words, there came to me a remembrance of race riots at Springfield, at East St. Louis, and since I left home, in Chicago—race riots more inexcusable, more cruel and brutal, more bitter and bloody than have occurred anywhere, and all have been in Lincoln's Illinois.

As a son of Illinois, I stand here humiliated and ashamed because of those black and bloody stains upon her name—spots that although all her people may cry in unison throughout all eternity "Out damned spots!"—yet they will never "out."

And while I am here in the shadows of Faneuil Hall, that was, and yet is I hope, the Cradle of Liberty, I dare not leave unsaid a word of warning against a greater evil if possible than any race riot that could possibly happen.

I am in no critical mood, but merely state plainly a compelling belief that men who by the very nature of their employment are pledged to the duty of preserving and protecting the public health and the public peace, and upon the continuous, unbroken performance of whose duties depends the operation and life of the government itself, should not join themselves to any organization whose chief weapon is the "strike," and the "threatened strike." It is the very essence of the "strike" and the "strike threat" not that the master's interests shall be protected and preserved, but rather that the master's rights and interests shall be injured and destroyed. The duty of the constable or the police to protect the individual and public in any village or town may differ in degree, but not in kind, from the duty of the soldier to protect his country on the fiercest battle-front ever known.

The very idea that a soldier might have quit the Marne or the Argonne while he got his wages raised, is too grotesque to be even put into words.

I am quite sure that when they come to understand, every public servant will see for himself that the use of the strike as a weapon against his government is wholly impossible in theory and practice. "Ye cannot serve two masters."

SHALL WE HAVE A DEMOCRACY?

We are face to face with the question—Shall we have a democracy? "Shall this nation, under God, have a new birth of freedom," not for a part of the people, but for all the people?

When the New York Typographical Society, in 1817, wrote upon its minute book that:

"Experience teaches us that the actions of men are influenced almost wholly by their interests, and that it is almost impossible that a society can be well regulated when its members are actuated by opposite motives and separate interests"

it wrote the whole, the eternal problem of democracy.

Because of the "almost impossible," the master and the men parted company and their problem has become an acute national and international problem.

Will we as a people because of the "almost impossible" continue to be blind to that which must be obvious to every one:

1. "That no democracy can exist where the actions of men are influenced almost wholly by their own interests; but can only exist where men have knowledge and intelligence and are willing to live honest and unselfish lives?"

2. "That all government is necessarily a burden and every unnecessary law is an unnecessary burden, and becomes a source of complaint and criticism?"

3. "That in a democracy, every law should be unnecessary, that is not required to direct the ignorant and restrain the vicious—except necessary rules for instruction and uniformity?"

4. "That to do as you would be done by is not simply the Golden Rule, but is an absolutely and imperatively necessary rule of conduct in a democracy?"

5. "That 'government by force' has always failed and always must fail, unless the power back of it is wielded by humane, capable, unselfish, honest men supported by a national morale?"

Common honesty, unselfishness, are not merely idealistic things to be applauded in fine speeches. Justice is not a thing to be orated about, but only administered if at all through the courts. To be individually honest, to be individually unselfish, to individually deal justly with your fellowmen are necessary elements in the making of a democracy.

The man who comes without those things comes empty handed, unfitted to share in the rule of the people.

They are the warp and woof of liberty.

What is liberty? It is truth lived 100 per cent. What is truth? Pilate asked the Christ: Truth is the eternal harmony of things. That which is true—spoken or done today, will remain true and will fit into and harmonize with every other true word or deed wherever spoken or done, while the universe lasts. Truth is not a fanciful unattainable thing. John Marshall found the truth, and it made his decisions great and enduring. Washington and Lincoln, and Roosevelt, though at fault many times and in many ways, found and lived great human truths, and won eternal fame.

Harmony and truth are everywhere inseparable. It may be "almost impossible that society can be well regulated when its members are actuated by opposite motives and separate interests," yet this is not a rogue's world nor a fool's paradise. I have confidence that the American people will keep their heads cool and their feet on the ground, and that wise counsels will prevail not only through present difficulties, but through every one yet to come. That they will learn that liberty to be had must be lived, and that it can only be won and kept for a nation by a people who are willing to and who do individually live moral and unselfish lives. When we learn these things and do them, we will build up a national pride, a national love of justice and fair play, from which will come a nation of morale that will make a democracy impregnable against every assault of false ideas or force of arms—then and then only will "the nation under God have a new birth of freedom" and a government of *all* the people, by *all* the people, for *all* the people.

THE NATIONS AND THE LAW.

BY

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OF NEW YORK.

In accepting the invitation to address this learned professional body, I have wished to speak, not as a lawyer—which in this presence I should feel to be presumptuous—but simply as a citizen. And yet, in what I shall have to say to you on this occasion, it is to you as lawyers, as well as citizens, that I desire to speak; because, at this time, more than at any other since the revolutionary movements of the eighteenth century, there is a wide-spread upheaval of the established order, accompanied by very radical demands for social change. Unlike that earlier revolutionary movement, which was actuated by a general desire to substitute the rule of law for a régime of arbitrary power, the present movement tends to ignore, and even to challenge, a system of social order based on the fundamental principles of justice, of which you, as members of the Bar and of the Bench, are the entrusted guardians.

The conclusion of the great war, in which our country was unexpectedly called to participate for the defense of the rights of our fellow-citizens and the dignity of law itself, and in which it has borne such an effective part, has left the world in a condition of impoverishment, unrest, and uncertainty that creates a state of deep anxiety in every thoughtful mind.

We are confronted with a world-community which at present possesses no generally accepted and enforceable world-law. I speak of a "world-community," because the achievements of inventive genius in establishing human control over the forces of nature have so nearly annihilated space and so accelerated the possibilities of time, that the old isolation is no longer possible. There is no mountain so high, no ocean so wide, as to furnish an impassable barrier between nations. The day of fortified frontiers has passed away forever. The air has become a highway of

swift invasion. This change of international relationship has occurred so suddenly that it is difficult to appreciate its significance. Little more than 50 years ago, Bismarck said: "The Orient lies so far away that I do not even read the reports of our ambassador at Constantinople"; but, today, by the air route, the Golden Horn is nearer to Berlin in time than Paris by the through express.

The experience of the war has taught us that henceforth no nation can preserve its seclusion and live apart. Actively or passively, its life is affected by the needs, the animosities, and the purposes of other nations. Whatever our theories of national policy may be, we cannot escape some kind of relation with every other nation of the world. Our argosies will be afloat on every sea, and there will be no port that will deny them admission. The important question is, What shall be the basis of those relations? Shall we base them upon a combination of world-wide power, or shall we base them upon the principle of free co-operation under the regulation of accepted law?

When we consider how incalculable the relations of national power have become, how mutable and how ephemeral they have been, with what fatality the weak have always been subjected to the will of the strong, and how imperiously the strong have always ruled the weak, we seem to be compelled to accept the conclusion, that every form of power is a danger and not a safeguard, unless it is both responsible to a legally organized community and under its control. Underlying the whole problem of international intercourse and obligation, therefore, is the question of the stability, the integrity, and the responsibility of the national units which compose the world of states with which we have to deal.

If the world-community is ever to possess a world-law, it will depend upon the legal structure and purposes of the states by which that law is to be maintained. We cannot expect international peace or lawful procedure, unless the nations are capable of securing obedience to law within their own jurisdiction, and are so organized and so controlled as to admit and execute their legal obligations to one another. The fundamental issue of world order is not, therefore, the possibility of forming a union of powers strong enough to impose its will upon other states, which

would in effect destroy their responsibility, but the question whether the powers entering into such a combination are disposed to bind themselves to the acceptance and observance of definite legal principles, irrespective of their commercial interests and military strength. Here is the test by which any such proposal must be judged; for states based upon the idea of law, existing to enforce the law, and charged with responsibility for the protection of rights under the law, would change their whole aim and character if they participated in any combination of power not itself controlled by law.

We must, then, repudiate, as inconsistent with the nature of a truly constitutional state, any form of international association that does not assume as its first postulate the authority of international law over all nations, regardless of their magnitude, commercial interests, or military efficiency. In this one respect, all sovereign states—great or small, rich or poor, powerful or weak—stand upon the same footing, and must be subordinated to a common law. No union of forces aiming at preponderance of power for the purpose of controlling the commerce of the world can meet this test. No mutually defensive alliance of great powers designed to establish a permanent control of subject nations can face this conception of law. Here the jurist and the politician must part company. They do not speak the same language, nor think the same thought. The one has in mind the erection of an institution of justice, created by the common consent of nations; the other, the preservation of empire and the exploitation of the defenseless, by collusion with compliant co-partners and the suppression and ultimate extinction of possible rivals.

The attitude towards these antithetical and irreconcilable conceptions of international relationship assumed by different nations will depend upon their idea of the nature of the state as a political institution. If the state is arbitrary power, and its chief end is to extend its jurisdiction and increase its possessions, then the idea of any universal principle of equity limiting its activities and nullifying its aspirations seems hostile to its purpose of existence. In that case, its statesmen will think first of the means of extending power; by war, if the nation be a military one; by supremacy on the sea, the great highway of trade, if the nation possesses

maritime interests; by diplomacy, if there are still possibilities of national development through secret bargains and a distribution of "compensations." In an age when the cost and liabilities of war are great, such nations will naturally be deeply interested in peace. They will be eager even to enforce peace; because an enforced peace, under the aegis of predominant power, is the condition of securing and augmenting the wealth which war, like a pestilence or a cyclone, would ruin or sweep away. But they will hesitate to commit themselves to the observance of any definite law, or the judgment of any judicial tribunal, which is not under their influence; and yet they will be eager, in order to appear fair and honest, to profess their attachment to justice, taking care, however, to accept no legal obligations which they cannot in some way evade.

In this description of a state whose being and end is power, I am not thinking of Treitschke's famous definition, or of the Prussianized German Empire as the only example of it. It applies to every really imperial power, whatever its pretensions of democracy may be, which aims at colonial expansion, holds subject peoples under its absolute control, and thwarts their efforts to obtain the privilege of self-government.

I shall not, in this anxious and troubled time, attempt to specify particular governments, much less particular peoples. I do, however, call attention to the fact, that governments change, and that they are always composed of men. No man can with certainty predict what the government of any European state will be ten or even five years from now. It would be an error to suppose that imperialism is essentially dynastic. Its present phase is that of race domination and economic control. Imperialism is not so much a form of government as it is a lust for power. The greatest danger to the peace of the world today is the menace of the socialized state; which is based on a crassly materialistic philosophy, and if generally realized would transform whole nations into industrial and commercial corporations claiming absolute sovereign authority, pitted against one another in rivalry to possess the wealth of the world.

I am making these statements with no purpose of disparaging any nation. I am making them because they apply to all nations; whose governments change, and whose unregulated power is

subject to the impulses, the passions, the interests, and the ambitions of men. I am making them, because, to my mind, there is incalculable danger to human rights, to liberty, to national independence, and to national honor, in any partnership of power that looks toward mutual advantage over other nations, and is not itself under a rule of law. I shall here make no specifications; for we are here to discuss principles, not characters. The law knows no distinctions. It singles out no objects of attack. Forms of government are not its master, they are its instruments. Democracies that choose power, and not law, as their governing principle may be as absolute and as arbitrary as any single autocratic ruler, and much more difficult to withstand.

It is the challenge to law, in whatever form it comes, that constitutes the danger. And yet it is challenged. Arbitrary power knows no law. Those who represent such power see in law, what it is, their persistent enemy. Such men—statesmen, demagogues, and class protagonists—seek for colleagues and alliances, as the necessary aids to the execution of their private policies. They are anxious to engage in their adventures, and to incriminate by partnership, the innocent, the unsuspecting, and the inexperienced. For this they shelter their designs by professions of virtue, loyalty, and devotion to high ideals. But the test may always be applied, if there is a disposition to apply it. In its international application the formula is: What relics of imperialism are you ready to abandon? Are you ready to accept, without qualification, a body of law based on universally received axioms of equity, axioms which you impose upon your own nationals in all their civil and criminal relations? Are you willing to modify the doctrine that the state is power, by admitting that the state is power wholly subject to fundamental principles of law?

There is a conception of the state radically different from the one I have just described. It was foreshadowed by a philosophy of enlightenment that disclosed the insolence and usurpation of power unregulated by law, and demanded the abolition of it; but its logical conclusions were first embodied in an actual form of government by the American colonies in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

It should not be overlooked, and yet I have never heard it

emphasized, that, in declaring their independence of the British crown, those colonies uttered a protest, not primarily against the right to tax, nor yet against the withholding of representation in the law-making body, which were secondary, but against the King's refusal to grant the colonies a government based on law. The first charge "submitted to a candid world," to use the language of the declaration, is: "He has refused his assent to laws of immediate and pressing importance and necessary for the public good." That was the gravamen in that terrible indictment. It runs through all the 12 subsequent accusations of misrule, ascending through the entire gamut of complaint with increasing intensity, declaring among other things, "He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers"; and ending with the climax, as if it were the acme of perversity; "he has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation." The claim to law, as the most precious possession of citizenship, recurs at intervals throughout the remainder of the indictment. Three times, in the midst of the 14 additional specifications of usurpation, the writer of the declaration returns to his demand for unperverted law as the one central purpose of the document.

On its constructive side, the same spirit animates the thought. "All men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights"—which implies that the true source of law is in the nature of man, and not in the possession of arbitrary power; and, hence, "to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

It seems like resorting to commonplace, to repeat these familiar words; and, in fact, it would be, were they not usually recited in a manner so mechanical as to obscure their deep significance. Since these expressions became a part of our breviary of patriotism, our foreign contacts have been numerous and intimate, particularly those of the educated world with the German universities. Through that influence and a dread of provincialism, the precepts of a contradictory philosophy have been introduced into our political thinking. It is the omnipotent state, not

the moral attribute of human personality, it is contended, that is the true source of law. Law is, therefore, to be imposed from above, not derived from the nature of that which it is to govern. Established and maintained by military power, the state exists for itself, and is the sole creator of rights. As master and proprietor, the state not only commands without limit, but may expropriate without consent.

Under the plea of superior national efficiency, these political and economic doctrines now offer, in democratic countries, an easy opportunity for class control. As state supremacy, in its socialized form, has grown in favor, men have gradually abandoned the venerable doctrine of "Natural Rights," which, in substance, is simply the axiom that there are in human personality inherent claims to just treatment, an axiom on which, in the end, all jural conceptions rest, and upon which the whole structure of the American system of law and government is founded.

To the practising lawyer this doctrine is naturally of little interest. He wins no cases by it, except perhaps when he appeals to the sentiment of justice, still undefined, but a living fountain of righteousness, in the reason and the conscience of a jury. His interest is in actual statutes, judicial decisions, and the accepted precepts of the common law which the great English judges—the finest ornament of English life and character—developed through their interpretation of customs by which generations of men had found it possible to live and work together. Small, indeed, would be the retainers that clients would pay for disquisitions on the "rights of man"; and yet the doctrine of "Natural Rights" will live in the hearts of men as long as human nature endures and can find a voice. To the lawyer it may be nothing, but to the people it is everything.

The honest client comes to his lawyer in the faith that civilization has provided a way to give him justice. His lawyer may know that, through his client's ignorance of what justice really is, or through the law's imperfection, his hope may not be realized. The difference is that the client's idea of right is subjective, the lawyer's knowledge is objective. The distinction between "inherent rights" and "legal rights" is, therefore, evident. Looked at historically, we see that rights have generally been treated as if they were not inherent, but merely the gracious

gifts of governments—concessions of privilege from the throne of power. The founders of the American state revolted against this idea of law. They were anxious about their inherent rights, and meant to make some of them at least legal rights. In England, long before that time, the "Commons" had obtained through their power to control the purse, the privilege of making laws, subject to the approval of the King and the Lords, and this was also the proud heritage of the colonists; but no inherent right of man, as man, had ever anywhere received a formal legal guarantee by any government. Even Magna Charta had not done that; for, under it, nothing was reserved to the individual which the "law of the land" could not take away. But the American bills of rights demanded certain specific guarantees as the condition of their consent to government. Believing these rights to be theirs by virtue of their nature as men, they could not permit government either to withhold or accord them. They, therefore, created a government which was bound, by the charter that gave it being, to respect and protect life, liberty, the enjoyment of property, religious freedom, free speech, and free assembly, when not hostile or treasonable to the government instituted to give them protection.

This was an entirely new conception of governmental authority. It founded the state upon a fundamental law, to which all legislation must conform. It was intended to forbid and prevent government by arbitrary decree. It affirmed that there are "natural rights" which all law makers must respect, and which even majorities cannot legally override unless they have first torn to shreds and utterly destroyed the charters of liberty in our state and federal constitutions—a danger to which our liberties are always exposed.

Whatever may be held regarding the authority of "natural rights," there are certain fundamental human claims to just treatment and to strong protection, so clear, so urgent, and so indisputable in their outcry for recognition and security, that the undertone of their pleading runs through all the free expressions of the human mind since thought began to be recorded. Until they are established—and they can be established only through the law—brave men will dare to say, as Theodore Roosevelt, said to his law professor: "Professor Dwight, do you tell

me what you have said is the law? Then I stand here to say, that the law is wrong!"

All honor to this passion for justice; but justice in complicated cases can rarely be ascertained by one man, or in one moment. Like truth, it requires long, ardent, and deliberate pursuit. It is not to be determined by the will of the uninstructed. It cannot be arrived at by the response to a pleader appealing to a class possessing an interest in the decision. If the decisions of the Bench are imperfect, the decisions of the street are certain to be more so. Justice must come, if it can be attained at all, from a deliberate survey of conditions that looks through the whole problem and reaches the ultimate principle by which it may be solved.

There was superb wisdom in embodying in the federal constitution two provisions which had never before been united in any federal system: (1) The reservation to the people of certain rights which could not be legally taken away by legislative action; and (2) the creation of a judicial tribunal with power to interpret the fundamental law, and thus prevent legislative encroachments upon the inherent rights which it was designed to safeguard against the danger of invasion by any power within the state. For the first time in the history of the world, the humblest citizen was guaranteed protection even against the government itself.

Founded upon the idea of law, and existing under the protection of law, the United States of America, more perhaps than any other sovereign power, has aimed to establish its relations with other governments on the basis of law; and has instinctively shrunk from extending them, even when provoked by the turbulence and insolence of comparatively impotent neighbors, on a basis of preponderant power. In all the international councils in which we have as a nation hitherto participated, our government has endeavored to establish law as a standard for the conduct of sovereign states. Being itself a creation of law, it has appeared natural to base its foreign relations upon it. Very early in our history, international law was adopted as a part of our legal system. The reasons for it were obvious. It had not only been accepted in the common law which we inherited from England, but was expressly recognized and appealed to in our foreign

negotiations and in our courts. Not only this, but the principles advocated by the great writers on the law of nations were identical with those upon which our conception of the true nature of the state was founded. Grotius, Pufendorf, Burlamaqui, and Vattel, were favorite authors with Adams, Hamilton, Franklin, and other colonial statesmen, before the Declaration of Independence, and were constantly consulted both in the Continental Congress and in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. They, too, believed in, and advocated, "natural rights," and found in them a foundation for a law of nations far more extended, and even more authoritative, than the customary usages of the time.

International law created through the treaty-making power has always seemed to American statesmen the very perfection of legislation, because it is founded entirely upon free agreement, and not at all upon compulsion; and, besides, under the American Constitution, it is, in its final determination at least, the work of an elected representative law-making body. No method could be devised that would render the law, when thus agreed upon, more completely the expression of the mind and purpose of the peoples in whose behalf it is made. The fact that such law-making treaties are now habitually negotiated in all constitutional states by responsible ministries, themselves members of the legislatures of the countries they represent, adds immensely to the perfection of this method of procedure. Here is a process by which a complete system of world-law can eventually be created; and it can be accomplished as soon as the great powers are prepared to act under a rule of law.

In the present international situation, therefore, we turn with more than usual solicitude to inquire what prospect of such an achievement lies before us.

This interest is further accentuated by the fact that the object of our participation in the great war as a belligerent nation was the preservation of the rights of our fellow-citizens secured to them under international law. No other official reason for engaging in the war has ever been given. We had, as a government, remained neutral, even in the presence of ruthless atrocities, until a further effort to preserve neutrality would have been dishonorable, and a shameful neglect of the constitutional duty of "common defense." It had become apparent that, unless we took

part in the struggle, there would soon be no rule of law by the consent of the governed anywhere in the world.

It is nowhere disputed, that we entered into the war for the preservation of international rights which the law of nations accorded us, which had been brutally violated, and were placed in perpetual jeopardy. Other objects, not contemplated in the declaration of war, have been permitted to obscure the real reason for our engaging in it, and have entirely subordinated that reason in the settlements of peace. With these objects I do not here propose to deal; but it is of importance to note, that, in advising the Congress on April 2, 1917, that Germany's course be declared to be one of war against the United States, the reason for accepting the challenge was stated by the President in the following words: "International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded. This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity." In a later passage of his message, the President further specified the reason for the entrance of the United States into the war, by saying: "The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of those rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend."

Here is the reason, the only officially stated reason, why the United States became a belligerent in the great war.

We turn then with more than historical interest to inquire what have been the fortunes of international law in the settlements of peace.

An examination of the 14 conditions of peace proposed by the President on January 8, 1918, eight months after the declaration of war, discloses the fact that there is in these rubrics no reference to international law as having been violated, or as something to be vindicated and re-established. In fact, it is not there stated that the United States ever had any reason for entering the war,

unless that may be implied in the second rubric, which demands "absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war"; a principle for which our enemy professed to be contending.

In the proposal of a League of Nations, made on September 27, 1918, the restoration of the law of nations was not included among the five objects to be obtained in the peace. In the correspondence with the Imperial German Government regarding terms of peace, which led up to the acceptance of the armistice, and in the armistice itself, international law was not made a subject of discussion.

That the vindication of violated law required not only a peace of victory, but a peace distinctly punitive of such violations, is clearly evident. Was it not for that crime that Germany was to be punished?

In some vague sense, I suppose, there is a general impression among the people in Germany that the rest of the world has united in condemning the conduct of the Imperial Government, and that the terms of peace imposed upon them are an attempt to punish its offenses; but there are reasons for thinking that the prevailing sentiment among them is simply one of regret that, with all their boasted strength, they were too feeble to win the war, coupled with resentment that they were denied the compromise peace which they expected. In brief, the national mind has not been lifted out of the conviction that the problem of national existence is purely and solely a problem of power.

It would have been an impressive demonstration of the justice of the punishment inflicted upon the German nation and its allies, if, at the time of the virtual surrender under the terms of the armistice, there had been publicly read at Berlin, from the balcony of the palace where William the Second falsely proclaimed a war to preserve Germany from invasion—which many Germans still believe was a justified defense—the speech of Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg, in which he confessed that the invasion of Belgium was a violation of international law, with a proclamation that it was for this, the illegal use of the submarine, and other ruthless violations of solemnly accepted law, that the terms of the peace of Versailles were, in the name of the law, to be visited upon the nation that had supported these atrocities.

Taking into account the circumstances in which the war was begun by Germany, and the purposes of the Central Governments and their allies, severe penalties based on the principle of reparation alone were plainly merited. But there is a higher point of view than this. It is not merely that the Belgians, the French, and others were irreparably wronged and injured. Beyond and above this, an offense was committed against what is most sacred in human civilization, namely, the authority of accepted law and the solemn pledge to observe it. It is upon this ground, and upon this ground only, that the German people, who before the penalties are fully inflicted will have produced an entirely new generation, and will number a hundred million of deeply resentful recalcitrants, could be made to understand that their punishment involves not merely material damages as in a civil matter, but a crime against the dignity and sanctity of law itself. If it were understood and believed in Germany that the United States, and perhaps other powers signatory of the peace, had taken up arms, not for gain, not because they were rivals, not for any advantage over the German people, but solely to vindicate the law—which was their law as well as ours—it could have no other effect than to strengthen whatever law-abiding spirit may exist in the noblest minds, and to set them irrevocably against the military autocracy that induced them by false pretenses to perpetrate this national crime.

I would not be understood as stressing what may seem to many a merely technical point. What I wish to accentuate is, that a punitive peace is an impossible peace, in the present state of the world, unless it is also, in some sense, a constructive peace. You cannot expect that eighty million people, composing a great and capable industrial nation, hedged in by states less potent in numbers and not more capable in military efficiency, will be content to go on, for more than a whole generation, paying heavy indemnities, excluded from every prospect of colonial possessions—especially a warlike people that lately entertained a dream of world-dominion—unless they are permanently either held down by a superior military force, or see in their compliance with the penalty the operation of some system of justice, offering to them an open path of honorable and equal opportunity of life.

It is no part of my present purpose to discuss this problem of power, further than to say, that a punitive peace can be made

really effective only upon condition that it inaugurates a new era of justice, as well of peace, in which the vanquished equally with the victors will be the beneficiaries when the penalty is paid.

We turn then to the Treaty of Versailles, to inquire to what extent this condition is fulfilled; and discover, to our disappointment, that the covenant of the League of Nations, which we are told is to be the instrument for the maintenance of peace, contains no declaration that sovereign states as such possess any rights whatever. We find in it no provision of law by which their conduct toward one another may be judged; no promise of a court before which their wrongs may be brought and their legal rights judicially determined; no method by which a weak state may legally enforce its right against a great power, if that power is indisposed to recognize its claim; no reference to that "rapidly increasing statute book of the law of nations," as the *corpus juris* solemnly established in the Hague Conventions has been called, and no reference to the violations of it during the war.

I am trying to make these statements with absolute precision, because it is popularly believed that this covenant was designed to do all that it has failed to do. It is true that there is, in the Preamble, a reference to "understandings of international law"; but it contains no pledge to observe the law, or to adopt it as a judicial rule, or to accept it otherwise than as a subject of separate "understandings." It is, indeed, provided, in Article XIV, that "the council shall formulate and submit to the members of the league for adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice"; but there is no promise to constitute it or to accept its decisions, and it will be competent to hear only such disputes "of an international character which the parties thereto shall submit to it."

On the other hand, matters of vital national consequence are to be entrusted to the purely diplomatic decisions of the council or the assembly, such as the important question whether an issue is, or is not, one of international law; and, under Article XV, these bodies, unregulated by any law or rules of procedure, are charged with judicial functions, possessing power to make an award which bars one disputant from further asserting or defending his right if the other accepts the decision.

I shall not here undertake to discuss the powers possessed by this league, regarding which there are wide differences of opinion. It is, however, of vital importance to recognize the indisputable fact, that this covenant not only makes no advance in the development of international law, but wholly overlooks the status attained by it, through the work of the great international congresses since the Congress of Vienna in 1815. As an eminent authority has said, "For almost a century the Society of Nations had been working its way toward an international legislature, and had almost reached its goal. It began by the recognition of express consent as a source of the laws which regulate the intercourse of states, side by side with the tacit consent embodied in binding customs. Then an organ was slowly evolved for the formal annunciation and registration of that express consent. This organ was a periodical assemblage of representatives of the governments of all civilized states. In 1907 its membership was almost complete. . . . Then came the day when the firm foundations of the earth rocked beneath our feet, and the light of the sun of progress was quenched in the red mist of war."

We had believed, until the cataclysm came, that a Society of Nations really existed, with the possibility of a legislature based on free consent, a growing system of law, and a rudimentary judiciary. Since 1914, there has been only retrogression and no sign of future progress. A great power, leading others in its train, bade defiance to this whole system. Unfortunately, the nations had not realized that they had a common interest in maintaining it; until, one by one, they were drawn into the vortex of violence that was destroying it. A terrible experience has taught the world, that, unless this highest and most endangered community of interest among nations can be re-established and supported by organized defense, we shall again, in some form, be subjected to the insolence and havoc of arbitrary power.

There is then a vital necessity for the continued union and consultation of the powers which have been the victors in the great war; but it is equally essential that their aim should be the rehabilitation and enforcement of law, rather than a combination of legally unregulated forces.

The Supreme Council of the Conference at Paris has, apparently, not been deeply impressed with this necessity. Allowance

must, perhaps, be made for the fact that it is a political, not a juridical body. It has not considered its decisions subject to any rule of law. It has set no limits to its jurisdiction, and has not been solicitous regarding the source of its authority. It has considered itself empowered, as representing the victors, not only to make terms for the vanquished, which was its prerogative, but to coerce independent sovereign states, fix their boundaries, and determine their destinies.

In view of the fact that it was the violations of international law that brought the United States into the war, the slight consideration given to it in the covenant of the League of Nations has created astonishment in the minds of American jurists. Noting that no provision was made for it in the future, in March, 1919, during the period when the covenant was undergoing revision, one of the most distinguished members of this Association proposed, among other suggestions, an amendment to the covenant, reading:

“The Executive Council shall call a general conference of the powers to meet not less than two years or more than five years after the signing of this convention for the purpose of reviewing the condition of international law, and agreeing upon and stating in authoritative form the principles and rules thereof.

“Thereafter regular conferences for that purpose shall be called and held at stated times.”

That recommendation, having been approved by a committee composed of some of the most eminent members of the American Bar, and by the Executive Council of the American Society of International Law, was, upon request of the Department of State, forwarded to Paris.

From the fact that this proposal led to no action, I shall not draw the inference that it received no attention. The source from which it came could hardly permit of its being treated in that manner. I am, therefore, compelled to believe, until further enlightened, that it was considered inexpedient for the conference to recognize any international law-making authority outside the limits of the league itself. If this be true, it is a reversal of the whole theory of legislation by consent. Either, in the purpose of the conference, there is to be no review and revision of international law, or such revision is to be exclusively the work of the league, a minority body in the Society of Nations; and,

therefore, incapable of making law for that society without its consent.

It is a part of the theory of this league, that, henceforth, there are to be no neutral nations, and hence no neutral rights; rights of which the President said, in his appeal for a declaration of war, that no modern publicist had ever before questioned them, or the right to defend them; rights for the defense of which this country has more than once engaged in war.

Until it is assured of the protection of all its rights, no free nation, great or small, can wisely surrender either its right of self-defense or its right to remain neutral in the quarrels of others. No combination of great powers itself unregulated by fixed principles of law can give this assurance.

I offer no criticism upon an effort to preserve the peace of the world by the consultation and co-operation of the great powers, or to an organized agreement on their part to pursue, condemn, and punish an outlaw, even though the culprit may claim the prerogatives of a sovereign state. Such an agreement is imperatively demanded; but it should be dedicated without equivocation or reserve to the service of the law, which it should aim to re-establish, to render more perfect, and to enforce whenever it is threatened with violation.

The whole world cries out for peace, for order, for the protection and the reinvigoration of honest industry. We have been told that America is to save the world and rescue civilization from dissolution. I believe that, while there are limits to national responsibility, our country has a great part to play in this sublime achievement, but we must do it in our way; in the way that has made us, in a little more than a century, the most unified, the most virile, and the most potent single power in the world. And when we ask ourselves what it is that has given us this unity, this virility, and this potency, the answer is, that we have founded this nation upon principles of law, and upon the guarantees of individual rights under the law. That is our great contribution to civilization; and if we are to be of use to other nations, old or new, our first thought must be to remain our own masters, to preserve our independence, to control our own forces as a nation by our own laws, and to protect from any form of detraction or perversion that heritage of organized liberty which has given us peace at home and prestige abroad.

RECONSTRUCTION AND READJUSTMENT.

BY

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- It is not astonishing that, in consequence of the events of the last five years, world affairs have become disrupted, disjointed or disarranged. There is demand for reconstruction and readjustment. These words are not synonymous but are akin, and are usually grouped in discussion. There is universal inquiry as to what can be done towards ascertaining and establishing an equilibrium which shall be generally acceptable and prove to be permanent. The questions involved are national and international, domestic and foreign. They are moral, social, political and economic. Practically speaking, the last is of first consideration in the minds of the vast majority, for it involves life, health and comfort. Until one is first provided with food, clothing and shelter, other matters receive scant attention.

The eyes of the peoples of the entire world, since August 1, 1914, and probably before, have been continuously focused on the United States of America. It is not boasting to say that, all in all, we are the greatest of nations. This is susceptible of demonstration by facts and figures. Geographical location, climate, wealth, resources, temperament and fundamental rules of conduct, have furnished to the inhabitants of this country the widest field for progress, prosperity and influence; and with this there is a corresponding responsibility, which we must recognize.

Many of the immediate international questions growing out of the war have, in the main, been settled, or methods for their settlement have been approved by the Peace Council at Paris. It will for the present be assumed that the work of that Council, in substance, will be ratified even though there may be some additions, explanations or reservations to the original draft, not materially affecting the main plan and structure. The major part of the people of this country love peace and abhor war, and therefore

favor the Peace Treaty and League of Nations as a material aid in preventing future prolonged wars. They believe that, under the most difficult and complicated circumstances, the President, as their properly constituted leader and representative, secured the best terms and conditions practicable and that the same should be approved.

Of signal importance there is to be considered by the people of the United States their attitude towards other countries. We have been provoked to feelings of anger and hostility towards the Central Powers and their associates in the war. We are convinced they have disregarded the laws of God and man, and should make restitution and suffer penalties; and this has been provided for. What shall be our attitude toward them? We would not benefit ourselves or others by indulging sentiments of hate or revenge. It is not necessary to forget or to forgive, certainly unless there is repentance on the part of those who are guilty of moral turpitude, but we should at least be sufficiently wise to consider the ultimate effect upon our own interests of unnecessary antagonisms.

From an economic standpoint, considering of paramount significance the question of benefit to ourselves, we ought to resume business relations with Germany and Austria at once. They are capable of producing many articles of commerce which we need and desire, and which are not produced elsewhere in like quality, much as it may be regretted. Like grades of leather and leather goods, woolen cloths and cutlery of various kinds, drugs, chemicals and toilet articles and other things too numerous to mention, we have not been able to obtain during the war as we did previously.

There are at least two good reasons why we should liberally resume the buying of German and Austrian goods. We desire them to supply our own wants, and besides the purchases will have a decided influence in re-establishing the rates of international exchange. We should seek and fully reciprocate the friendship of all other nations whenever it is compatible with principle. We should, if practicable, be neutral as between all other countries if we are to have their respect and confidence. Our position should be uniformly honest, dignified, kind, impartial, and in all respects above reproach. This is right and it

will be profitable. It is a time for the exercise of patience and wisdom and the application of the highest ideals of propriety and virtue in dealing with world affairs. No man liveth to himself alone, and no nation liveth to itself alone. These are truths of daily illustration.

The subject of international exchange, with its present dislocations and discrepancies, is troubling the minds of the great bankers and they must solve the problems pertaining to it. However, it is a part of common economic discussion. The existing irregularities and inequalities cannot be corrected by mere dictum or desire. The shipment of gold is not a cure or a considerable palliative. Agreements for readjustments will not suffice. It would seem to the ordinary observer that in some way we must get back to the original basis of determining relative exchange rates, namely, one of respective credits. If one in New York were desirous of paying a debt in London, and another in the latter city at the same time desired to pay the same amount in the former there would be no difficulty in establishing a fair rate of exchange; and if this equality of credit and debit could be maintained the whole problem would be solved. The practical application of what has been remarked to the international situation is that the United States, so far as possible, should finance other deserving countries less fortunate in rehabilitating their productive capacity and resources, and that we should purchase their products up to the limits of our requirements and ability. Also, that our investing capitalists, through bankers and otherwise, should buy the securities of foreign concerns, the payment of which might be guaranteed by their respective governments. Thus will we evince our friendship for others and at the same time advance our own interests in many ways. The point is emphasized that, as a rule, we help ourselves when we help others, and injure ourselves when we injure others. Better a thousand times if Germany had appreciated this fact in the unfortunate days preceding the precipitation of the war. Better for us if we apply this principle at the present time, not only towards our associates in the war, and all neutral countries as well, but also towards those who were our enemies, and the large majority, at least, of whose peoples we hope, will hereafter be

our friends and our coadjutors in striving to uphold the peace and prosperity of the world.

The early adoption of the American dollar as a basis or standard of currency and values is worthy of universal consideration. Much could be said in favor of the suggestion.

Of great consequence to all countries is the opportunity to import and export supplies of all kinds in exchange for other commodities or money, unrestricted as to location or by discriminatory legal provisions, established rules of business or practices of any kind, so that all shall be on the same basis of privilege. Discussions relating to the open sea, or command over or control of the sea, have frequently been confusing. Interpretation of language has been unnecessarily literal and misleading. A fleet of ships, largest in capacity and fastest in movement, may exercise a predominant influence in international trade, but every nation may provide itself with the best, limited only by its financial ability or policy, and there can be no reasonable objection to the success which follows enterprise and expenditure. The underlying principle is that all the navigable waters and all the ports of entry and shipment connected with these waters, should in times of peace, be free and open to every one on equal terms and conditions; and that there should be continued in force laws and rules to insure these advantages.

Hereafter every nation and every individual must have full opportunity to prosper according to merit. This Americans demand and this they concede. In this statement of principles, there is not intended to be included matters relating to domestic protection, production or safety. It is doubtful that in practice and method the high seas and sea-ports heretofore have been as open and free as commonly supposed; but we have entered upon a new era. We are reconstructing, reorganizing and rebuilding, and must start right. There must be straight thinking and action. There must be equal protection to all, coercion imposed upon none, no waivers of legitimate and fundamental claims insisted upon. When the League of Nations is in full force and effect its provisions must be ample and must be scrupulously observed by all who are parties to it.

Another international question of moment pertains to race or color. By some it is considered delicate, but to the average

person in the United States and in other lands, it appears to be of practical import, calling for frank and fair discussion. It is social and economic, and has no proper place in partisan politics. There are various viewpoints. If we were to pass only upon questions relating to international right, comity or friendship, it is difficult to perceive why the United States should permit to locate here the citizens of many different countries, which might be mentioned, and who have been allowed to immigrate without restriction as to numbers, and at the same time deny the right to others simply on account of their race or color. It is possible that if comparisons as to intelligence and general merit were to be made between those who are permitted to immigrate to the United States and those who are denied that privilege, the advantage would be found to be in favor of the latter. If we were deciding the inquiry as to pecuniary profit to this country to be derived from the largest production and further development of enterprise, then in that case, unquestionably, all restrictions concerning immigration, based on color or race, should be removed. But if the paramount reason for limitations is found in a just and reasonable claim that to admit them would be to encourage, and indeed make certain, the residence here of an overwhelming multitude of certain foreigners with resulting effects that would be inimical to the best interests of the whole or major part of the American people, then there might be a reasonable restriction as to numbers, determined by our domestic laws applicable to all nationalities. Doubtless all nations, through their duly constituted representatives, would agree to this. It would seem to be appropriate for the League of Nations, when completed and adopted, to pass upon these matters by unanimous vote, without unnecessary delay, after a full hearing upon the merits, taking into account all the circumstances and conditions which have a bearing.

Henceforth there should be maintained in practice the principle of international co-operation as distinguished from hostility, or selfish, secret isolation. Fair, honest, friendly, and persistent competition between nations is desirable and necessary to the highest progress and prosperity, but mean, tricky, overbearing and destructive competition is unwholesome, unhealthful and disadvantageous to all who are affected. In prac-

tice the Peace Treaties and League of Nations as finally established should be accepted by every one. As remarked by the President, its full value depends upon the disposition and effort of the people in this regard. If, in good faith, individuals do their respective parts, the League will be an instrument for the preservation of peace and tranquillity. In economic matters there should be demonstrated a desire to live and to let live, to assist and encourage others, to bear in mind the rights of every one, to maintain on the heights of progress the emblem of justice bearing the motto: "Might depends upon Right."

And now, having barely suggested what it is believed will be the temper of the people of the United States towards those of other lands, it is appropriate to discuss questions especially economic and applicable to our own domestic affairs. It may be remarked that, as a separate nation we did not suffer pecuniary loss and damage to the extent inflicted upon others; nor were there destroyed or maimed as many persons, though the number of brave and fine men who were killed in battle, or who died from disease or accident, or were seriously crippled, is appalling; and, sad to say, there were included a considerable number of splendid women. The names of all these are indelibly placed on the lists of glory, and their deeds will be remembered by a grateful people.

Without any intention on our part, this country, at the end of a horrible and destructive war, was left richer than it was at the commencement. Our wealth, in money and other property, our income, our productive resources, our population, our advantages, our prospects and our opportunities were augmented. We do not boast of this situation; nor are we called upon to deplore it. We have become what we are in the natural course of events. We must beware of the dangers of wealth, but we are entitled to its blessings and benefits, provided we do not fail to appreciate the obligations which are incident. What we see in this respect others of foreign lands perceive at a distance with even clearer vision. The man who supposes he deceives others generally deceives only himself; the same is true of nations.

The inhabitants of other lands are looking towards us with various emotions; some with envy or jealousy, some with distrust, perhaps some with bitterness, and some with covetousness;

but, it is believed, the large majority with friendliness, confidence and hope. However this may be, when it comes to economic considerations there is little doubt that the peoples of every country are at present endeavoring to ascertain how they can most readily improve their pecuniary standing by reconstruction and readjustment; to secure their full share, or more, of the wealth of the world; and foreigners are gazing upon this country as the most fertile field of adventure and exploitation. They will carry their endeavor into the markets of non-producing countries. By every known plan of operation, producers in Great Britain, France, Germany and other lands will seek to control or excel in the overseas trade. Long before the war was ended committees were formed and studies commenced by them with the idea of entering a post-war commercial strife for the world's business. These committees have personally, or through representatives, visited and for months remained within the limits of other countries making examination of properties, manufactories, terminals and transportation facilities, learning the various situations, and making reports on the same. They have been preparing for the most stubborn contest in economic warfare. Evidences of this disposition and intention have been seen on every hand. Besides this, the men occupying high official positions abroad are talking of these matters, lending encouragement and making promises of assistance by governmental action or otherwise. The credit of different governments will be furnished to private enterprise and management. It is reported that attempts have already been made by individuals, on their own account, to secure control of some of the most valuable and necessary raw products located in foreign lands, and the scheme will no doubt embrace the most desirable seaports for loading and delivery, and also the most advantageous coaling stations. Considerable success has already resulted. Arrangements, by contract or otherwise, have been or will be made for obtaining preference as to time and terms in the loading and unloading of goods, and also in the sale of materials and the obtaining of supplies. In short, everything practicable within the limits of law and opportunity will be done by foreign governments and their merchants to extend trade and to promote their own financial interests, even to the extent of proceeding within the natural

spheres of others. The contest for commercial position and progress will be fiercer than ever before, with the difference, it is hoped, that there will hereafter be an international tribunal which will exercise supervision over the conduct of individual nations and will restrict all of them within the limits of law, reason, propriety and justice. Heretofore, wars have generally resulted from economic rivalries; from the struggle for commercial supremacy; and the late wars, in the opinion of many of us, were no exception.

The attitude of other nations and their alertness to reach the largest success in the race for economic position is not attacked or complained of. It is their right and their national duty. The fullest opportunity to every one to succeed by every lawful means within the confines of moral principles and in consonance with the rules and regulations of the League of Nations, is what we advocate. Moreover, the vigor and vitality of trade all over the world is what is needed for the greatest universal prosperity. As already observed, if one is properly enriched others will be benefited. Surely from the viewpoint of this country we wish to see others prosperous and progressive.

In justice to ourselves, we must be diligent and aggressive. We must conserve our strength and our resources. We must view the world situation from the point of experience, caution and wisdom. We should profit by the deliberations, discussions and conclusions of others. As of vital consequence there should be the most consistent and intense spirit of co-operation between all our people, between capital and labor, employers and employees, between the state and private interests, between the various groups of individuals or collection of individuals, between producers and consumers, between professionals and non-professionals. Good-natured rivalry, sharp competition, aggressive effort for legitimate success, faithful administration and observance of the laws, loyalty to country—all these must be encouraged and required; and everything that destroys or obstructs or interferes with legitimate enterprise, or limits prosperity, or that tends to minimize the motive for attempting to accelerate and sustain orderly progress in business, should be discouraged. This country cannot afford to restrict opportunity to utilize all its resources for increasing its wealth or of maintaining its

financial, commercial and industrial position. Economic progress and success are a source of protection and peace, and a bulwark against outside unjustifiable attack of any kind. It is the basis for happiness and contentment.

As a guaranty of the fullest reasonable economic success, including domestic and export business, we must have a merchant marine equal in every particular to the best, with all advantages and no disadvantages in comparison with others, unhampered by laws, rules or regulations which might interfere with practical and successful business operation. We must be prepared to deliver the surplus of everything we produce at the doors of non-producing countries in packages and on terms satisfactory to those who desire to purchase. Our merchant ships must never again be compelled to haul down the American flag, or to occupy an inferior position in the international struggle for economic excellence and advancement. Americans, if given an equal chance with all others, will furnish business to comfortably support a merchant marine surpassed by none. If the League of Nations shall remain in effective force, it is hoped a large navy for the enforcement of legitimate civil rights may not be necessary; but, still, the United States should maintain a navy of sufficient strength to protect her commerce in every part of the world in times of exigency. Heretofore it has not always been absolutely independent and safe, notwithstanding what may have been said or written to the contrary. Our merchant marine and our navy should be, by comparison with others, in proportion to the volume of our part in the world's business affairs. Besides, an adequate navy and auxiliary merchant marine will be needed in order to properly perform our share of duty in preserving the principles and executing the obligations prescribed by the constitution and rules of the League of Nations.

The labor question at present is of commanding interest, first because labor is essential to economic growth and virility, and secondly because it is persistently sought by self-appointed leaders to enlist the sympathy and support of workmen in agitation for the substitution of the rule of force for the rule of law and reason. It is commonly designated as Bolshevism. These agitators will not succeed in the United States. I have heretofore spoken on this subject and will not repeat. However, it

may be observed that the antidote for this poison is plenty of work at reasonable rates of compensation when compared with the cost of living; healthful, safe and agreeable working conditions; opportunity for workmen to advance in positions according to merit; and a chance to invest their savings in the business with which they are connected. The employers must not and will not give the employees good ground for complaint, and intelligent public sentiment will exercise a controlling influence in preventing a return to barbarism. Employers and employees are under equal responsibility to the general public, of which they are an important part, to assist in maintaining industrial peace and prosperity.

The problem of readjustment is perhaps of the first moment. There are many things out of proper alignment. For instance, the cost of living, within a comparatively short time, has more than doubled, while the fixed salaries of life positions have remained stationary. Incomes, perhaps inherited or provided by investment in long time, safe 5 per cent bonds, are not increased, but are, in fact, reduced by one-half, for their purchasing power is thus decreased. This is essentially wrong and must be corrected whenever and however possible. With respect to the salaries to which allusion has been made, they can and ought promptly to be increased. Incomes limited by rates of interest are more difficult of readjustment. Prices of commodities are too large in many cases; and the average, designated general level, is too high. They are not regular and are not relative. Some have advanced 50 per cent, others 200 per cent. Many small articles, bringing immense sums in the aggregate, have been advanced beyond all reason because the facts escape exposure and public criticism on account of the smallness of the items. The middle-man is charged perhaps 50 per cent advance, adds this increase to his previous selling price, and then insists upon and secures 100 per cent advance on the whole. Besides, in many cases, he cuts in two the previous package or portion. This is not assumption, it is an ordinary, every day occurrence. The seller of spirits of camphor, cologne or alcohol, pours into the bottle 50 or 75 per cent of water and then doubles the selling price of the whole quantity. All of us have noticed during the last few years that the liquids used as lotions, such as alcohol,

cologne, etc., seem to be very hard. This is because of the quantity of lime in the water used. These examples appear insignificant, but they are illustrative and represent conditions which involve millions. The irregularities can be overcome by law if properly and systematically enforced; and they would, in part at least, be cured by increases in the sale in this country of a better quality of goods manufactured in foreign places.

The term "level of prices" has been used to denote those which obtained prior to the war. Though frequently used, it is not accurate as applied to the period intervening between then and the present. There has been no level, but rather a changing, irregular range of prices. The producer of an article of food increases the selling price to a purchaser who is a manufacturer of an article of clothing; the latter increases his price to the producer who has fuel for sale; this one increases his selling price to the builder of a dwelling house; then an increase by the owner is passed on to the tenant, who is a laboring man working for the seller of food, the point where the illustration commenced; the workman then increases his rates for compensation accordingly. On and on all have been going, some at a faster pace than others, and, of course, there results confusion, inequalities, unreasonable prices and economic disturbances. A scientific readjustment should be attempted. We ought to commence somewhere to go back and downward in this whirl of augmentation by lowering one price after another with the intention of getting back to a level founded on a just and relative basis. How could it be accomplished?

The Industrial Board appointed by the Department of Commerce, made an attempt to do this, but failed because there were differences of opinion, and perhaps some modification of opinion, by members of the government official family. It was proposed by the government to invite the leaders of various lines of industry to co-operate in making reductions of selling prices and to reform them on a basis which should be equitable as between producers and as between them and consumers. One of the industries, at least, accepted such an invitation promptly and agreed upon substantial decreases in selling prices and evinced a willingness to co-operate in perfecting and carrying out the general plan. The immediate effect upon business generally

was good and the outlook appeared to be promising when the activities of the Board were interrupted and the members resigned. No better plan as yet has been proposed.

If and when we adopt the methods of some of the European countries in regard to quality and condition of articles sold for consumption, and require rigid public inspection, together with reasonable and systematic control of the necessities of life, we shall witness great improvement in health and material reductions in the cost of living. We are making some effort in this direction.

Sound economy admittedly is proper and necessary at this particular time. There should be no actual waste. Other countries will economize, some to the point of unhealthful privation. We need not and should not go so far. Our government expenditures made during the war amounted to millions upon millions. The annual interest charges will be enormous. To provide these amounts and the extraordinary increases in government expenses, burdensome taxes will be imposed. They are now very large and are increasing. It is pertinent to say that strict economy should be practiced by our government. Every department should pay particular attention to this subject, and the chief should personally give instructions in detail upon the subject and see that they are carried out. Unnecessary rules of practice, resulting in duplications of work, inconsequential and ineffective forms should be eliminated. Government affairs ought always to be managed with the same efficiency and economy that the best governed private interests practice. A part of the money that is being spent for investigations, compilations and, in some instances, prosecutions, might better be expended towards the development of trade in South America; and some of the money paid for high fees to special attorneys and their assistants ought to be used in payment of increased salaries to regular officials. It is not easy to draw the line between waste and proper expenditure. The liberal spending of money by individuals who can afford it, for distribution among those who will properly conserve or use it, is not waste nor should be objected to; but if one eats only half of the meal served and throws into the fire or the sewer the other half it is waste. If there is an unnecessary outlay for food or clothing or anything

else, by reason of miscalculation or otherwise, the surplus should, in some way, be properly utilized. One may be extravagant if one can afford it and is not profligate, but none of us is excusable for being wasteful, especially at this time. We might readjust ourselves to changed conditions even more than during the war. Many denied themselves not only luxuries, but comforts, during the last few years and donated an equivalent for war purposes. This was highly commendable, and it is to be hoped we shall not return to the ante-war wasteful practices, for the country will need, during the transitional period, long or short, all that properly may be conserved. History relates that heretofore more than one nation has been overcome or fallen into decay by reason of extravagance and waste.

On the assumption that all the natural resources and facilities of the United States, in peace times as well as during war conditions, ought to be used to the best advantage, it is believed a fundamental question to be discussed, considered and decided at present, is the treatment of accumulated capital, or wealth in the hands of private individuals or private corporations. The experience of the eighteen months preceding and ending November 11, 1918, should be of enlightening value, for the lessons learned by practical demonstration are always superior to untried or unsatisfactory theories.

Probably it will be generally conceded that during the war, when the greatest production of war material was demanded by our government for the military necessities of itself and associates in the war, the large and integrated concerns with highly perfected organizations and abundance of working capital, saved the situation. Except for them such necessities could not have been adequately supplied. What would have happened without their facilities no one could, with a feeling of certainty, express an opinion. The representatives of our government in every department connected with the war, as well as those who represented our associates abroad, were constantly calling for more and more war materials, and at the same time expressing opinions of doubt and alarm concerning failure to provide them. However, with no harmful interruption or delay, all demands were met; and knowledge of this fact no doubt had a decided influence upon the German mind when the truth was ascertained.

But now the question occupying the thoughts of men, to a large degree, is what, if anything, can properly be done to conserve these means of economic stability and progress when war is not upon us and let us hope, not threatening our future safety. The general public, including labor, which receives 85 to 90 per cent of the cost of production, is vitally interested in this subject.

It is useful, while discussing a problem in contemplation of future action or inaction, to illustrate by negative reference what ought not to be done.

Government, state or municipal control or management, is frequently suggested and stubbornly urged by public speakers and publicists. The reasons given ordinarily relate to the protection of the public against imposition or inefficiency, which is desirable. Here again experience, especially during the war, is illuminating. The government took over the possession and management of certain *quasi* public concerns, and, with the assistance of a large part of the previously formed organizations, realized some success in operation; but, as a total result, the experiment was a failure. Every day that passes furnishes evidence to justify this assertion. The properties and businesses taken over have been or will be returned to the owners for the real reason, if not admitted, that the undertakings were too big and complicated for new and inexperienced chiefs to manage. What the results of this experiment will be as to the future values of the properties no one can, with accuracy, predict. It cannot be entirely satisfactory to the owners or, for some years at least, to the general public.

There are reasons why governmental management will not be successful. To reach the highest efficiency in the development and operation of any enterprise there must be personal, pecuniary incentive to succeed. There must be individual attention, thought and decision which ponders over the difficult and complicated problems by day and night and then solves them with a view of securing personal benefits for self or principals represented. Whatever is every one's business is no one's business—a common expression, but applicable. There must be a motive for economy in administration; for perfecting and maintaining a complete organization, skilled, honest and faithful; for such treatment of employees as will tend to secure loyalty and efficiency in service; for everything that makes for success; and for

discarding or rejecting whatever is calculated to impede, obstruct, or minimize it. This means, in great measure, pecuniary profit to those who assume the risks of business, though the assertion is ventured that the private individual in general charge of a large concern, if right minded, is as much interested in and as faithful and loyal to the public welfare as a duly elected public official. Again, there is always danger that partisan politics, if brought into the control or management of business, will have an adverse effect upon the results.

During the war the government seriously contemplated taking over the management of additional large business lines, but after full investigation, discussion and consideration, concluded it would be unwise, although there were persistent and able advocates who favored the proposed action. The results fully justified the determination arrived at. It was believed by many that the government assumed the management of many departments of business activity other than those actually included in the government list. This was because there was co-operation between governmental agencies, such as the War Industries Board, and aggregations of private interests, represented by small committees, whereby voluntary arrangement was made for allocations of burdens or distributions of products. The control of operations, from the raw products to the finished materials was continued in the hands of the owners. There was clearly demonstrated during the war the value and practical benefit of private management as compared with public management. If it be said that government conduct of business has sometimes been successful the answer is that the same business in the hands of private, responsible individuals, with capital and success at stake, would have resulted more favorably.

The ideal plan merely for the extension of enterprise, development of resources and the certainty of greatest production, with resulting increases to the public treasuries through taxation, assessment of dues, etc., and a corresponding benefit to the large numbers of workmen, would be to leave the matter entirely and independently in the hands of the private individuals who furnish the necessary capital and who would be inspired by the desire to reap pecuniary advantages. However, it is a patent fact that the ability of capital to accomplish desirable results

also involves opportunity to do harm; that uncontrolled concentration of capital, with unbridled license in operations, may be injurious to the welfare of others, including the general public. All fair-minded, well-intentioned men, will admit that the public interests must always be of primary importance; that there should be a curb upon the cupidity of human nature. Of course, from every standpoint, including selfish desire to continuously and permanently prosper, as well as the instinct to secure and retain the respect and confidence of the community, every intelligent person should be prompted to use capital in such manner as to be of benefit to all others and of no intentional harm to any one; but, unfortunately, such is not the case. The human element interferes. Greed and avarice have a powerful influence upon the mind, and the concentrated power of the public is often necessary to protect one against oneself.

In view and by reason of these conceded facts and considerations there has been attempted to establish by law a preventive against wrong and, in numerous instances it has been invoked. However, it provides for the punishment of offenders and for the destruction in whole or in part of the property and business involved. This seems remarkable and irrational, especially after the experiences of the last few years, and on the eve of the greatest struggle for economic progress the world has ever witnessed. If the legal department of the government, basing action on its interpretation of the law, had been upheld in its contention, unlimited by the rule of reason, as applied by the courts to the industries of this great country, property and business in an alarming proportion would have been destroyed and its benefits to the general population eliminated in the effort to prevent future harmful practices.

Proceeding on the assumption that large capital is desirable and necessary for the safety and legitimate progress of the nation, and yet that it must be controlled against possible harm, we are confronted with what has appeared to many to be a difficult problem. It should be met and solved now if we are going to conserve our vitality and strength; if we are not to weaken or neutralize it at this juncture in world affairs when we are called upon to pay enormous debts, to finance our own necessities and to assist our neighbors across the seas to maintain a state of preparedness

against possible, though not probable, future wanton attacks, and to aid in maintaining the peace of the world to the extent of using force, if and when necessary, all of which will require billions of money. Can we hold our position, and are we to be included in clear thinking, wisely concluding peoples? Shall we profit by the experience of the past and by the example of others?

Is there any solution of these problems? I am talking to men who are more competent than I to answer. Still, the general proposition is ventured that whenever it is practicable and effective, resort should be made to the prevention of threatened or possible harm, without destroying the property or business in question, and which can, if preserved, be of substantial benefit to the community and to the nation. This principle has sometimes been invoked by the courts so far as it was believed the provisions of the law permitted. Why not have the law so framed and administered as to allow the courts to cover the whole subject by injunction, rather than by the destruction of property or business? If capital is proceeding or threatens to proceed improperly, it can be restrained by injunction and the order enforced in the regular way. A court of equity should have, if necessary, enlarged powers of preventive remedy, unlimited by statutory provisions. If there is to be punishment inflicted it should be upon the individuals who are reprehensible, and not upon the owners, as stockholders or otherwise, of the properties involved, who are in no respect responsible for misconduct.

If it be said that preventive measures by injunction are too late after there has been established unreasonable concentration of capital, which naturally and necessarily includes the power to do harm, or that in the administration of affairs pertaining to organization or management there is involved too much detail or complication for practical hearing and determination by a court, then it might be answered that there should be no objection to the whole matter of previous assemblage of capital by corporations, form of organization, or management of affairs being subjected to the consideration and decision of a competent non-partisan tribunal, consisting of men selected for their peculiar qualification defined by the creative law, having adequate jurisdiction and powers, subject, however, to appeal and final

determination by a Federal Court concerning certain defined and vital questions pertaining to monopoly and restraint of trade. A law for federal incorporation or license could embody provisions for the control or regulation suggested. This might satisfactorily solve the problems relating to concentrated wealth in the control of corporations.

It is to be remarked that with reference to this whole subject and all other matters mentioned for future determination, full publicity and knowledge of all the facts and conditions in detail, will furnish the most effective remedy for defects, inconsistencies or wrongs.

These matters are not political. They are of universal interest. On their proper disposition depends the greatest legitimate advancement in economic affairs. Those in general charge of large business units are quite willing to meet these questions in a spirit of fairness, justice and loyalty to the public. The present conditions are not satisfactory. During the war, when greater production, larger and more costly extensions and more rapid deliveries were required, it was deemed by the government proper and necessary to relax or at least liberally interpret the supposed inhibitions of existing laws and rules in order to meet the military demands. The departments of the government in control of war matters were then more potential than the Department of Justice, whose hands were partially bound by statutory provisions. If this governmental attitude was appropriate and necessary during the war the same is true, if to a less extent, in times of peace, for the object to be obtained in both cases is the largest production and development.

Prudent, open-minded and thoughtful persons endeavor to conceive and consider both or all sides of every question presented, to be fair in conclusion and to be frank in expression if called upon to give utterance. We must admit the war, with all its horrors and results, has abnormalized the minds of men throughout the earth. The period in many aspects is serious, in some particulars it is critical. There are difficulties, perhaps dangers, in the pathway of progress. Vision is liable to be twisted and decision illogical and unjust. Selfishness, cupidity and hate improperly influence the action of men even beyond their own perception. Various factions in their antagonisms go to ex-

tremes that are essentially wrong. The worst of all movements of the present grow out of propaganda and agitation calculated to obtain something for nothing, to forcibly take from those who have been successful the property which has been honestly acquired and to distribute the same amongst others less prosperous. The idea is not confined to any individual, community, class or race, though it may be exaggerated more in some than in others. It is supported on the theory that might is right; that power is supreme.

But we have reason to hope that, in this country at least, all classes will be treated impartially and justly; that all laws will be upheld and wisely administered; that person and property will be protected; that co-operation, to the full limit of propriety, will be adopted and practiced; that there will be established and maintained a basis for continuing international peace, a practical method of sustaining international banking credits and facilities, friendly connections which will secure the rights and interests of all countries to the undue prejudice of none, open and uninterrupted avenues of commerce throughout the world, a consistent and persistent policy of reconstruction and readjustment which shall readily restore a normal and proper relationship concerning the pecuniary affairs of the people of this country, a spirit of sincere co-operation between labor and capital, calculated to preserve the rights of each, faithful effort on the part of both to render full justice to the general public, and a fixed national program which will encourage full development and conservation of the economic strength of the United States. Capital and labor both will be fully employed on a basis that will be fair to each and also to all others, and on a scale of returns that will provide an incentive for investment, development and exertion, and this will insure the largest production at lowest reasonable cost. This will tend to decrease living expenses, increase the comfort and contentment of the people and add to the riches of the nation, which relies on the prosperity of its citizens for the standing and influence among nations to which it is entitled. There will be no necessity, time or desire on the part of the vast majority for listening to the vicious doctrines of self-appointed agitators. The extension of education, art, science and moral growth will follow in due proportion. We shall set a good

example to all the world. Anarchy and brutality will give way to reason and justice. This is not the worst period of our history; it is the best, for it looks forward to a future that is bright and glorious if we but rise to the heights of practical advantage. In briefing the situation, in forming an opinion that shall be sound and in conducting the case before the bar of public sentiment the members of the American Bar Association have great responsibility.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY

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OF TEXAS.

The constitution of a country is the body of rules, principles and conventions in accordance with which the framework of the government is established, and laws are habitually and normally adopted and administered. The Constitution of the United States was primarily assumed to be the written instrument so-called, and that instrument is still not without importance as a part of the Constitution.

The United States was brought into being by the adoption of this written constitution. Whether the power was directly conferred by the people or by the state governments already established, this instrument gave all of the power with which the new government was primarily invested. As originally drawn, it provided the governmental framework, specifically stated the powers to be exercised by the United States, and placed some limitation upon the states.

In the days of our ancestors, superior statesmanship required the urging of objections to anything proposed, and any plan formulated necessitated interpretative reservations and corrective amendments—hence the substantially contemporaneous and comparatively unimportant first ten amendments.

The praise which has sometimes been bestowed upon the original constitution must be regarded as extravagant. A statement to the effect that it was the greatest instrument prepared by human hands at one time, overlooks the fact that it was in preparation for centuries, and ignores the defects which its use has developed. It was useful in that it verbally reconciled conflicting views of government, and convinced dissatisfied states that whatever ills it might bring were less dangerous than the divisions with which the states were threatened. It was more than useful in that it held together peoples whose conditions were

different and whose interests were divergent, until a national spirit could be developed and patriotism born.

That it was a makeshift and compromise; that it ignored issues it could not settle; that its construction has engaged the continuous and acrimonious attention of statesmen and other law makers, lawyers and courts for nearly a century and a half, evidence its very human origin.

But it is sufficient answer to all criticism that it has bound the states of America together and has rendered impossible, on a large part of the continent, the discordant and disastrous conditions which have existed for centuries in Europe; that it has given to these American states that degree of liberty and peace for which all mankind has a present privilege to hope.

That the Constitution now existing is different from that which was primarily adopted (without reference to the formal amendments) is a matter to be stated, not argued.

Some writers of that which is called history, and many judicial and other commentators on the Constitution adopt a statement by Storey to the effect that there was always some character of combination or union between the several colonies. Those who were as solicitous for the truth as to establish a predetermined proposition, followed this conclusion of fact by the facts which he recited which disproved the conclusion.

The original states were, before the revolution, all colonies—under diverse conditions—of Great Britain, but there was no other legal tie between them. They had a common national dependency, as have Canada and Australia. They had a common racial origin, as have the Hebrews of New York and Mesopotamia. They had a common danger, as have England and France. They were upon the same continent, as are Mexico and Texas. But, prior to the confederation for war against Great Britain, all efforts at combination or united action had failed. Union had never been attempted.

When the single common tie was broken, they were absolutely free from each other and all other governments, independent of each other and all governments, and sovereign in every element of sovereignty. The only external connection between them was a loosely framed and entirely inefficient confederation which, acting under defined delegated powers and supported by contributions,

reluctantly offered and frequently withheld, made no pretense to being a separate government.

When independence was declared, the fact of independence already existed. Loyal verbal protests developed into armed resistance for the protection of constitutional rights, into renunciation of allegiance, and finally into actual independence supported by successful arms. Before the declaration by representatives of all the states, declarations of independence were made in some of the states, and in each of them a government was actually functioning that recognized no allegiance to the English king, the first of the rulers of Teutonic blood who fatally mistook the spirit of America.

It was provided that the Constitution should become effective when adopted by nine states, and the government was established and began its actual operations with eleven states only. Rhode Island and North Carolina for a time had no character of connection with each other, nor with Great Britain, against whom they had successfully rebelled, nor with the confederacy which had become defunct, nor with the new government which they had not joined.

These facts are developed to show the character of the government as primarily organized. It was more than a confederacy. It was a combination of free and independent states for the common accomplishment of definite purposes definitely named. It involved the exercise by the agency thus created of powers which appertained to a sovereignty and the agency necessarily secured these powers from and at the expense of the states. To this necessary extent the state sovereignty was impaired, but otherwise it continued in full force. The language of the instrument, the history of the times, confirm these statements. The adoption of the constitution would not have been possible if any other conception had obtained.

Primarily, the United States was a legal abstraction. A new nation had not been born by the mere change from a loose confederation which had made an effort to provide for "the common defense and general welfare," but had failed, to a new legal entity formed for these purposes but which had never even had an opportunity to try to accomplish the hoped for results.

The powers conferred upon the new government were:

- (1) To maintain relations with other nations:
 - (a) by treaty;
 - (b) by the use of an army and navy and letters of marque and reprisal.
- (2) To regulate foreign and interstate commerce;
- (3) To furnish postal facilities;
- (4) To grant patents;
- (5) To provide a fiscal and monetary system;
- (6) To punish crimes on the high seas and affecting the delegated powers;
- (7) To tax "for the common defense and general welfare."

The contention that the last-named grant conferred the right to tax for any purpose conceived to be for the "general welfare," disregards the ordinary rules of construction, makes unnecessary the specific delegations and renders foolish the tenth amendment.

The states continued with all the power theretofore had except those specifically delegated to the general government and those specifically denied the states. They had all the powers of completely independent sovereignties except:

- (1) The right to deal with other nations and states;
- (2) The right to regulate interstate commerce in conflict with power exercised thereover by Congress;
- (3) The right to conduct post-offices or grant patents;
- (4) The right to pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law violating the obligation of contracts, or to coin money or make anything but gold and silver legal tender.

Immediately after the establishment of the government, questions arose as to the construction or interpretation of the Constitution. It became apparent that there were activities with reference to which powers had not been conferred in which the general government could more advantageously engage than particular states, and the process of acquiring power by implication and interpretation was not delayed.

Schools of political thought arose based upon the phraseology of the Constitution, or being in existence, found in the words of the Constitution effective material for the development of their views of government. The dominant note of the resulting debates

was not the public policy involved, but what had been declared the public policy by the Constitution. Extreme erudition with reference to the document and its history was incited, but consideration of those human principles, it was the purpose of the Constitution to develop and subserve was discouraged. Progress of political thought was retarded, but compensation was given in the conserving force against radical action.

The most clearly defined lines of political thought or of constitutional interpretation was between those called the "strict constructionists and those who found on the Constitution a spirit, the verbal expression of which had been neglected. There were, in fact, no strict constructionists—for such a construction would have rendered impossible much that has been done in the development of the nation with the concurrence of all shades of political opinion. To illustrate: The constitutionality of the Louisiana purchase was doubted by Jefferson, who effected it and could logically have been questioned by the very latitudinous students of that instrument, but the acquisition has reserved the commendations of all parties.

Every denial of power in the federal government was an assertion of states rights, and since the invocation of the strict rules of construction was largely to maintain the indubitable right of every state to determine for itself whether slavery should subsist within its territory and whether the property rights in the slaves should be protected, rules of constitutional construction became inextricably confused with moral and political questions.

Slavery had been an institution of all time; the South's economic system was based upon it; it was protected by the constitution. Few of the states, possibly none of them, would have given up elements of sovereignty in the absence of these protective clauses. There was a primary failure to recognize the growing detestation, now universal, of the institution, and when the conflict arose the slave states stood without other support than that given by the unequivocal terms of the Constitution.

From a purely legal standpoint, it is not difficult to maintain that the failure of some of the parties to a contract to carry out its terms in good faith, gives to the others of the parties the right to withdraw from the contract. The application of this principle to the effort of some of the states to secede assumes that

the ordinary rules of law may be invoked when contracts of the character involved in the formation of a government have been breached.

The usual answer to the argument for the right of secession has depended rather upon a perversion of history than an appeal to the truth of history which would have furnished a better answer.

While the mere adoption of an instrument could not make a nation, the material was at hand, and, even in the years of discord between the sections, the heart of a nation began to beat.

In the days that immediately followed the adoption of the Constitution, the new government had neither the love of its people nor the respect of other peoples. It had accomplished nothing. No man had sacrificed anything for it. The benefits received were unimportant. There was no patriotism. Allegiance was to the state,—love and pride for the state. The new government showed little more virility than the abandoned confederacy.

In the war of 1812, the operations of the little navy, drawn principally from New England, and one battle fought by the men of the South, are all that we may speak of with pride. There was evidence of cowardice of some of the American troops; the act of a historian in not merely suppressing the fact, but in destroying the proof, was a form of dishonesty not difficult to condone. As late as 1814, threats of disruption of the union coming from the fine old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, were not regarded as treasonable.

But a nation was in the making, and in 1833, the threat of South Carolina to nullify an Act of Congress could be met by the argument of force. The war with Mexico was a great enterprise in which men from all sections participated. It rounded out the possessions of the United States, and the result became a source of pride even in those states to whose public men vision of America's greatness was denied. Primarily, whatever feeling of patriotism existed was based rather upon the state than the union; but in the meantime new states had been formed, the sole author of whose being was the United States.

The war between the states was fought. It was only after a half century that one may consider calmly its awful years of

slaughter and realize that it was not without incidental benefits. At least, it was a great educator—at least, it gave to each section a new knowledge of the other sections—at least, it made them forget little things—at least, it brought realization that a great power had come into being in America. If the process of making a new nation had not theretofore been finished, it was completed by the mingling of blood on well-fought battle fields.

I think the process had theretofore been completed. The people of the South suffered sorely during the years of the conflict. They waged war for at least three years after reaching a greater degree of exhaustion than existed in Germany when she begged for peace. But the war engendered no permanent bitterness, and while the indefensibly bad government of the reconstruction period had not been forgotten, the re-establishment of rule by the people of these states restored complete loyalty of the union and a new patriotism was born, or an old revived, that has grown into an impassioned intensity.

My life covers the period from the close of the war, and I have spent all of my days with the soldiers of the Confederacy and their descendants, but I have never heard words that approximated in disloyalty the treasonable utterances in the halls of Congress during the days of our recent great danger.

My thesis then is that while from a verbal legal standpoint the argument for secession is extremely difficult to answer, the United States had already, when secession was determined upon, become a nation, and that there are implied negations in every national constitution against the disintegration of the state and the destruction of the government. There was the right on both sides which all the original states had exercised, the right of revolution, but there was no constitutional right on the one side to ignore the terms of the Constitution, nor on the other to seek redress outside its terms. But no verbal argument against secession can be as strong as that recently made by history. American unity was essential to civilization and liberty.

That which created a new nation, whether the war or that which went before it, abrogated for practical purposes any sovereignty in the state, and furnished the predominating feature of the new constitution.

The gradual destruction of the importance of the state, even as an administrative unit, was inevitable under the terms of the Constitution.

There were three delegations of power, by the progressive exercise of which the general government has absorbed many of the powers which it was the purpose primarily to leave in the states:

- 1st. The treaty-making power;
- 2d. The power to regulate foreign and interstate commerce;
- 3d. The power to tax.

The treaty-making power is conferred upon the President and Senate, but it is substantially under the control of Congress, the inference from the decisions of the Supreme Court being that any matter which may be the subject of a treaty may be the subject of legislation. To illustrate: a majority of the House and of the Senate may, with the concurrence of the President, make the United States a member of the League of Nations. There are no defined limits to the treaty-making power, and its use to regulate alien land holdings within a state would illustrate its capacity for invasion of rights assumed to be in the states. Actual use of the power has been made in the protection of migratory birds.

The extent of the power to regulate interstate commerce has not been defined, nor will it be. It can be made to affect all the relations of each of the people of each of the states with all the people of all the other states. Since it is held to include the going across the state line for sexually immoral but non-commercial purposes, and to include the intent, partially consummated, to ship liquor withdrawn from commerce across the state line, it would seem that the connection between the matter legislated upon and interstate commerce may be very limited and very remote. The power to regulate actual interstate commerce is and was intended to be great, but the fact that intrastate and interstate commerce would become so intermingled as to constitute a single indivisible commerce could not be foreseen. Through this power, the entire commerce of the country has virtually come under the control of Congress. Immediately in sight are federal incorporation of railroads, federal regulation of their securities and federal fixing of interstate and intrastate rates.

The limitations which were primarily imposed upon taxation have been removed. The adoption of the 16th amendment places the wealth of the country so absolutely under the dominion of Congress as to render nugatory the provisions against confiscation and the taking of property by the general government without compensation. The use of taxation to accomplish ends not primarily assumed to be within the domain of the United States, has progressed from taxation for revenue with incidental protection, by the action of Democrats, to protection without reference to revenue, by action of the Republican, and finally to taxation for the accomplishment of any desired end for which no specific authority can be found, by the action of any party in power. The determination of the subjects and the manner of taxation is in the legislature. Its determinations are not subject to review. The courts inquiring into the constitutionality of the act may merely read the law. They may not question the legislature's good faith. They may know that the legislation cannot produce and was not intended to produce revenue, but they do not judicially so know, and they cannot judicially so learn. When the child labor law was, by one of the occasional manifestations of judicial reluctance, declared unconstitutional as not within the interstate commerce delegation of power, another act was passed taxing products of child labor. If it accomplishes the ends intended, it will produce no revenue. But it is not seen how adherence to former opinions may be effected, and even general principles of law followed, without holding the new law constitutional.

The abrasion of the states rights has most usually been accomplished by the passage of acts of doubtful constitutionality upheld by the courts because not undoubtedly unconstitutional.

The fourteenth amendment prohibiting the taking of property without due process of law, furnishes direct opportunity to magnify the federal government by the use of the courts. The amendment is used as a basis for numberless attacks on state laws, city ordinances and the actions of administrative boards. The federal courts are expected to be the general corrective agency for the state, executive, judicial and legislative departments. They have even been called upon to substitute their judgment for that of the state legislature in the matter of the necessity and desirability of state criminal statutes.

The first direct conferring of police power upon the general government to be exercised in territory subject to state laws is the 18th amendment, prohibiting liquor for beverage purposes. It would be difficult to conceive a further departure from the original constitutional scheme. It evidences, however, the fact that the people of the states, including those formerly insistent upon states rights, will not permit any cherished views of their ancestors to interfere with the use of what is conceived to be the best machinery for the accomplishment of an end determined upon as necessary or desirable. Prohibition, though an old policy in some of the states, had little vitality until the virile puritanism of the South found a coadjutor in the economic requirements of the southern states, when historical political thought and traditional personal habits were alike abandoned. On the other hand, the tardy effort by the protestants for personal liberty, and by representatives of the liquor interests, to preserve the spirit of the Constitution is an appeal from a section for the first time solicitous for the rights of the states.

The federal government has been further enlarged by the endless creations of new departments and bureaus whose activities are certainly within the domain of the state, and certainly not delegated to the federal government. These are exercising, in most of the known cases, functions that are vastly beneficial and the people would by no means permit them to be abolished.

Next to the nationalization of the United States and the limitation of the powers of the states as governmental units, the development of direct democracy is the most notable feature of this new constitution. The processes toward democracy are evidenced by:

- (1) The removal of restrictions on white male suffrage;
- (2) The *de facto* abrogation of the powers of presidential electors;
- (3) The abolition of slavery;
- (4) The creation of a citizenship of the United States;
- (5) The 15th amendment;
- (6) The direct election of senators;
- (7) The removal of sex limitation on suffrage;
- (8) The education and organization of workingmen.

Among the written evidences of our Constitution is the Declaration of Independence. It used a number of standard English constitutional expressions, and reflected somewhat the phraseology of the French Revolution. Among its sonorous pronouncements was that "All men are created free and equal." The postulate has the demerit of most generalizations of being only partially true; and it is partially true, only when its force as a political principle is explained away. Certainly, it meant little to our ancestors. At the time of the declaration, a distinct class directed in most of the states, all social and business and governmental activities, and at the other end of the rapidly descending line, were human beings entirely without recognized political or property rights.

The Constitution was based upon the idea of checks and balances and the removal, as far as practical, of the actual control from the people. The President was to be chosen by a board. the judiciary was to be appointive. The members of one of the bodies in which the legislative power was vested were not to be chosen by the people.

The Constitution left the matter of qualification of voters exclusively to the states and all United States elective officers were elected by voters whose qualifications were prescribed by state laws. Property and educational qualifications were not uncommon and unrestricted male suffrage probably did not exist in any of the states.

The first step towards further democracy was accomplished without an amendment when political parties began to nominate presidential candidates and thereby made the powers of the electoral college nominal. Liberalization of suffrage in most of the states was followed by the adoption of the 13th amendment which abolished slavery, and the 14th, which created a citizenship of the United States as distinguished from that of the state. .

The 14th amendment was quickly followed by the 15th. The 14th, in so far as it dealt with suffrage, maintained the policy which had theretofore obtained of leaving to the states the determinations of the qualifications of voters, but reduced representation in Congress in proportion as males of age were excluded from the ballot. The 15th amendment involved the first direct exercise of power over the framework of the state governments.

It prescribed not alone qualifications for electors of federal elective officers, but directly created a new class of voters for the states and their sub-divisions.

The amendment made so radical a change in the character of the general government that doubt could have existed as to its constitutionality even if no question had been raised as to the manner of its adoption. It is recognized, however, as a part of the written constitution.

A fair interpretation of its term, considered in connection with that part of the 14th amendment which dealt with citizenship of the United States, includes a declaration that all the privileges and incidents of American citizenship were to be open to all mankind without reference to "race, color or previous condition of servitude." In so far as the yellow races are concerned, its effect has been destroyed by Congressional action; in so far as the black race was involved, its final effect has been to assure that degree of political influence which would have been accorded without the amendment.

It is to be assumed that the principal purpose of the amendment was the protection of those who had been in slavery. It is not to be assumed that all of its consequences were foreseen. Wisdom cannot sit at the counsel table with prejudice. A very serious and unbiased consideration of the radical policy proposed would doubtless have led to the conclusion that immediate and unrestricted extension of suffrage to millions of persons entirely ignorant of the duties of citizenship could not, under any circumstances, be without evil effect to those enfranchised and those otherwise in any way to be affected. The policy necessarily involved placing a race recruited from barbarous Africa, smeared for a few generations with the gloss of an imitative civilization, enured to slavery, ignorant of the most elementary principles of government, over-enlightened, liberty-loving, defeated, but fearless men of a race accustomed to dominancy. It further, in fact, involved leadership of the newly emancipated race by persons who realized the potentialities for profitable evil which the new conditions presented; who recognized and utilized the possibilities for plunder; who taught corruption and lawlessness to the ignorant people who trusted them; and who made necessary the rally of defeated and disorganized forces that a threatened civilization

be saved. That which might have been used as an incentive to advancement and a reward for merit was conferred under conditions and circumstances that brought harm to the race whose benefit was intended.

The processes by which the government was restored, involved the use primarily of methods good government must condemn. The results are retained by means apparently legal, but certainly hurtful. The resulting racial solidarity brings about absolutely discordant political affiliations. It has produced a bi-partisan party. It prevents proper consideration and determination of public questions. It imposes upon the people from time to time federal officials who are not representative citizens and who prevent the perfect development of the unity of the government and the governed.

In so far as it was the purpose of the 15th amendment to confer political equality upon a totally unprepared people, it has not been effective. The progress made by the race incites the hope that they may become able to assume and properly discharge the duties and responsibilities of a citizenship of which they already have the substantial benefits.

The people of the South do not regret that slavery is no more. They realize that the former slave is an important element of the citizenship. They rejoice at the personal and material progress he has made, and in his contentment and happiness. They appreciate his abundant good qualities and excuse his manifold deficiencies. They are shocked and crazed at occasional reversions to barbarism, permit punishment scarcely less barbarous than the crime, and pay the indirect inevitable and ample penalties of violated law. They feel that the racial distinction God has made cannot be ignored, and deplore the dangerous policy that holds out the promise of a social equality nature will not permit to be realized.

Recent advances in democracy are the election of Senators by a direct vote, and woman's suffrage. The latter has not been formally adopted, but is a part of the new constitution. The women are in position to dictate the election of a President and the Congress. The recognition of woman's interest in public affairs, and of her ability to effectively represent this interest, is the longest step towards democracy that has ever been taken.

In determining the new constitution, organizations not formally connected with the government but materially influencing life and legislation of America cannot be ignored. All the more important political revolutions have resulted from unsatisfactory economic conditions. The industrial development after the Civil War created a slavery that the thirteenth amendment could not affect. The conditions under which the laborers were compelled to live were intolerable. That men in every class should have an opportunity to secure proper food and clothing for themselves and family, the time and ability to maintain them in health, the opportunity for reasonable recreation and improvement, the ability to provide for old age and sickness, is a proposition to which there should be no dissent. Personal freedom and political equality cannot compensate the lack of those necessities of life. The growth of education and intelligence in the partially submerged, and of civic consciousness in those more fortunate has brought recognition of the injustice, the economic waste and the social danger in withholding these demands of the soul and body. Fundamental injustice cannot exist with practical education. The school-house dictates to the legislative hall. By state and federal legislation and other agencies the rights of labor have been recognized and in large part secured.

The initiative in many of these reforms has been in the labor unions. It would not be reasonable to expect that organizations of great power, directed by men of ability representing the grievances of their class, should not some time abuse the power. On the whole, the results have been good, but nevertheless, the unions have compelled consideration of a vitally important question.

Whether it has become a part of the Constitution that legislation may be framed and compelled by organizations other than Congress, is yet to be determined. In view of the character of that which is called the government in Russia, and of dangerous activities in all European countries, the question is neither impertinent or unimportant. The one definite instance in which the power of national legislation was exercised by certain of the labor organizations, is not sufficient to establish that the procedure has become a part of the governmental plan and to be regarded as a part of our Constitution. A second effort, incited

by this success of the railroad trainmen in raising their wages in privately owned corporations by the dictation of the Adamson bill, seems to recall to the law makers that the legislative power is vested in Congress.

That the legitimate requirements of labor shall be accomplished or the burden of an inability to meet them equitably distributed among all classes, is an end to which wise men will work. The economic policy, however, of the country is not for any one class to determine; it must be the solicitous business of every class. That any part of the government be turned over to any agency that does not represent all the people, involves the destruction of liberty and democracy and the substitution of the murderously insane schemes of Lenine and Trotsky.

While the growth of education and practical intelligence has been gratifying, it is not true that intelligence and education are universal. While the development of proper pride and self-reliance has been notable, it is not true that there is an absence of class feeling and jealousy. There are, too, socialists, communismists and anarchists. But the great body of the American people are intelligently content with—or only intelligently discontented with—both the general governmental and the general economic plan.

What is called the capitalistic system is the basis of both. The fundamental idea is individual property rights. A large majority of the American people belong both to the capitalistic and to the laboring class—that is, most of them depend for their income in part upon the accretions from former savings and in part upon their daily toil. The majority of those who have nothing aspire to have something, and will not be content with any scheme which removes incentive, kills initiative and induces a spiritless level of moribund mediocrity in men and life. There has even been a change of mental attitude towards the very rich. Neither vast individual wealth, nor vast aggregation of wealth constitutes a menace. Both are easily within the corrective and regulative powers of the governments. That which may have been accomplished by those who amass wealth is within the range of the aspirations of everybody. There are no generations between classes. It is realized also that there are advantages to the nation in compacted wealth. It is already mobilized; it can be

quickly and effectively used; it furnishes a rallying place for lesser wealth; it enables the doing of vast things. The owner is merely a trustee for the nation. The wealth is of no value to him except as he may use it or have it used in productive industry. All that he may charge for his trusteeship is the sum of his personal expenditures. The poorest paid of the laborers is the capable captain of industry. He cannot seriously waste that to which he has title, except by not utilizing it. Even foolishly luxurious living is not a total waste. The more profitable the industry, the lesser the percentage of waste and the larger the amount of capital available for the use of all labor. All capital is labor's capital.

The labor unions and like organizations are neither to be despised nor feared. They should be kept usefully at work. They furnish effective agencies for properly influencing and expressing public opinion. All the political forces of America are sensitively responsive to this force. The organizations may be regarded as efficient agents of democracy, enabling an enlargement of the direct power exercised by the people in the conduct of government, and increasing the benefits and the dangers of democracy.

But with most of the people of America, both capitalists and laborers, and all the people of America interested in the proper utilization and the proper reward of labor, and in the development and conservation and utilization of wealth, there can be no toleration of any system which will enable any one class of working men to dictate the cost and thus fix the price of transportation, or of any service or commodity upon which the entire economic life of the nation depends.

The new constitution is almost without safeguards. The people are not afraid of themselves. They apparently feel that they have the intelligence not to destroy the good in their institutions; that they may take liberties with the written part of their constitution; that they may leave their constitution adjustable, flexible, responsive to what seems to be a present need though the new policy may conflict with principles heretofore regarded as fixed. Possibly they are unduly confident of their power to indulge without danger in a character of lawlessness.

It is difficult to put into concise definite words a thing so

essentially adjustable and mutable, but the new constitution connotes:

(1) A nation of white people, with other elements only partially assimilated;

(2) A social system based upon a white civilization which discriminates against all other races;

(3) A capitalistic economic system, with capital controlled by state legislatures, Congress and labor unions;

(4) A direct democracy, representative in form, in which the male slightly predominates, and in which all races and colors are formal but not effectively recognized;

(5) A system of parties—those effectively participating in the government products of history and heredity—representing from time to time varying principles and policies, and of constituent members of every shade of political thought;

(6) A framework of government providing for:

(a) An executive, who governs the country in times of war and in times of peace, exercises limited defined powers;

(b) A legislative department with powers practically unlimited, but largely directly controlled by the people;

(c) A judicial department which acts as a conservative force, protects vested rights from confiscatory state action and prevents disorderly and precipitate changes in the Constitution;

(d) Boards and commissions exercising legislative, judicial and executive functions;

(7) A division of the territory of the nation into states which exercise not unimportant governmental functions, including:

(a) Such police jurisdiction as has not been taken over by the general government;

(b) Adjudication of cases between citizens of the state when no federal question is involved;

(c) The determination of general property rights subject to the fourteenth amendment;

(8) The further sub-division of the territory for minor administrative purposes.

I have not undertaken to discuss the merits of the new constitution. I neither condemn nor commend it. It is so, and being so, it is inevitably so. Its strength is in the masses of intelligent people who do not care to risk their property by radical and experimental changes. Its weakness is the weakness of all democracies—the strength of the mob. Power has been taken from forty-eight state legislatures and given to Congress. This concentration of power has created a dangerous weakness, making easy the exercise of the mob's violence.

That a nation, growing and developing as rapidly as the United States should have broken the restrictive bonds of words was inevitable; to realize that just as important changes are imminent does not require the prevision of a seer.

In the great crisis for civilization, the Constitution has not so far failed; it is being subjected to the supreme test in a determination of whether prejudice, partisanship and selfishness are to prevent the nation's duty to its own people and all mankind.

POWER OF CONGRESS TO TAX STATE SECURITIES UNDER THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

BY

ALBERT C. RITCHIE,

OF MARYLAND.

In approaching this question it is necessary to bear in mind certain principles of constitutional law firmly established before the adoption of the sixteenth amendment.

In the first place, the nation and the states each being sovereign within their respective spheres, it had long been settled that the nation could not tax the agencies or instrumentalities of any state, and that no state could tax the agencies or instrumentalities of the nation.

The Supreme Court had repeatedly condemned federal legislation which, through taxation, encroached upon the sovereignty of the states, and had just as repeatedly condemned state legislation which, through like means, encroached upon the sovereignty of the nation.

Thus, in *Dobbins vs. Commissioners of Erie County*, 16 Peters 435, it was held that the state had no power to tax the salaries of federal officers. In *M'Culloch vs. Maryland*, 4 Wheat. 316, it was held that the state could not tax the Bank of the United States; and in *Weston vs. Charleston*, 2 Peters 449, that the state could not tax federal securities.

In *United States vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company*, 17 Wall. 322, it was held that Congress could not tax the interest on city securities, a municipality being a governmental agency of the state, and thus entitled to the state's immunity; and in *Pollock vs. Farmers Loan and Trust Company*, 157 U. S. 429, 158 U. S. 601, it was held that Congress could not tax the income from state or city securities.

The principle that Congress could not tax state securities or their income had also been recognized as established in numerous other cases, among which may be mentioned:

Merchants Bank vs. New York, 121 U. S. 138, 162.

Snyders vs. Bethman, 173 U. S. 509, 515.

Knowlton vs. Moore, 178 U. S. 41.

South Carolina vs. United States, 199 U. S. 452.

Flint vs. Stone Tracy Co., 220 U. S. 107.

Farmers' Bank vs. Minnesota, 232 U. S. 516, 527.

This immunity of the nation and the states was not due to any specific limitations in the Constitution itself. It existed because of the inherent structure of the Constitution, which differentiates between the granted powers of the nation and the reserved powers of the states. The sovereignty of each, in their respective spheres, is the very essence of our form of government, and anything which would encroach upon either sovereignty must necessarily be destructive of our constitutional scheme.

The power to tax need not, of course, be exercised to destroy, but it may be exercised to destroy, and it always involves a control over the operations of government. The state governments and the national government could not each be supreme in their respective spheres, if either had the power to tax the instrumentalities of the other. If such power to tax were not used to destroy, nevertheless the power to use it at all would unavoidably carry the power to the nation to control the governmental operations of the states and the power to the states to control the governmental operations of the nation, and so neither nation nor states would be sovereign.

The basic principle of our Constitution, however, is that each shall be sovereign, so that the necessary conclusion has always been thoroughly recognized that neither can tax the instrumentalities of the other.

Around this principle, just as around every other principle, there were thrown certain limitations.

Thus, for congressional action to violate the Constitution in this regard, the interference with state sovereignty must be direct and substantial, and not such, for instance, as incidentally arises from a corporation excise tax, *Flint vs. Stone Tracy Company*, 220 U. S. 107; or from a succession tax on property in the hands of an executor before distribution to a municipality as legatee, *Snyder vs. Beltman*, 190 U. S. 249, 253.

Likewise, the interference inhibited is one which affects sovereign or governmental functions, so that, for example, if a state or a municipality engages in the sale of liquor, federal taxation

is not invalid, *South Carolina vs. United States*, 199 U. S. 452; *Salt Lake City vs. Hollister*, 118 U. S. 256, and compare *Ambrosini vs. United States*, 187 U. S. 1, 7.

But these limitations have only served to emphasize the principle itself, when confined within its appropriate sphere, and to establish all the more firmly the proposition that any act of Congress which amounts to a direct interference with the states in their sovereign or governmental functions is unconstitutional and void.

Next, we find that the power of the nation or of the states to borrow money, and to issue securities therefor, is a recognized governmental function. It has been argued that this is not so, that the power to borrow is not a sovereign power, because public moneys could still be raised by taxation even if the borrowing power were taken away or interfered with. The conclusion sought from this argument is that an act of Congress taxing state securities would not be an interference with the sovereignty of the state, because the issuance of such securities by the state is not a governmental power.

But the argument is not sound. That the borrowing power is a governmental function is demonstrated by the universal use of this power by all governments throughout the world, and by the economic impossibility of raising large sums of money through taxation alone. This question can no longer be considered debatable, after the decisions in *United States vs. Railroad Company*, 17 Wall. 322, and in the *Pollock* cases, 157 U. S. 429, 158 U. S. 601. The power of the states to issue state securities is a sovereign, governmental power; a power in Congress to tax state securities would be the power to interfere directly with this sovereign power of the states; and, therefore, it has always been recognized that the exercise of such a power by Congress would be void.

Finally, we find it equally well settled that for Congress to tax the income from state securities is just as unconstitutional as it would be for Congress to tax the securities themselves. A tax upon the income from state securities is the same as a tax on the securities, and is equally invalid. The *Pollock* case does not leave this open to debate.

At the time, then, of the adoption of the sixteenth amendment, we find the inability of Congress to tax the income from state securities established, not as an ordinary principle of law only, but as something growing inevitably out of the scheme of our Constitution, and as inseparably connected with the respective sovereignties of nation and states which that constitution guarantees.

If, now, the sixteenth amendment gives Congress the power to tax the income from state securities, it does much more than authorize Congress to enter upon a new field of taxation. It authorizes Congress to interfere directly with the governmental operations of the states themselves, because the issuance of state securities is clearly a governmental function of the states, and a tax upon the income is the same thing as a tax upon the securities themselves. It involves a national control over state sovereignty which is entirely at variance with the structure of our Constitution, because that is based on state sovereignty uncontrolled, within its sphere, by the nation.

What is the language of the sixteenth amendment which could be said to justify such a result?

This amendment reads:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

If, now, this be construed as the grant of power to tax incomes, irrespective of the source from which the income flows, then the power to tax the income from state securities would doubtless follow, because the power would embrace income derived from any source, and income from state securities as a source would be included as well as income from all other sources.

A tax so at variance with the structure of our Constitution could perhaps be authorized by an amendment to the Constitution, however it would encroach upon the state sovereignty on which our institutions rest. But no such interpretation should be given unless the intention clearly calls for it, and certainly not if the conditions which gave rise to the amendment indicate that no such purpose was in mind.

In interpreting the sixteenth amendment in this regard, we do not receive very much help from the congressional debates which preceded its passage. The amendment was introduced in Congress following a special message from President Taft, and was passed without any reference in the debates, which I have been able to find, to an interpretation which might justify the taxation of income from state securities.

This possibility seems to have been first suggested in a message from Governor Hughes to the legislature of New York, when the amendment was before that body for ratification. Governor Hughes opposed ratification upon this ground. (Foster's Income Tax, 2d Edition, Sec. 27, p. 78.) Senator Root took the opposite view in a letter to a member of the New York State Senate (Foster's Income Tax, 2d Edition, Sec. 27, p. 80, 45 Cong. Record, p. 2539, and 56 Cong. Record, p. 10630), and so did Senator Borah on the floor of the Senate. (Cong. Record, February 10, 1910, pp. 1694-1698.) Senators Bailey and Brown (the latter of whom had introduced the amendment), agreed with Senator Borah. Governor Fort of New Jersey took the same view. (Foster's Income Tax, 2d Edition, Sec. 27, p. 79.)

On the other hand, Governor Wilson of Kentucky (43 Chicago Legal News 251), Professor Minor (15 Virginia Law Register 737), and others agreed with Governor Hughes. Many of these gentlemen, however, felt that the amendment should be adopted even if it did authorize the taxation of state securities, on the ground that the power would never be exercised, and, therefore, even if it existed the amendment should not be rejected because of it.

In spite of these differences of opinion, it is certainly fair to say that the taxability of state securities, or the income therefrom, was in no sense the main issue before the state legislatures which considered the adoption of the sixteenth amendment. That issue was rather the resistance of the capitalistic element to what they considered a socialistic tendency.

After the adoption of this amendment, the question was, of course, debated in Congress during consideration of the Revenue Act of 1918, because the House of Representatives inserted in this bill a provision taxing the income from state securities after a vigorous constitutional argument against it by former Gov-

ernor Montague (56 Cong. Record, pp. 10360, 10372-10377). This provision, however, was defeated in the Senate (56 Cong. Record 530). Senators Kellogg and Thomas attacked its constitutionality (56 Cong. Record, pp. 10630, 11181), as did Senators Borah and Brown, and Senator Knox supported it.

Mr. Taft, in a letter published in the *Philadelphia Ledger* of October 16, 1918, took the view that the provision was unconstitutional.

It seems to me that a clear understanding of the conditions which gave rise to the amendment removes any real difficulty as to its meaning in this connection.

Previous to the adoption of the sixteenth amendment the constitutional provisions directly relating to this phase of the taxing power were:

ART. 1, SEC. 2: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers," the enumeration and census of the populations being then provided for. See also 14th Amendment, Section 2.

ART. 1, SEC. 8: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

ART. 1, SEC. 9, CLAUSE 4: "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken."

It is, of course, clear and elementary that under these provisions two great classes of federal taxes are recognized, namely, direct taxes and indirect taxes, and that when taxes are direct they must be apportioned and when they are indirect they must be uniform. It is equally clear and elementary that in requiring the apportionment of direct taxes, what was meant was that such taxes must fall proportionately upon the several states, in accordance with their respective populations as determined by the census, in order that taxation and representation, the latter being apportioned in the same way, "should go together."

Before the Pollock case was decided, in 1895, it was generally understood that the only direct taxes were capitation taxes and taxes on land. As early as 1796 a tax on carriages was held not direct, in *Hylton vs. United States*, 3 Dallas 171, and as late as 1880 a tax on income was held not direct, in *Springer vs.*

United States, 102 U. S. 586, and such taxes were accordingly sustained although not apportioned.

In the Pollock case, however, the Supreme Court held that the tax imposed, by the federal income tax law of 1894, upon the income from land, was the same as a tax on the land itself, and was, therefore, direct; and that the tax was unconstitutional, because not apportioned among the states in proportion to their respective numbers, in accordance with the census or enumeration thereof. (157 U. S. 429.) On rehearing, this ruling was extended to cover the taxation of income from personalty, this tax being also held direct, and unconstitutional because not apportioned. (158 U. S. 601.)

To these opinions there were vigorous dissents, but whether the decisions were sound or not is not particularly material to the question here under consideration. The thing which is material is that the decision in the Pollock case shows quite clearly that the sixteenth amendment was not intended to and does not authorize Congress to encroach upon state sovereignty by taxing state securities or the income therefrom.

The decision in the Pollock case was that the 1894 tax levied on the income from land and personalty was a direct tax, and not being apportioned among the several states in accordance with the census or enumeration of their respective populations, it violated Article 1, section 9 of the Constitution, which required all direct taxes to be laid in proportion to the census or enumeration of the several states.

The effect of this decision was to make a federal income tax a practical impossibility, because the rule of apportionment among the states applied to such a tax would be manifestly unfair and unjust. It would place a disproportionate burden upon the many, at the expense of the few. The growing need during the succeeding years for increased government revenue, due largely to decreasing custom and revenue receipts, and culminating in a large deficit in 1908, drew sharp attention to the necessity of power for a workable income tax law. The question became a political one, and a campaign issue.

Now, the constitutional barrier to the income tax of 1894 was, as has been shown, the fact that, being a direct tax, it was not apportioned among the several states, and this constituted a bar-

rier to any other income tax modeled on the same general lines. This barrier could only be removed by amending the Constitution so as to authorize an income tax to be laid without apportionment. The natural way to do this was to provide in the amendment that such an income tax could be laid without the necessity of apportionment among the states, thus removing the restriction which the Pollock case held had invalidated the income tax of 1894. The condition which made an income tax impracticable was the Supreme Court's decision that such a tax on the income from property had to be apportioned. The remedy was to remove the necessity for such apportionment.

When, now, the sixteenth amendment provides that "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes," it did not confer any power to levy income taxes in a generic sense, because that was a power already possessed and never questioned. It existed from the beginning under Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution, authorizing Congress "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises," a power which is exhaustive and has always been held and understood to embrace every conceivable power of taxation, including the power to lay income taxes.

But this power to levy any kind of taxes was also clearly subject to the limitation that if the taxes were direct, then they had to be apportioned among the several states, under Article 1, section 9 of the Constitution. This necessarily raised the question whether any particular tax was direct or not, because if it was, then it was unconstitutional unless apportioned. This question, in the case of an income tax, involved an examination of the source from which the income was derived, in order to ascertain whether or not the tax was direct.

When, therefore, the sixteenth amendment provides that the power to tax incomes—a power which was not granted by the amendment, because it had always existed—was to be a power to tax incomes "from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration," it becomes obvious that the purpose of the amendment was to remove the qualification which the decision in the Pollock case had placed upon income taxes which are direct, namely, that they must be apportioned, and, further, to remove the necessity of examining the source of the income in order to see whether the tax is direct or not.

Let us state a little more fully the purpose of inserting the words "from whatever source derived," because it is on these words that the power to tax the income from state securities, if it exists, must rest. This is so because previous to the sixteenth amendment this power clearly did not exist, so that if it exists now it must be because the amendment confers on Congress a power to tax incomes which without the amendment Congress would not have.

The argument for this new power can only be that it flows from the provision of the amendment authorizing a tax on incomes "from whatever source derived." Therefore, if these words do not constitute a grant of power at all, if, instead, they simply remove a limitation growing out of the Pollock case, then the argument falls, and the sixteenth amendment confers no authority to tax state securities or their income.

Direct taxes, under the Constitution, must be apportioned, and, consequently, before the sixteenth amendment, when income was taxed it had to be determined whether the tax was direct, because if it was, then, under the Pollock case, it was unconstitutional unless apportioned. This meant that the courts had to look to the source from which the income was derived to determine whether the tax was direct or not.

There are, of course, income taxes which are not direct taxes. Taxes on the income from land and personalty are direct, under the Pollock case. But taxes on gains, profits, wages or salary either are not or may not be direct, and when they are not, then there was never any requirement that they be apportioned. In the Pollock case, all the judges agreed that taxes on income derived from business or occupation need not be apportioned. Therefore, the authority in the sixteenth amendment to tax income "from whatever source derived," simply removes the necessity which the Pollock case imposed, of examining the source from which the income is derived, in order to see whether the tax will be direct or indirect. The source is excluded as a criterion to determine whether the constitutional requirement for the apportionment of direct taxes applies or not. No matter what the source, that requirement will not apply. The source is simply immaterial.

Therefore, the sixteenth amendment does two things. First, it removes the necessity of examining the source of the income,

to see whether the tax is direct or indirect, and, secondly, if the tax is direct, then it removes the qualification that it is unconstitutional unless apportioned.

Thus we have a perfectly simple and natural explanation of the language used in the sixteenth amendment and it completely negatives the idea that it authorizes Congress to tax anything which it could not constitutionally tax before. It simply removes the qualification, which grew out of the Pollock case, as to the necessity of apportioning income taxes when they are direct, and the necessity for determining the source from which the income is derived in order to ascertain whether the tax is direct. It was passed to do away with the principle on which the Pollock case was decided.

That this is the true effect of the sixteenth amendment is held either directly or in effect by the Supreme Court in:

Brushaber vs. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 240 U. S. 1.

Stanton vs. Baltic Mining Co., 240 U. S. 103.

Tyee Realty Co. vs. Anderson, 240 U. S. 115.

Peck & Co. vs. Lowe, 247 U. S. 165.

The result must be that the sixteenth amendment confers no power on Congress to tax state securities, or the income therefrom. The amendment does not enlarge at all the taxing power of the nation. It brings no subject within the range of that power which was not there already. Those subjects, and those only, are subject to national taxation since the adoption of the amendment which were so subject before its adoption. State securities, and their income, could not be taxed by the nation before the amendment was adopted. Therefore, they cannot be taxed now.

It only remains to consider briefly the argument which has been advanced that Congress might levy a tax on the income from state securities in the exercise of its war powers.

The weakness of this argument is reflected by the decision in *United States vs. Railroad Company*, 17 Wall. 322, where the Supreme Court held that Congress had no power to tax state or municipal securities in 1864, a time when the country's credit was sorely tried as a result of the Civil War. It appears from the dissenting opinion, page 334, that this point had been considered by the court. It had also been raised in *Collector vs.*

Day, 11 Wall. at page 114. And in *United States vs. Hoslef*, 237 U. S. 1, the war stamp tax of 1898 on charter parties was held invalid.

But the complete answer lies in the fact that our Constitution is a constitution for war as well as for peace. Its principles are in no sense suspended during war. They cannot be, because they provide fully for the conduct of war. It is true that during war Congress may invade fields which may be closed to it in time of peace. Instances of this have not been wanting during the war now coming to a formal as it has already come to an actual end—for example, the control of food supply, of manufacture and of production. But the exercise of such powers did not suspend the Constitution. They were in furtherance of the war powers granted by the Constitution.

Congress has no more power in war than it has in peace to upset the structure of the American Constitution. The sovereignty of the states must endure so long as our Constitution endures. State securities cannot be taxed because to tax them would involve a breaking down of the sovereign independence of the states, and the sixteenth amendment does not authorize this. This state sovereignty is fundamental. War cannot authorize its invasion.

That the sixteenth amendment confers no power on Congress to tax state securities or their income, either in war or in peace, seems to me clear as a legal proposition. Is it not equally clear that a contrary conclusion would strike at the very foundations of our government?

The American form of government is the eldest written form of government in the world today. Others have been patterned after it, but no other has survived one hundred and thirty-seven years of trial. Through the social, economic and industrial eras through which we have passed, through the triumphs and the sorrows of six mighty wars, our form of government has stood unshaken in its essential structure. To it we owe all that we have been, and all that we are. It is our best hope for a future which will be wholesome, sane, law-abiding and prosperous.

There is no part of the Constitution more essential to the whole than the balance it sets up between the nation and the states. Encroach upon that to any substantial degree, break

down that balance to any measurable extent, and the way has been opened for a form of government which, whatever be its nature, is no longer the form of government under which we have grown and prospered.

Once make the borrowing power of the states subject to taxation by the nation, and you give the nation a control over the government functions of the state which destroys, by just so much, state sovereignty. This destruction is not theoretical, it is actual. For the governmental functions of the state are carried on by borrowed money, no less than by money raised through taxation. Subject the securities issued by the states for such borrowed money to federal taxation, and inevitably you place the performance by the states of their governmental functions at the mercy of the federal government.

To deny the nation a power so far-reaching in its consequences, is to deny no power which the nation ought to have. It is simply to deny a power which, were it to exist, would be destructive of state sovereignty. It is to deny a power which the nation cannot have, if we are to preserve the basic structure of the United States Constitution.

SOME LEGAL QUESTIONS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BY

ROBERT LANSING,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

I realize that any subject which has to do with the Peace Conference possesses at this time a peculiar interest not only to members of the legal profession, but in fact to men of every avocation and every nationality. At the same time to treat of these subjects dispassionately and without inviting the charge of undue prejudice is by no means an easy task. We are still so near the great war and its dreadful consequences, so near the complex questions which were considered and decided by the Paris Conference, that it is practically impossible to form a true perspective of the proceedings of the conference or to give even a relative value to the things that it accomplished.

A man, however learned he may be or however high a reputation he may have gained as a statesman or political thinker, cannot speak with certainty of the future. Emphatic or intemperate utterances in favor of or against the settlements reached by the nations represented at Paris ought not to be made; and, if made, they will assuredly not receive the unqualified approval of men of broad vision and judicial mind. It is unfortunate that the difficulties and obstacles which had to be overcome or avoided by the negotiators cannot be fully explained at this time. If they could be, I believe that many of the objections to the treaty would vanish or at least not be urged by those who have been vehement in their denunciation of some of its provisions. I am sure that it is ignorance or at least incomplete knowledge which has induced much of the criticism of those who are otherwise familiar with our foreign affairs. I prefer to believe this to be the cause, rather than to charge them with intellectual dishonesty or with being governed by their emotions or by motives unworthy of any one who seeks to be just in forming an opinion.

In discussing the legal questions, which are suggested by the Peace Conference or are directly raised by the Treaty of Peace, it is my purpose to do so as impartially as possible. Of the two classes the suggested questions rather than the definite questions presented by the provisions of the treaty are to my mind the most important. They may lack the preciseness of a formulated provision, but they invite the especial consideration of those who are interested in the philosophy of law and its interpretation into a standard of international conduct.

It is manifest that this war has given an impetus to what is commonly termed Internationalism, though it would be more proper to call the communistic doctrine Mundanism. This pseudo-Internationalism seeks to make classes or in some cases individuals the units of world organization rather than nations. It is the enemy of Nationalism which is the basis of world order as we know it. It is a real, though not always an open, enemy of national independence and of national sovereignty. Its more radical adherents demand class allegiance and discourage or denounce national allegiance. In its extreme form it purposes to remove national barriers and to overthrow national governments whether democratic or monarchic in form. This is not a new communistic doctrine or theory, but it never became an actual menace to the present social order until the successful revolution in Russia fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks. Spreading from this center of unrest and disorder the movement has today assumed proportions which command the serious consideration of every civilized people. In certain lands the economic conditions and state of wretchedness resulting from the war have been peculiarly favorable to its growth. However safe this country may be from the more pernicious forms of this doctrine and however confidently we may rely upon the sound common sense of the American people, we cannot ignore the dangerous possibility that moderate forms may under certain influences develop into extreme and threaten our political institutions. We ought to realize that the world cannot be organized on both Mundanism and Nationalism. The political cleavage must be between nations or between classes. We must choose between these two conceptions of world order.

I have no doubt what the final verdict will be unless thoughtful men fail in their duty. It will be for Nationalism, not the evil form of Nationalism which was the bane of the 18th and 19th centuries, but the democratic form which will develop in the present century and become the cornerstone of the new order.

I have referred to Nationalism in this connection because the Treaty of Peace by its terms and method of negotiation makes the nation the unit of responsibility and of right. The Treaty is an agreement between sovereign states and imposes obligations upon nations, not upon individuals. Thus it announces to mankind that the nationalistic idea is to be preserved as the basis of society and that nation will deal with nation as in the past.

This fact is of importance from the legal standpoint since it shows that international law, and not world law affecting individuals, is to continue as the standard of intercourse between governments and peoples. With such an evidence of the will of mankind and with such an assurance that Nationalism will not be abandoned, we can proceed to rebuild our international system and codes upon sure foundations.

In times of peace there have been three ways of composing international controversies, namely, diplomatic settlement, mediation, an aid to diplomatic settlement, and judicial settlement. The Treaty of Versailles has not changed these three methods. They exist in the Covenant of the League of Nations which declares for arbitration, international inquiry and mutual understanding. The peaceable settlement of a controversy between nations thus falls within the sphere of legal justice or the sphere of diplomacy, since mediation or inquiry is an adjunct to an amicable arrangement between the parties to a dispute, and therefore is diplomatic in character.

The Covenant has gone far in developing a new process of diplomatic adjustment of such differences as have been heretofore the frequent causes of war between the disputants, but its only contribution to the advancement of international arbitration is to make it in a measure partially compulsory, and to provide that "plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice" should be formulated and submitted to the members of the League by the Council. It is with this latter provision that jurists should be particularly concerned, for the

usefulness of this instrument of settlement depends upon the proper constitution of such a tribunal and the practical method of procedure before it.

Many of us, who have had experience before international courts and commissions, have realized the inadequacy and unsatisfactory character of the present system of arbitration and the imperfect, if not objectionable, method of procedure which has been followed. Appreciating now as we did not before the evil purposes which the Powers of Central Europe had so long secretly cherished, it is remarkable that The Hague Convention of 1907 developed as far as it did a workable system for the judicial settlement of international disputes. I have no sympathy with those who criticise or condemn the accomplishment of that great assembly of distinguished statesmen and jurisconsults who formulated an instrument and a method by which justice could be applied to nations as national judiciaries have applied it to individuals. It is ignorance of the difficulties of their task or in some cases I fear a less justifiable reason which has induced unfavorable comment of, or contemptuous indifference to, the real achievements of The Hague Conferences.

The creation of The Hague Court was a tremendous forward step in the prevention of international wars in that the signatories to the organic convention committed themselves to the standing policy that justice should be the controlling principle in all relations between nations and that its application to concrete cases by an impartial tribunal ought to supersede the ancient and barbarous method of trial by combat. I desire to register here my personal appreciation of the great service which was rendered by The Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 in furnishing the world a definite system of international judicature. Along the general lines of The Hague Convention the nations should build a new and more substantial structure eliminating those weaknesses and undesirable features which were the consequence of the improper motive of certain powers, particularly the German Empire, and of their false conception of their national interests. It would be folly to cast aside all that has been achieved and attempt to create something entirely different. In our desire to make this new era a better one than the one from which we have emerged, we must not let idealism run away with common

sense or assume that we possess a mentality far superior to our predecessors. Past methods are not all worthless because they failed to accomplish their objects in the extraordinary and abnormal circumstances which resulted in the World War. I do not believe that any human agency could have prevented the conflict through which we have passed so long as greed and ambition were the supreme impulses of the German Autocracy. If the German Government had not been inspired by these evil motives and had not believed that it possessed the physical power to gratify its desires, who is prepared to say that The Hague Convention of 1907 would not have furnished a sufficient instrument to settle peaceably controversies which might without it have produced international wars?

The fact is that under present conditions, even with Autocracy vanquished and Democracy triumphant, we have to face the same problems, though modified by a better conception of the truth and a less ruthless disregard of right. It is, I believe, a better world, but by no means a perfect world. Though less threatened by the sinister influence of national avarice we are not free from it entirely. I do not know that the world will ever be until it is spiritually regenerated. As I see it there is only one principle for the direction of international intercourse which will under present conditions command the universal approval of nations, and that is the principle of justice, not in the general and abstract sense, but in the restricted sense of legal justice.

Justice in the broad sense is attractive to the reformer and the idealist. As a Nation we ought and doubtless will be guided by it in our relations with other nations. But, when we come to formulate our foreign policies upon the belief that justice in the abstract is a dominant force in the regulation of world affairs, we are building on a foundation which, however desirable, is by no means certain. We must recognize the fact, unpalatable though it may be, that nations today are influenced more by selfishness than by an altruistic sentiment of justice. The time may come when the nations will change their present attitude through a realization that uniform justice in foreign as well as in domestic affairs is the highest type of expediency, but that time has not yet come, and, if we are wise, we will not deceive ourselves by assuming that the policies of other Governments are

founded on unselfishness or on a constant purpose to be just even though the consequences be contrary to their immediate interests.

Yet, while abstract justice cannot be depended upon as a firm basis on which to constitute an international concord for the preservation of peace and good relations between nations, legal justice offers a common ground where the nations can meet to settle their controversies. No nation can refuse in the face of the opinion of the world to declare its unwillingness to recognize the legal rights of other nations or to submit to the judgment of an impartial tribunal a dispute involving the determination of such rights. The moment, however, that we go beyond the clearly defined field of legal justice we enter the field of diplomacy where national interests and ambitions are today the controlling factors of national action. Concession and compromise are the chief agents of diplomatic settlement instead of the impartial application of legal justice which is essential to a judicial settlement. Furthermore, the two modes of settlement differ in that a judicial settlement rests upon the precept that all nations, whether great or small, are equal, but in the sphere of diplomacy the inequality of nations is not only recognized, but unquestionably influences the adjustment of international differences. Any change in the relative power of nations, a change which is continually taking place, makes more or less temporary diplomatic settlements, but in no way affects a judicial settlement.

However, then, international society may be organized politically for the future and whatever machinery may be set up to minimize the possibilities of war, I believe that the agency which may be counted upon to function with certainty is that which develops and applies legal justice. Every other agency, regardless of its form, will be found, when analyzed, to be diplomatic in character and subject to those impulses and purposes which generally affect diplomatic negotiations. With a full appreciation of the advantage to be gained for the world at large through the common consideration of a vexatious international question by a body representing all nations, we ought not to lose sight of the fact that such consideration and the action resulting from it are essentially diplomatic in nature. It is, in brief, the transference of a dispute in a particular case from the capitals of the disputants to the place where the delegates of the nations

assemble to deliberate together on matters which affect their common interests. It does not—and this we should understand—remove the question from the processes of diplomacy or prevent the influences which enter into diplomacy from affecting its consideration. Nor does it to an appreciable extent change the actual inequality which exists among nations in the matter of power and influence.

On the other hand, justice applied through the agency of an impartial tribunal clothed with an international jurisdiction eliminates the diplomatic methods of compromise and concession and recognizes that before the law all nations are equal and equally entitled to the exercise of their rights as sovereign and independent States. In a word, international democracy exists in the sphere of legal justice and, up to the present time, in no other relation between nations.

Let us then with as little delay as possible establish an international tribunal or tribunals of justice with The Hague Court as a foundation; let us provide an easier, a cheaper and a better procedure than now exists; and let us draft a simple and concise body of legal principles to be applied to the questions to be adjudicated. When that has been accomplished, and it ought not to be a difficult task, if the delegates of the Governments charged with it are chosen for their experience and learning in the field of jurisprudence, we will, in my judgment, have done more to prevent international wars through removing their causes than can be done by any other means that has been devised or suggested.

I have but just returned from six months spent in the settling of controversies between nations through the medium of a great international conference, which followed the customs and practices of diplomacy as they will unquestionably be followed by all deliberative bodies representing the nations. I believe that I know and understand the currents and countercurrents which impelled action and influenced decisions in that conference. It is not my purpose to review the conduct of those negotiations or to imply more than that they were diplomatic in character. But with this experience vividly in mind I cannot too strongly assert that international justice interpreted and applied by an impartial court can do more to prevent future wars than any agency, single or collective, operating in the sphere of diplomacy.

The mind of the world was never more receptive to the idea of applied justice. Mankind has endured such terrible woes from injustice and lawlessness, that they seek above all things the restoration of the rule of law and justice. The governments cannot ignore this universal demand. They should not. They cannot too soon set up the machinery and let it get to work in the settlement of the controversies which continue to arouse apprehension and concern among those who seek to see a sure foundation laid for a permanent peace.

To adopt an international code of principles for the guidance of an international court of justice is, I believe, as essential as the creation of the court itself. After every great international war changes in methods and weapons have compelled a revision of the rules of warfare. The principles have not changed so much as their application to new conditions. The changes that will have to be made after this war, which for magnitude and ingenuity in the destruction of life and property surpassed all previous wars, are numerous and radical. In the past, governments have employed their armies and navies against one another as champions of their respective nations. The noncombatants of the populations have formed a class which was without military value and which was on that account free from hostile attack. But today each able-bodied individual in a state, though not serving in the armed forces of a belligerent, is a distinct asset in the prosecution of a war. The workman in the shop, the peasant in the field, the miner underground, the sailor on the merchant ship, are necessary factors in the prosecution of a war as they never were before. This Great War has been a war of peoples, and not a war of armies and navies alone. Whole nations have been mobilized in the supreme effort to vanquish their enemies. How this manifest fact will affect the rules for the immunity and protection of noncombatants is a question which will require very careful consideration.

The introduction of the submarine, the aeroplane, and the dirigible, made possible by the invention of the internal-combustion engine, the use of the wireless telegraph and telephone, and the employment of lethal gases, of supercannon and possibly of aerial torpedoes make obsolete many rules formerly observed but now ignored.

What is to become of the rules of blockade as they existed prior to 1914? Are we to continue the farce of distinguishing between articles contraband and noncontraband? What will be the rights and duties of neutrals after the experience of the last five years? Will there be, and can there be, such a thing as neutrality when a war involves many nations and shatters the commercial and social order of the whole earth? These are some of the problems which will have to be solved by those who will be charged with redrafting the rules of war on land and sea.

New and puzzling questions are also presented as to the application of principles of right in times of peace. The employment of aircraft and undersea vessels in commerce and communication, the regulation of the use of wireless telegraphy, the rights as to the operation of ocean cables, and other subjects of like nature should be fully discussed before the principles of international law are put into final codified form. Then, too, there is another group of subjects as to which definite principles should be laid down in order that the present uncertainty and confusion of rights may be removed. Among these subjects are the right of expatriation and naturalization, the precise nature of business domicile, the right to retain title to ocean cables cut or diverted during a war, and others which it is needless to recite, as enough have been stated to show the importance of the task which lies before the conference charged with the codification of the principles of law applicable in time of peace and the rules of conduct in time of war.

The system of mandatories under the League of Nations as provided in the Covenant, which to the casual observer appears simple in principle and application, is a novelty in political authority which, the more it is studied from the legal standpoint, the greater the number of problems which it presents.

The determination of the possession of the sovereignty over territory is essential to the determination of international rights and obligations. In the case of territory subject to a mandatory the question therefore arises as to who possesses the sovereignty of such territory. Certainly not the mandatory which derives its authority solely from an agreement conferring upon it a limited exercise of sovereign rights. Is it then the League of Nations which possesses the full sovereignty, the exercise of which is

delivered in part only to an agent or trustee? That would seem to be the logical answer, and yet consider the questions which that answer raises. Does the League of Nations possess the attributes of an independent state so that it can function as a possessor of sovereignty over territory? Is the League then a supernational world state clothed with world sovereignty? If the League possesses the sovereignty, can it avoid responsibility for the misconduct of its agent, the mandatory? If the League is not capable of possessing sovereignty, then who does possess it, who is responsible for the acts of the mandatory; and upon what ultimate authority does the League base the issuance of a mandate?

I might present a score of other questions of a similar nature which with those propounded will have to be definitely answered sometime if the mandatory system comes into operation. Today these questions are academic and may be considered technical and no doubt by many are so considered, but it may not be long before they become concrete and very practical. It is not an overstatement to say that nine-tenths of all international controversies arise over questions pertaining to the possession of sovereignty and the conflict of sovereign rights. I do not think that mandates and the source of their authority can escape from the test of the legality of their exercise of sovereign rights. The system must be philosophically and logically worked out from the legal point of view or it will result in confusion. I do not say this in disparagement of the system, but only as a reminder that often that which appears simple is exceedingly complex when analyzed. It is needless, however, to say this to a body of jurists whose experience has taught them that difficulties are only too often hidden in a statute or a treaty provision, which seems at first plain and easy of enforcement. Personally, I believe that a definite legal formula can be found to bring the mandatory system into harmony with the conception of sovereignty, and the determination of international rights and obligations. But I am not prepared at this time to propound a theory to meet fully the situation, which possesses novel features, to say the least.

In addition to the variety of questions thus raised in connection with the idea of mandates, the principles governing the establishment of international servitudes will require careful study in order that they may be more clearly formulated than

they have been in the past. While there have been in certain instances rights of way over territory, the rules applicable to them have not been as fully defined as in the case of the common use of international waterways and of special rights in territorial waters. The new theory of servitudes on land differs from the old, which was based on expediency and mutual advantage, in that the new depends on an assertion of right which arises from an asserted principle that a nation ought not to be against its will barred from the sea, the common property and highway of mankind, and thus deprived of the opportunity to engage in ocean-borne commerce. How far this principle should go in support of the right to free ports and land transit is a question which must be answered with due regard to the rights of territorial sovereignty and national safety.

I might expand the list of subjects for consideration suggested by the Treaty of Peace which will invite the learning and wisdom of those who will, I sincerely hope, be charged with the codification of the principles of international law. Even if I subject myself to the charge of repetition, let me say that I most earnestly advocate the formulation of such a code by an international conference of jurists and publicists. With a definite standard of legal rights sanctioned by the nations, the administration of international relations as well as the administration of international justice, will become more consistent and less a prey to expediency and political opportunism.

There is one other subject of a legal character of which I desire to speak because it has excited much general discussion at home and abroad, and been the cause of some very intemperate and ill-considered expressions of opinion. I refer to the trial of the former German Emperor. I have a personal interest in that subject because it was my lot to preside over the Commission on Responsibilities constituted by resolution of the Conference on the Preliminaries of Peace and charged, among other things, with a consideration of the action which should be taken in regard to individuals responsible for the war and for violations of the laws and customs of war.

The Commission consisted of fifteen members, two named by each of the following powers: The United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, and one member each for Bel-

gium, Greece, Poland, Roumania and Serbia. My American colleague was Dr. James Brown Scott. Sir Gordon Hewart, the Attorney General of England, and Sir Ernest Pollock, the Solicitor General, alternated with each other as head of the British delegation. Among the other members were the juriconsults Larnaude of France and Rolin-Jacquemyns of Belgium, Mr. Politis, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Right Honorable W. F. Massey, the Prime Minister of New Zealand.

The Commission took up its work through the medium of three sub-Commissions and after two months of deliberations submitted its report subject to certain reservations by the American and Japanese delegations which were set forth and explained in separate memoranda annexed to the report.

It was apparent at the very beginning of our sessions that certain members of the Commission were determined before everything else to bring the Kaiser to trial for a criminal offence before an international high tribunal of justice to be constituted for the purpose primarily of determining his guilt and imposing upon him a suitable penalty for his crimes. There were three charges which could be urged against him, namely, that he was responsible for the war, that he was responsible for the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg, and that he was chargeable with the flagrant violations of the laws and customs of war perpetrated by the armed forces of Germany.

The first two charges were the ones which appealed most strongly to public opinion and aroused the bitterest indignation both in Europe and America. That any individual could plunge the whole world into such years of suffering resulting in the death of millions of human beings and the waste of billions of treasure, in the disorganization of society and the bankruptcy of nations, and go scot free, outraged mankind's sense of justice. From everywhere arose the cry for vengeance. It was under this pressure of popular demand and handicapped by the announced purpose of certain of its members to punish the Kaiser that the Commission began its task of studying the question of his criminal responsibility. From every point of view the question was examined and the arguments for and against his trial were considered, but in the end it was unanimously decided that a report could not be made charging the Kaiser with legal criminality for

beginning the war or for invading Belgium and Luxemburg. It was recognized that he had committed a great moral crime, an unpardonable offence against humanity, but the Commission was forced to find that there was no positive law declaring acts such as he had committed to be criminal and imposing a penalty on the perpetrator. The decision was reached with reluctance because of the firm conviction that the German ruler was guilty, although his guilt was not of a nature which could be declared and punished by a judicial tribunal.

The conclusions reached by the commission read as follows:

"1. The acts which brought about the war should not be charged against their authors or made the subject of proceedings before a tribunal.

"2. On the special head of the breaches of the neutrality of Luxemburg and Belgium, the gravity of these outrages upon the principles of the law of nations and upon international good faith is such that they should be made the subject of a formal condemnation by the Conference.

"3. On the whole case, including both the acts which brought about the war and those which accompanied its inception, particularly the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg, it would be right for the Peace Conference, in a matter so unprecedented, to adopt special measures, and even to create a special organ in order to deal as they deserve with the authors of such acts.

"4. It is desirable that for the future penal sanctions should be provided for such grave outrages against the elementary principles of international law."

The report in this declaration emphasizes the respect of the Commission for the supremacy of law over the natural impulse to be avenged upon one who richly deserved to pay the penalty for his evil deeds.

The third charge as to "violations of the laws and customs of war" was the one on which an agreement could not be reached. The conclusion in the report is thus stated:

"All persons belonging to enemy countries, however high their positions may have been, without distinction of rank, including Chiefs of States, who have been guilty of offences against the laws and customs of war or the laws of humanity, are liable to criminal prosecution."

By this conclusion it is evident that the Kaiser might be brought to trial before a court with criminal jurisdiction, al-

though to establish his guilt as a violator of "the laws and customs of war or laws of humanity" would be no easy matter, provided the principles of legal justice and the common rules of evidence were observed by the tribunal before which he was brought. That he should be declared innocent of the charge was by no means an impossibility, if his judges were impartial and not merely instruments of vengeance.

To this conclusion the American members of the Commission dissented stating their position thus in their memorandum:

"The American representatives are unable to agree with this conclusion, in so far as it subjects to criminal, and, therefore, to legal prosecution, persons accused of offences against 'the laws of humanity,' and in so far as it subjects Chiefs of States to a degree of responsibility hitherto unknown to municipal or international law, for which no precedents are to be found in the modern practice of nations.

"Omitting for the present the question of criminal liability for offences against the laws of humanity, which will be considered in connection with the law to be administered in the national tribunals and the High Court, whose constitution is recommended by the Commission, and likewise, reserving for discussion in connection with the High Court the question of the liability of a Chief of State to criminal prosecution, a reference may properly be made in this place to the masterly and hitherto unanswered opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of the *Schooner Exchange vs. McFadden and Others* (7 Cranch, 116), decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1812, in which the reasons are given for the exemption of the sovereign and of the sovereign agent of a State from judicial process. This does not mean that the head of the State, whether he be called emperor, king, or chief executive, is not responsible for breaches of the law, but that he is responsible not to the judicial, but to the political authority of his country. His act may and does bind his country and render it responsible for the acts which he has committed in its name and its behalf, or under cover of its authority; but he is, and it is submitted that he should be, only responsible to his country, as otherwise to hold would be to subject to foreign countries a chief executive, thus withdrawing him from the laws of his country, even its organic law, to which he owes obedience, and subordinating him to foreign jurisdictions to which neither he nor his country owes allegiance or obedience, thus denying the very conception of sovereignty.

"But the law to which the head of the State is responsible is the law of his country, not the law of a foreign country or group of countries; the tribunal to which he is responsible is the tri-

bunal of his country, not of a foreign country or group of countries; and the punishment to be inflicted is the punishment prescribed by the law in force at the time of the commission of the act, not a punishment created after the commission of the act."

.... "The American representatives also believe that the above observations apply to liability of the head of a State for violations of positive law in the strict and legal sense of the term. They are not intended to apply to what may be called political offences and to political sanctions.

"These are matters for statesmen, not for judges, and it is for them to determine whether or not the violators of the treaties guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium and of Luxemburg should be subjected to a political sanction."

I wish to direct your attention to this last sentence because the distinction between a political sanction and a judicial sanction determines the basis of the right to impose a penalty on the head of a foreign State.

As to all individual enemies chargeable with violations of the laws and customs of war and the laws of humanity, the report recommended the creation of a high international tribunal to try such persons as were not apprehended and tried before national courts of the Allied and Associated Powers, and who were selected for trial by a Prosecuting Commission of five members, one being named by each of the five principal powers.

The scheme, thus proposed, for the creation of a High International Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, with its complex machinery and necessity for national legislation to give it authority, to administer criminal laws enacted by various nations and also to interpret and apply the laws of humanity, was a novelty to which the American representatives refused to give full approval. Early in the discussions they submitted the following memorandum on the method which they favored for bringing to justice criminals of this sort:

"1. That the military authorities, being charged with the interpretation of the laws and customs of war, possess jurisdiction to determine and punish violations thereof;

"2. That the military jurisdiction for the trial of persons accused of violations of the laws and customs of war and for the punishment of persons found guilty of such offences is exercised by military tribunals:

"3. That the jurisdiction of a military tribunal over a person accused of the violation of a law or custom of war is acquired when the offence is committed on the territory of the nation creating the military tribunal or when the person or property injured by the offence is of the same nationality as the military tribunal ;

"4. That the law and procedure to be applied and followed in determining and punishing violations of the laws and customs of war are the law and the procedure for determining and punishing such violations established by the military law of the country against which the offence is committed ; and

"5. That in case of acts violating the laws and customs of war involving more than one country, the military tribunals of the countries affected may be united, thus forming an international tribunal for the trial and punishment of persons charged with the commission of such offences."

In their memorandum annexed to the report, the American representatives, for the sake of reaching an agreement, conceded the possible expediency of an international commission to pass upon the military crimes affecting the nations of more than one country, because though it was not directly in accord with their idea of mixed courts-martial, it did not contradict the principle.

The American representatives did, however, oppose the extension of the jurisdiction of such a tribunal to offences against "the laws of humanity" as was recommended in the report, first, on the ground that the submission to the Commission on Responsibilities by the Peace Conference was limited in terms to offences against "the laws and customs of war," and, second, because the laws of humanity do not constitute a definite code with fixed penalties which can be applied through judicial process. The American Commissioners thus stated the second ground for their objections:

"As pointed out by the American representatives on more than one occasion, war was and is by its very nature inhuman, but acts consistent with the laws and customs of war, although these acts are inhuman, are nevertheless not the object of punishment by a court of justice. A judicial tribunal only deals with existing law and only administers existing law, leaving to another forum infractions of the moral law and actions contrary to the laws and principles of humanity. A further objection lies in the fact that the laws and principles of humanity are not certain, varying with time, place, and circumstance, and according, it

may be, to the conscience of the individual judge. There is no fixed and universal standard of humanity."

The report of the Commission on Responsibilities, with the reservations annexed, was laid before the Conference and received the immediate consideration of the Council of Four, or, as it is often called, the Supreme Council of the Allied and Associated Governments. The decision reached by the Council is contained in Articles 227 to 230 of the Peace Treaty.

Article 227 arraigns the former German Emperor for "a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties," and provides that a special tribunal to try him shall be constituted composed of five judges appointed respectively by the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. It also declares that the tribunal in its decision "will be guided by the highest motives of international policy" and shall "fix the punishment which it considers should be imposed."

Manifestly the tribunal thus created is not a court of legal justice, but rather an instrument of political power which is to consider the case from the viewpoint of high policy and to fix the penalty accordingly. And this is clearly stated in the reply of the Council to the observations of the German peace delegates on this subject. The pertinent portion of the reply reads as follows:

"They [that is the Council] wish to make it clear that the public arraignment under Article 227 framed against the German ex-Emperor has not a judicial character as regards its substance, but only in its form. The ex-Emperor is arraigned as a matter of high international policy as the minimum of what is demanded for a supreme offence against international morality, the sanctity of treaties and the essential rules of justice."

This course of procedure was in accordance with the suggestion made in the American memorandum that there might be a political sanction, but no judicial sanction for the offences of having caused the war and violated the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg.

Articles 228, 229 and 230 provided that persons accused of violating the laws and customs of war should be delivered up by Germany to be tried before national military tribunals of the Allied and Associated Powers, or, where the violation affected the nationals of more than one power, then before international mili-

tary tribunals composed of members of the military tribunals of the powers interested.

The recommendation of the Commission as to a general mixed commission to try such cases was rejected and the proposal of the American Commissioners in the memorandum laid before the Commission during its early sessions and repeated in its reservations was adopted by the Conference.

Furthermore no jurisdiction was conferred upon any tribunal over offences against "the laws of humanity," which had been, as I have indicated, vigorously opposed by the American representatives.

It was by no means an easy task to deal with the question of expressing properly mankind's condemnation of the individual whose inordinate vanity and greed were chiefly responsible for the dreadful misery and waste which the world has endured and from the effects of which it will suffer for many years to come. It was difficult to subordinate the natural feeling of indignation and the instinct to do vengeance to a cold, dispassionate consideration of the character of the Kaiser's acts and their relation to law and justice. Yet one of the reasons that our country entered the war was to bring lawlessness to an end. We believed that an undeviating respect for law is essential to the prosperity and happiness of society and that the rigid maintenance of law, however distasteful it may be, is an imperative duty. It was with a determination to follow these precepts, to treat impersonally and judicially the submission of the Conference, and to avoid being influenced by our own desires or by the pressure of public sentiment that we performed our duties as the American members of the Commission on Responsibilities and filed our reservations to the report of the Commission.

I have taken a good deal of your time and, I fear, have tried your patience unduly in reviewing this question of the trial and punishment of the Kaiser, and yet the deep interest which it has excited and the various opinions expressed by jurists and laymen which have been published seemed to me to entitle it to more than a passing notice.

There is also another class of legal questions which are raised by some of the provisions of the Treaty of Peace as well as by some of the propositions advanced at the Peace Conference.

They are questions which have to do with constitutional powers and constitutional limitations. I shall not even attempt to suggest the subjects falling within this class. Those to which I have referred in detail pertain essentially to the principles and generally accepted rules of the Law of Nations and to the administration of international justice. To go beyond those subjects would be to enter the wide field of Constitutional Law. Into that field I shall not venture.

In conclusion let me emphasize by repetition what I said at the beginning of my remarks, because it seems to me that the world is approaching the most critical decision that it has had to make since history began. Let me repeat: Nationalism must be maintained at all hazards. It must not be supplanted by Mundanism. It is equally imperative that within the nation Individualism should not be subordinated to Classism. Individualism has been the great impulse to progress and liberty. It is the very life-blood of modern civilization. Individual Rights, not Class Rights, should engage our concern and invite governmental protection wherever threatened. If we, Americans, abandon Individualism we have bartered away our birthright, we have cast aside that for which our forefathers were willing to die. The same is true of Individualism among nations. It must be maintained if the peoples of the earth are to possess patriotism, love of liberty and that generous devotion to national ideals which have made nations great and prosperous.

Peace and contentment are found in a nation where a free people live under just laws justly administered. So peace among nations will prevail when their conduct toward one another is governed by just laws and when they submit their controversies to an impartial judiciary which will decide them according to the immutable principles of justice.

To the achievement of this great good for the present and the future we should devote our thought and endeavor. To that end we should give our earnest support to Internationalism, a true Internationalism which is founded on a deep and abiding faith in Nationalism as the essential element of the present order. Today by common purpose and by united effort much may be accomplished. If we wait for a more propitious time, that time may never come.

REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE COURTS OF ADMIRALTY.

The special committee to present to Congress certain bills relating to the Courts of the United States sitting in Admiralty respectfully recommends that it be again continued, with like powers as heretofore, and any others deemed expedient, and with directions to carry out the views of the Association concerning a death statute for the Courts of Admiralty indicated by the Association at our successive annual meetings since 1909; and the views of the Association advocating an enactment permitting suits against vessels of the United States for torts as those views have been repeatedly declared.

The progress of the proposed death statute has been reported to the Association from time to time. It may be repeated that the Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported the bill favorably, and that it passed the Senate without opposition at the 64th Congress. The House Committee on the Judiciary then made a unanimous report in favor of the Senate Bill, which was called up for passage from the Calendar for Unanimous Consent, but failed in the House merely because of objection from the floor to its consideration from that Calendar. There was no further opportunity to consider the measure before the then impending adjournment of the 64th Congress.

Progress was made at the 65th Congress in which the bill was reintroduced when three members of the Committee of the Association advocated before a fully attended meeting of the Judiciary Committee of the House the passage of the bill in the form in which it had passed the Senate, but the exigencies of the war with Germany rendered unavailing every attempt to accomplish actual enactment of the bill at the last regular session.

Immediately upon the convening of the 66th Congress in special session, the Committee of the Association procured the re-introduction of the bill in the House by Mr. Montague of Virginia (H. R. 5282) and in the Senate by Mr. Nelson of Min-

nesota (S. 2085), and it has been appropriately referred in both Houses.

This committee will relax no effort to accomplish this exigent reform which will bring the federal law of the high seas concerning the recovery of damages for death by negligence into harmony with the modern law of all the respective states of the Union.

The Association first declared itself in August, 1909, in favor of Congressional legislation to permit suits against vessels of the United States for torts, and has since repeatedly reiterated its declaration in that behalf. This committee has not pressed the matter for several years because of lack of adequate support in Congress, but owing to the introduction of a new bill at the present session is encouraged to hope for better results.

A bill dealing with the priority of liens and the foreclosure of mortgages on vessels has been recently introduced in Congress which merits investigation and attention by the committee.

This committee has participated, by request of the Committee of the Maritime Law Association and the direction of the President of this Association, in the movement to procure a revision by the Supreme Court of the United States of the General Admiralty Rules promulgated in 1844; and without now reporting upon the subject in detail, it may be said that the Circuit Courts of Appeals have co-operated in the movement, each appointing a member of a general committee on revision, and that the movement bids fair to succeed as did the movement a few years ago for adoption by the Supreme Court of New General Equity Rules.

It is with profound personal sorrow that we here record the death since the last annual meeting of James H. Hayden and Benjamin Thompson, prominent members of the Admiralty Bar and of this committee, and long earnest and efficient in the work with which the committee has been charged by the Association.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE WHITELOCK,
ROBERT M. HUGHES,
EDWARD E. BLODGETT,
GEORGE SUTHERLAND.

[Frederic R. Coudert, being absent in Alaska, was not able to consider the foregoing report as a member of the committee.]

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION AND RESTATEMENT OF
THE LAW.

The Special Committee on Classification and Restatement of the Law has the honor to submit the following report:

It will be observed that the subject matters of reference are two in number.

As to the first: The committee is unanimous on the desirability of a scientific classification of the law, and urges the advisability of a systematic consideration of the subject by this Association at as early a time as practicable, based upon such plans as can be elaborated with the definite end in view of creating and establishing such a classification.

As to the second: The committee deeming such an effort as premature, refrains at this time from any expression of views in the matter of the restatement of the law.

The subject of Classification clearly falls within the purposes of this Association stated in the first article of the Constitution as follows:

“To advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation through the Union, uphold the honor of the profession of the law and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the Bar.”

Scholars and jurists of all time have regarded classification as of the very essence of science and its processes of analysis and synthesis constitute the highest form of investigation and expression. “If the doctrines of the law could be so classified and arranged that each should be found in its proper place, and nowhere else, they would cease to be formidable from their number.”

Sir Matthew Hale was the first of English jurists to apply the analytical method to the principles of British jurisprudence, but it was left to Blackstone to draw together by synthetic processes, the principles as ascertained by Hale, and thus create the

first notable system of classification. Of Blackstone's work, a continental jurist has declared: "It may be boldly asserted that none of the modern systems of law can show such a complete and rounded exposition on the whole, as the English system possesses in Blackstone."

Since Blackstone's day, owing to causes too numerous to be dwelt upon, the law has fallen into confusion. The present needs of the profession are best stated in the words of Mr. Root in his annual address as President of this Association in 1916:

"We are approaching a point where we shall run into confusion unless we adopt the simple and natural course of avoiding confusion by classification The problem of classifying and simplifying our law involves the need to carry to the great mass of lawyers, present and future, a comprehensive and discriminating understanding of the legal principles which form the thread of Ariadne for guidance through a labyrinth of decisions."

Without pausing to trace the stream of similar discussion through the past 30 years, it will be sufficient to quote the expressions of two eminent foreigners.

Judge Karl von Lewinski of Berlin, who delivered an address before the Association, wrote:

"It is clear enough that, under the present circumstances, your law must seem a desert without an oasis to the foreign jurist, who has not the time to devote months to the study of elementary principles. The impression which he necessarily receives whenever he comes in touch with it is that of an impenetrable chaos. This is the more a matter of regret to me, the better I come to know the wonderful wisdom of your jurists stored in those now almost unapproachable masses of cases. These hidden treasures are too valuable to be the exclusive property of a few American lawyers. The mines should be opened also to the English and to the European Continental jurists. That is the only way to secure to them their proper place in the development not only of the Anglo-Saxon law, but also in the progress of general law principles of the international law and of the world's civilization."

His Excellency Wu Ting-Fang, Minister of the Chinese Empire to America, a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and the first Oriental admitted to the English Bar, wrote as follows:

"Some years ago in Peking, when I was entrusted with the enormous task of codifying the laws of my country and putting them in proper shape, I could not get a comprehensive work giving me a general idea of the laws of the United States, so you

see if the work contemplated by you is carried through it will not only be useful to your countrymen, but to foreigners also."

It is clear that the work to be done involves the close and constant attention of men devoted to the best interests of the profession and qualified by scholarship and practical experience to give effective and authoritative form to a plan hereafter to be presented.

The committee therefore recommends that it be continued, that its membership shall be enlarged by the addition of four members to be appointed by the President, that plans for a general conference of scholars and jurists to consider the subject as preliminary to a further report shall be submitted to the Executive Committee as to expediency and means.

All of which is respectfully submitted with request for action.

HAMPTON L. CARSON,
FREDERICK W. LEHMANN,
EDGAR A. BANCROFT,
SAMUEL WILLISTON,
JAMES DE WITT ANDREWS.

REPORT
OF THE
COMPARATIVE LAW BUREAU.

The Board of Managers of the Comparative Law Bureau begs to present the following annual report as to the work and finance of the Bureau to June 1st, 1919.

The Bulletin of the Bureau has appeared in the April, 1919, number of **THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL**. Special attention has been given to the development of law and jurisprudence in the Orient, in China and Japan, and it is hoped that the report of our fellow-member of the Association, Hon. Charles S. Lobingier, and of Mr. James Lee Kauffmann of Tokio, Japan, may be of interest to the members of our Association in view of the increasing importance of the Orient and of the Chino-Japanese relations with the United States.

It should be of interest to our members of the American Bar Association that our French brethren at the Bar are becoming more and more inclined to the study of English and Anglo-American law. A striking and informing address on "How a Frenchman of today should approach the study of English and Anglo-American law," was made at the December, 1918, meeting of the French Society of Comparative Law. The law faculty of the University of Lyon has also issued a book on the subject—"Instruction in Comparative Law; its co-operation in bringing about harmony between French Jurisprudence and Anglo-American Jurisprudence."

These two articles with their comments upon the developments of the Anglo-American jurisprudence are of special interest and they are recommended to the attention of all of the members of the American Bar Association who are interested in the work and study of comparative law.

The financial statement is as follows:

INCOME.

Balance on hand June 1, 1918.....	\$718.72	
Dues received from Class C.....	222.00	
Dues received from Class D.....	9.00	
		\$949.72

EXPENDITURES.

June 24, 1918. A. L. Pincoff's, for Dutch Legal Publications	10.20	
Joseph Wheless, for Mexican Publications.....	14.00	
		\$24.20
To balance in hands of Treasurer, June 1, 1919.....	\$925.52	
There is an outstanding liability (not yet matured) for the revision of the translation of <i>Las Siete Partidas</i> .		
This revision is about complete.....	\$250.00	

The publication of the translation will then require a considerable sum.

We regret to report that but 16 members of the Association availed themselves of the offer of the Bureau, made last year to all members of the Association, to sell them copies of the Visigothic and Swiss Civil Codes at \$1.00 per volume.

SIMEON E. BALDWIN, *Director*.

ROBERT P. SHICK, *Secretary*.

EUGENE C. MASSIE, *Treasurer*.

REPORT
OF THE
COUNCIL ON LEGAL EDUCATION.

The Council on Legal Education submit the following report:

In view of the situation now existing, and occasioned by the action of the Executive Committee hereinafter referred to, this report is confined to the single matter of the Council itself, its continued existence as now established having been challenged and for reasons not declared.

It should be stated that the President of the Association has reappointed Roscoe Pound for five years as a member of the Council, he having been originally appointed for a term of one year.

In 1917 the Committee on Legal Education submitted a report in which it recommended the creation of a Council on Legal Education. The reasons which led the committee to make its recommendation on that subject were set forth in that report.

At the meeting in 1918 the existence of the Council was further confirmed, the Executive Committee itself recommending the abolition of the Committee on Legal Education, that committee having become unnecessary because of the creation of the Council on Legal Education.

✓ In the year 1917-18 the Council asked the Executive Committee for the sum of \$2500. The Executive Committee appropriated \$750. This sum was altogether insufficient to enable us to do the work which the Association authorized us to undertake. We did not bring the matter to the attention of the Association at that time because we understood that the Association was under heavy and unusual expenses due to its war work, and also because the time did not seem to us best fitted for doing more than making the necessary preliminary plans and mapping out the work as the law schools throughout the country were more or less unfavorably affected by the war.

But for the year of 1918-19 the Executive Committee made no appropriation for the Council, and did not inform us of the omission until upon inquiry we ascertained the fact. ✓

It is most unusual that an Executive Committee should withhold appropriations necessary to enable a committee to perform work which the Association has authorized if not directed. It has been our understanding that the policy of the Association is determined by the membership of the whole body taken in open session, and we find no warrant justifying the Executive Committee in over-ruling and setting aside action so taken. We are not aware that that committee has been invested with a veto power upon the action of the Association. We had supposed that the function of the Executive Committee is not to reverse what the Association sees fit to do, but that it is to examine into the needs of all the committees and then to use its fair discretion in appropriating the funds necessary to enable the work to be done effectively which the Association has authorized. We therefore have been surprised at what seems to us the extraordinary and most unusual action of the Executive Committee in withholding the appropriation necessary to do the work which you authorized us to do. We are not informed as to the reasons which induced such action. But it cannot be said that the Association was not aware when it created the Council that the work to be done made necessary an appropriation and a larger appropriation than that usually made for the work of the committees of the Association. That there may be no misunderstanding about this we refer to what was said upon this subject in the report for 1917-18 and which appears in Appendix A to the present report.

The Council asked the Executive Committee to appropriate not the maximum of \$10,000 which the Medical Association has appropriated for the use of the Council on Medical Education but the sum of \$2500 which is less than one-half the smallest amount ever appropriated by the Medical Association for its Council.

Neither can it be said that the action which the Association took when it established the Council on Legal Education was taken without full knowledge of the purpose involved. That purpose was set forth in the report of the Committee on Legal Educa-

tion in its report for 1917-18, which, as we have already said, is reproduced in the Appendix.

That the Association did not take the action it did without knowledge is further evidenced by the fact that the report referred to was not only printed and in the hands of members before action was taken but final action upon it was postponed for 24 hours after the report was presented in order that every member of the Association might more carefully inform himself as to what it involved. The Chairman of the committee also orally stated to the Association what was proposed and answered questions propounded from the floor. So that when the vote was taken establishing the Council and defining its function and powers the motion was adopted with only a single vote in the negative. To say under the circumstances that the Association did not know what it was doing is to reflect upon the intelligence of the body.

We submit not only that the Association knew what it was doing but that if it had not taken the action it did its prestige would have been most seriously impaired. It would have shown itself less concerned about legal education and the law schools of the country than the medical and dental associations are in medical and dental education and in their respective schools. Indeed, that charge had already been made not once but many times before the action referred to was taken. And we are obliged to admit that the medical men through their Association are far in advance of all the other professions in the United States in what they have done to improve professional education. They manifested their interest years ago by creating their Council on Medical Education and by sustaining it against attack and all attempts at its overthrow made by schools which feared merited criticism and the exposure of the deficiencies which showed them unfit to do the work demanded of schools intended to train the future physicians and surgeons of the country. The example which the Medical Association took, the Dental Association followed. And the failure of the Bar Association to take like action prior to 1917-18 inevitably provoked unfavorable comment.

In 1918 the Chairman of the Council was invited to appear before the Executive Committee and explain to that Committee

what amount of money the Council needed and what it was proposed to do with it. That such information was due to the Executive Committee goes without saying. But the attitude assumed by some of the members of that committee seemed to indicate that a right existed in the committee to sit in judgment on the action of the Association in creating a Council on Legal Education, and a right to withhold any appropriation for its needs. This year no invitation was extended to the Council to make known its needs, and as already appears, no appropriation was made.

The fact that no invitation was extended led to the withholding of two important papers which were in our hands for presentation. We incorporate them in this report that the Association may be acquainted with the recommendations which they contain. One relates to the Council and is as follows:

To the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned deans of American Law Schools, knowing that you have under consideration a revision of the Constitution of the American Bar Association, desire respectfully to state that in our opinion it is in the interest of the American Bar Association that the constitutional provision creating the Council on Legal Education and investing it with its present powers should remain undisturbed in any revision which may take place. It is also, in our opinion, of vital importance that the appointment of the members of the Council should remain as now in the hands of the President of the Association. The interest we feel respecting the education of American lawyers is our excuse for making this representation to you.

The other relates to the recommendation made in our report of last year concerning the reorganization of the Section on Legal Education. It is as follows:

To the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned deans of law schools having a membership in the Association of American Law Schools, respectfully represent that we approve the reorganization of the Section on Legal Education as proposed by the Council on Legal Education in its report to the Bar Association at Cleveland.

If that plan is adopted by the Association we shall be glad to heartily co-operate in carrying the plan into full effect and in bringing the law schools of the United States into a close relationship with the American Bar Association to the mutual advantage of both associations.

The papers above referred to are signed by the dean, or in a few instances by the acting dean, of the law schools of the following universities:

California,	Leland Stanford,	Pittsburgh,
Chicago,	Michigan,	South Dakota,
Cincinnati,	Minnesota,	Syracuse,
Colorado,	Missouri,	Texas,
Columbia,	Montana,	Virginia,
Cornell,	Nebraska,	West Virginia,
George Washington,	North Dakota,	Western Reserve,
Harvard,	Northwestern,	Wisconsin,
Idaho,	Ohio,	Yale,
Illinois,	Oklahoma,	
Iowa,	*Pennsylvania,	

And by the deans of the Creighton College of Law and of Washburn College of Law.

No attempt was made to canvass all the law schools of the country. What was desired was the signature of the deans of the leading law schools and beyond that there was no concern. That the deans of the leading schools have signed the papers will not be questioned by those who know the standing of the schools. It is for the Bar Association to say whether the action previously taken and which is endorsed by the leading law schools of the country is now to be set aside or to be abandoned because opposed by schools of a certain grade and by no means leading, and the friends of those schools.

. It may be represented to the Association that the creation of the Council was induced because it was hoped it might be used to the advantage of the strong schools and to the disadvantage of the weak. We have heard such an intimation made. That there is no basis for it outside the fears of those who are opposed to any disclosure of improper methods and reprehensible standards we do not hesitate to declare. Those who make the charge have no evidence to offer to support it, and they should not be allowed upon their unsupported statement to mislead the Asso-

* The dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania withholds his approval from the statement that "It is also, in our opinion, of vital importance that the appointment of the members of the Council should remain as now in the hands of the President of the Association."

ciation into reconsidering its former action. We weigh our words when we declare that this Association cannot do a more unfortunate thing than now to undo what it previously did. It would be, in our opinion, the most serious blunder the Association has ever committed, and one which will affect the future of the Association itself. The signatures to the papers which we have herein presented show how groundless is the statement that there is some ulterior or unworthy motive on the part of the large and rich schools against the small and poor ones. A scrutiny of the names discloses, to those who know, that the recommendations come from the deans of small as well as from those of large schools, from those with large endowments and from those with small or no endowments. The one thing these schools have in common, and the only thing they all have in common, is a profound belief that a high standard of legal education should be insisted upon throughout the United States in order that the honor and the usefulness of the American Bar may be maintained and enhanced throughout the country.

After the foregoing portion of this report was written we were furnished with the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws which committee was created by the Executive Committee acting under a resolution passed by the Association. The report so prepared by the sub-committee of the Executive Committee has been accepted by the latter it is expected and will be presented to the Association at the same time this report is presented.

We feel it our duty to say that we are strongly opposed in its entirety to so much of the report of the Committee on Revision as deals with the Section on Legal Education and provides for "The Council of the American Bar Association on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar" to be elected by the Section, and empowers the Section to adopt its own by-laws subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The papers signed by the deans of the law schools and embodied in this report show that they also disapprove it. We are satisfied that its adoption will estrange the leading law schools and law-school men of the country from the American Bar Association, and we do not believe that the Association will take action which most certainly will have that result.

We feel it to be our duty to advise the Association frankly of the danger which is involved in the action proposed. We doubt if a plan which would be more unsatisfactory to the law school men, to the men who represent the best law schools, could have been devised. In none of its particulars does it meet with the favor of any member of this Council. And we express the hope that the Association will decline to adopt it. The provision to which we refer is found in Appendix B.

HENRY WADE ROGERS,
ROSCOE POUND,
JOHN H. WIGMORE,
WILLIAM R. VANCE,
HARLAN F. STONE.

APPENDIX A.

In the report of the Committee on Legal Education for 1917-18 in referring to the creation of a Council on Legal Education the committee said:

We now desire to bring to the attention of the Association the importance of the creation of a Council on Legal Education. The creation of such a council with appropriate powers seems to us the most important forward step that this Association can take at this time. We have in mind something very different from the so-called Council of Legal Education which was established by the Association at last year's meeting, the functions of which council are so different from those we have in mind that there is no resemblance whatever between them. . . .

The Council on Legal Education in England, has given to the phrase a meaning of its own and if we are to have a Council on Legal Education in the United States its functions should bear some resemblance to that of the one in England.

In that country a Council on Legal Education has existed since 1852 and it has been charged with the control of the legal education of persons preparing for the Bar. It is appointed by the four Inns of Court, and it is composed of twenty judges and barristers. Its members fix the subjects upon which law instruction is to be given, appoint the persons who are to give the instruc-

tion, called readers and assistant readers, and determine the time, place and manner of the examinations to be passed by students desiring to be called to the Bar. The duties of the Council on Legal Education are restricted to the supervision of would-be barristers. The education of the solicitors is in the hands of the Incorporated Law Society.

In proposing the creation of this Association of a Council on Legal Education we are not assuming that the Association can give to it the same control over the subject that the Inns of Court have given to the Council on Legal Education in England. It is not within the power of this Association to confer a like authority, even if it were desirable that it should be conferred, which we do not assert. But we believe nevertheless that a Council on Legal Education created by and responsible to the American Bar Association can become an effective agency in promoting higher standards both among the law schools and the state boards of law examiners.

The American Medical Association in 1904 had the wisdom to create a Council on Medical Education. That council consists of five members nominated by the President of the Association and elected by the business body of the Association which is known as the House of Delegates. Members hold office for five years, one member retiring each year. The council elects one of its members chairman and also appoints a permanent secretary, who is a salaried official giving all his time to the work of his office.

The duties of the council as prescribed are:

1. To make an annual report to the House of Delegates on the existing conditions of medical education in the United States.
2. To make suggestions as to the means and methods by which the American Medical Association may best influence favorably medical education.
3. To act as the agent of the American Medical Association under instructions of the House of Delegates in its efforts to elevate the standard of medical education.

(Chap. VII, Section 6, Constitution of American Medical Association.)

As we are satisfied that a Council of Legal Education should exist we are also satisfied that it should be the agency of the

American Bar Association and that when it speaks its voice should be the voice of this Association. A council created by the Association of American Law Schools would labor under certain serious disadvantages, which would not attach to one created by this Association. That Association has a membership of only 47 schools. The number of schools within it is less than the number of schools without it. Action taken by a council created by that Association would in the very nature of things be distrusted by the large number of schools which are not of its number. But quite irrespective of that, although that is an objection of no inconsiderable importance, there remains the fact that the American Bar Association is the body whose duty and high privilege it is to speak for the American Bar, and to say what education is in its opinion sufficient and what training is adequate and desirable to prepare American lawyers for the practice of their profession. It, and not the Association of American Law Schools, should create therefore a Council on Legal Education, and the latter body should report to the Bar Association all its recommendations and determinations, which recommendations and determinations should become authoritative only after confirmation by this Association.

It may be said that such a Council should be constituted by the joint action of this Association and of the Association of American Law Schools. In this view we are unable to concur, believing, as we do, that it should be created by one body to which alone it should be responsible.

In case a Council on Legal Education is created by the Association we can see no reason for the continued existence of the Committee on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar. The functions of this committee should be performed by the Council which would take its place, and all matters relating to the subject of legal education or admissions to the Bar coming before the Association should be referred to the Council for its recommendation and report prior to final action by the Association.

The Council on Legal Education if its work is to be performed with the same degree of efficiency as has characterized the Council on Medical Education will need to have a fund which it can use for its expenses in the carrying on of its work. The expenses of the Council on Medical Education have varied from

year to year from a minimum of \$5500 to a maximum of \$10,000. This expense involves a large amount which this Association, its membership being much less than that of the Medical Association, could not at present provide in full out of its own treasury. But it is not to be doubted that if such a council is established a fund can in time be obtained, supplementing that which the Association can furnish which will enable the work to be prosecuted with efficiency. In the meantime the Council, we are persuaded, can carry on its work in a manner to justify its existence, although not with the efficiency and thoroughness which has attended that of the Council on Medical Education. Until a Council on Legal Education has been created, and the attitude of the Association respecting it has been made known, it is hardly to be expected that a fund will be provided in advance to enable it to accomplish its work. But after the council is once established an endowment should be secured which should be held in trust by the Treasurer of this Association for the purposes involved.

The Association in acting upon this recommendation for the creation of the Council on Legal Education may well take into account the remarkable progress which has been made in this country in medical education since 1905. A review of the period justifies fully the claim advanced by the Chairman of the Council on Medical Education when he declared in February 1916 that "The American medical profession has done more during this period to put itself on a sound basis and make itself efficient than has been done by any other profession or men in any other field of effort." The oversupply of medical schools has been reduced by about 40 per cent; the number of higher standard colleges has been increased over 80 per cent. The figures in regard to medical students and graduates show an improvement in quality as compared with quantity in about the same proportions. In 1904 there were 162 medical colleges in the United States and in 1905 the number was reduced to 95. In 1904 the number of medical students was 28,142, and in 1915 it was 14,891. In 1904 the number of students in the high standard medical colleges was 6 per cent and in 1915 it was 80 per cent. The number of medical students graduated in 1904 was 5747 and in 1915 it was 3536. The number graduated in 1904 from high standard medical colleges was 369 and in 1915 it was 2652. The percentage from

high standard colleges being 6.4 in 1904 and 75 per cent in 1915.

At the present time 54 of the 95 medical colleges now require for admission two years of college work and that standard of preliminary education has been adopted by 15 state licensing boards. The following states through their state examining boards now require two years of college work in addition to a four-year high school course as the preliminary education of all medical students: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

In the thirty years following the Civil War the number of medical colleges in this country multiplied so greatly that in 1904 we had in the United States over half of the total number existing in the world. A few only were well managed, the larger number of them were owned by private individuals or joint stock corporations, and were conducted for profit. To increase the profits all methods were resorted to, and low standards of admission and of graduation prevailed. To our shame and mortification much the same story marks the history of too many of the law schools. And it is because of this condition only too well known to the profession that this committee advises the Association to adopt the same policy which the Medical Association has pursued to its honor and to the advancement of sound medical education. By the creation of a Council on Legal Education we may hope in time for similar results as respects legal education.

The Council on Medical Education grades all medical colleges on a civil service basis on a scale of 1000 points. The data relating to each college are grouped under ten general heads in such manner that the groups have as nearly equal weight as possible, each group allowing a possible 100 points (10 per cent) out of a possible 1000 points (100 per cent). The ten heads under which the data are arranged are as follows:

1. Showing of graduates before state boards and other evidences of the training received.
2. Enforcement of a satisfactory preliminary educational requirement, granting of advance standing and the character of records.
3. Character of curriculum, grading of course, length of session, time allowed for matriculation and supervision.

4. Medical school buildings; light, heat, ventilation, cleanliness.
5. Laboratory facilities and instruction.
6. Dispensary facilities and instruction.
7. Hospital facilities and instruction, maternity work, necropsies, specialties.
8. Faculty, number and qualifications of trained teachers, full-time instructors, and assistants, especially of the laboratory branches, organization, and extent of research work.
9. Extent to which the school is conducted for properly teaching the science of medicine rather than for the profit of the faculty directly or indirectly.
10. Possession and use made of libraries, museums, charts, stereopticons, etc.

Class A colleges are those which are acceptable; Class B, those which under their present organization, might be made acceptable by general improvements, and Class C, those which require a complete reorganization to make them acceptable.

A Council on Legal Education when created by adopting a similar policy can perform a most useful service for the legal profession.

To enable the Council to perform its work efficiently it is essential that its members shall have their tenure of office for a period of sufficient length to enable them to carry into effect any policy which they may deem wise and which this Association may approve. For that reason the tenure should be fixed at five years.

APPENDIX B.

Each Section shall have a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary and a Council which shall consist of eight members elected by the Section. Each Section shall have power to adopt by-laws, for the regulation of its functions, not inconsistent with the constitution and by-laws of the Association, and subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the Association. The Council of each Section shall be known and designated as "The Council of the American Bar Association" on the particular subject which characterizes the work of the Section, as, for example, the Council of the Section on Legal Education and

Admissions to the Bar shall be known as "The Council of the American Bar Association on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar." Qualifications for membership in any Section may be determined by the Section itself and shall be defined in its own by-laws, provided that no one shall be eligible to membership in a Section who is not a member of the American Bar Association.—ARTICLE IV.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON NOTEWORTHY CHANGES IN STATUTE LAW.

At the time of the conclusion of the principal legislative sessions, the war, while not officially concluded, was for all practical purposes at an end. Therefore, the war power which, even during the height of the war was hardly a justification for all of the increased power assumed by the state legislatures in dealing with personal and property rights, had ceased to be a source of legislative authority. Nevertheless, much of this year's legislation discloses a willingness on the part of legislators to advance far beyond the judicially established constitutional limitations on legislative interference with personal and property rights. This is illustrated in the statutes which, under pain of criminal penalty, require wages to be paid to employees in private employment at regular intervals, within stated periods after they quit or are discharged, and at the first regular pay-day succeeding the date on which they strike. These regulations of private contracts of employment, where there is no element of public work or of power to alter and amend the charter of a corporate employer, advance considerably beyond limits established before the war for legislative interference with liberty of contract. On the one hand, these statutes may be viewed as the product of legislative recklessness born of the freedom from constitutional restriction assumed under the so-called war power. If this is their only basis, they will be speedily corrected by adverse judicial decisions. On the other hand, they may be viewed as the natural product of our experience during the war with legislation regulating and subordinating private rights, in the interest of the predominant public welfare. The constitutional test applied by the courts to police legislation has always been that of reasonable interference with private rights, in the interest of the public health or welfare. Before the war, many such interferences seemed either unnecessary and, therefore, unreasonable, or novel and lacking any evidence of that reasonableness which the courts deemed essential to

their validity. If the habit of thought engendered by the war, which of necessity sanctioned the subordination of the individual and which was always ready to admit that even the slightest contribution to the general welfare justified serious interference with private interests, has expanded our ideas of the police power so that we may expect an increase in this type of legislation, legislatures will need to be on their guard against general regulations of the individual, the enforcement of which is entrusted to a constantly increasing number of administrative agencies. Irrespective of their constitutionality, these regulatory acts will some day bring us face to face with the problem of determining whether it is more feasible for government to attempt to secure the good of the individual by positive regulation enforced by a board, commission or other administrative agency or, on the other hand, by negative prohibitions against that conduct of the individual which is demonstrably detrimental to the public welfare. Our common law and statute law have been developed along the latter line. We have been content to declare individual rights and to provide remedies for wrongs, with here and there a prohibition enforced by the criminal sanction against wrongs involving something more than mere individual damage.

Just before the war we had embarked upon a deliberate policy of positive regulation. It is to be supposed, and this year's legislation indicates, that our progress in this line will be still more rapid in the next few years. Sooner or later we shall learn that there are some activities of the individual which can and should be regulated, and some which government cannot and should not regulate. Moreover, we shall learn that of those activities of the individual which can and should be regulated, the legislatures will need not only to vary and adapt the regulation more carefully than heretofore to the particular needs of each occasion, but also to provide a system of regulation and of its administration which is not only calculated to accomplish the result aimed at, but also to do it without prohibitive expense to the public and annoyance to the individual.

The program of regulation, once entered upon, tends to expand in the interest of more effective control, until the legislature gives up in despair and turns the whole job over to some administrative agency with almost unlimited power to investigate and make

rules and regulations. This tendency is aptly illustrated by the detailed granger legislation for control of the railroads which has since been supplanted by public service commission regulation. The leniency of the courts in applying the doctrine forbidding delegation of legislative power has encouraged this tendency to enact legislation which merely indicates the desired result and gives general power to the administrative body to work it out. The result is not only frequent irresponsible exercise of great power over individual rights, but an endless activity of administrative agencies, the public value of which will eventually be subjected to careful scrutiny.

The experience gained by the states and their administrative officials in regulating various industries tends to make the state bold enough to undertake on its own responsibility the ownership and management of these and other industries. This tendency, combined with the precedents established by the intimate control of business during the war, probably accounts for the recent movement in the Northwest, and particularly in North Dakota, looking toward state ownership and operation of banks, mills, elevators and the insurance business. Insofar as these tentative experiments succeed, and insofar as essential industries not already owned by the state are reputed to practice profiteering, discrimination and other abuses, the movement may be expected to expand. The inefficiency which has commonly accompanied public ownership and operation of water, gas, electric and street railway plants in the past, however, would seem to presage no considerable degree of good fortune for this régime which so closely resembles state socialism.

No more important statutes dealing with the administration of justice have been passed in recent years than those authorizing the courts to enter declaratory judgments determining rights and duties in advance of actual controversy. Lawyers and judges accustomed to a system of jurisprudence which frowns upon judicial determination of moot questions will be inclined to scrutinize critically the seeming innovation in the administration of justice which these statutes authorize. The enthusiastic supporters of this reform refer to its long and successful operation in England. It is said that about 65 per cent of the equity cases carried to the highest courts in England are proceedings in which declarations

of rights are sought, with or without accompanying redressive relief. In addition to this demonstration of its usefulness where it has long been in force, the practice contains obvious theoretical advantages. Much of our modern legislation represents an effort to make more definite the requirements of the general rules of the common law in their application to constantly changing business, economic and social conditions. Business men, particularly, are not satisfied merely to know that they will be able to obtain the protection of the courts to secure relief for wrongs done to them, and to resist claims for wrong alleged to have been done by them. Modern business requires speed and security as the basis for its transactions. Men want to know what they can do and what they cannot do before acting. They want to know that action taken in reliance upon a statute, or upon a contract or other written instrument, may not be set aside by subsequent judicial interpretation. Obviously, judicial procedure which permits them to obtain an authoritative declaration in advance of action will afford them the assurance of security and will enable them to avoid the doubt and delay of redressive litigation after the act. On the other hand, these obvious advantages of the declaratory practice must not be permitted to blind us to disadvantages which will readily occur to the judge and practicing lawyer. There is something substantial and dependable in our common law system which defers the application of the law to particular circumstances until after there have arisen facts and conditions which actuate parties representing conflicting interests to bring to the attention of the judge the exact situation to which he is called upon to apply the principles of the law. At no time prior to the development of an actual controversy between these conflicting interests, is it likely that there will be presented to a judicial tribunal any such real, compelling facts as those which are developed in litigation to prevent immediately threatened damage or to redress damage actually done. There is danger that, in place of the real facts which are now brought before the court, the declaratory judgment practice will call for judicial decisions based upon suggestions and suppositions as to probable facts. Decisions by the courts as to the meaning of written instruments, as to the interpretation and application of statutes, and, generally, as to the rights of individuals in proceedings

which anticipate the development of an actual controversy, are likely to develop something of the indefiniteness and confusion which characterize the line of constitutional decisions which determine the due process of statutory interferences with personal liberty and private property. Our courts have long been criticised for alleged inconsistency in principle, or erroneous appreciation of the facts involved in the due process cases. Insofar as such criticism is justified, the judicial delinquency is largely due to the indefiniteness and unsatisfactory nature of the facts before the court. Many of the facts essential to a proper decision cannot be proved but must be left to individual opinion or speculation. Insofar as the declaratory practice greatly increases the number of cases in which a judicial tribunal is called upon to interpret and declare the law on the basis of assumed or probable, rather than real and developed, facts, it must be regarded as unfortunate. This is particularly true in cases involving rights and duties under statutes where the declaration of right may seriously affect so many private interests not adequately presented to the court. There are, however, instances, especially in the case of rights dependent upon private contracts and wills, in which the usefulness and desirability of the declaratory practice can be conceded. The consequences of its application to wider fields, such, for example, as the determination of rights and duties under statutes—which seems clearly intended by the Wisconsin statute—will be demonstrated by experience.

As pointed out in the previous reports of this committee, there is a growing tendency on the part of the public, through their representatives in the legislature, to participate more actively in disciplining members of the Bar for engaging in improper practices. So far as this tendency produces legislation restoring the efficacy of the champerty and maintenance laws, it will be beneficial to the profession. This year several states have made it a criminal offence for lawyers to employ "runners" or for laymen to solicit claims on a contingent basis.

Not only in "personal injury" cases, but also in the more lucrative and dignified corporation cases, members of the Bar sometimes forget that they are not public officers whose duty it is to seek out victims of injustice and vindicate their rights, but are officers of the court sworn to represent the individual who, without

stimulation, seeks assistance in asserting or protecting his legal rights before a judicial tribunal.

The relative powers and jurisdiction of the federal and state governments are seriously affected by "regulatory" and "prohibitory" taxes contained in the Revenue Law of 1918. The child labor law, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, is in effect put back on the federal statute books in the form of a prohibitory tax on the net profits of plants in which children are employed. Dealers in narcotic drugs are subjected to a tax which is merely a peg on which to hang a system of federal regulation of their business. It is interesting to note that in this latter case the federal government is making use of the only power available to it for carrying out the international agreement for regulation of the opium trade. If the child labor tax is upheld, it is probable that similar resort to the taxing power will be had if, under the treaty with Germany, Congress is called upon to enact labor legislation to conform to international standards. If these so-called tax acts—which in effect are not revenue measures at all—are upheld, the resulting interference with the reserved powers of the states will be far more serious than would have been possible under such a regulation of interstate commerce as that held unconstitutional in the child labor case.

An interesting innovation in the published volume of the session laws is introduced by Oklahoma. Enactments which have been adapted from the laws of other states are annotated in footnotes which direct the reader to such statutes, thereby affording opportunity for examination of the interpretation, if any, which they have received in other jurisdictions. Much of the statute law enacted by our state legislatures is based upon or literally copied from other state or federal laws. The practitioner who may not be a student of political science in touch with the modern statutes of states other than his own will be greatly benefited by this simple statement of the fact that a new enactment which he may be called upon to interpret has been in force in another jurisdiction in which it may have received judicial interpretation.

It was manifestly impossible for your committee at the time this report was submitted to select from the great mass of legislation enacted by Congress and the 44 legislative sessions of this

year all laws of general and permanent importance and to interpret accurately their scope and effect. The committee submits the accompanying review in the hope that it may inspire and assist the members of the Association to give further attention to our current statute law.

Respectfully submitted,

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REVIEW OF 1919 LEGISLATION.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Administration of Justice.....	284
Organization of Courts.....	284
Declaratory Judgments	284
Civil Procedure—Practice	287
Crimes and Criminal Procedure.....	289
Appeals	291
Attorneys at Law.....	292
New Remedies	294
Decedents' Estates	295
Property	296
Uniform Laws	298
Constitutional Conventions	298
Prohibition	299
Suffrage	300
Marriage and Divorce	301
State Government	301
Labor	308
General	308
Safety and Sanitation	308
Wages	309
Hours and Prohibited Employments.....	311
Industrial Disputes	314
Unemployment and Employment Agencies.....	315
Workmen's Compensation	316
Sedition and Sabotage.....	318
Insurance	320
Public Utilities	321
Taxation	323
Education	324
Health	327
Soldiers and Sailors	331

This review covers the Acts of Congress passed by the final session of the 65th Congress and those enactments of the 66th Congress available on November 1st, and the enactments then available of the state legislatures which were in session this year.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Organization of Courts.

Provision "for the more speedy and efficient transaction of the business of the various circuit courts" of the state is contained in Oregon (242), which authorizes the chief justice of the Supreme Court to direct any circuit court judge, irrespective of the circuit for which he was selected, to hold court in any circuit where the condition of the calendar requires his services. The act is intended not merely to empower the chief justice to make the most efficient use of the judicial machinery of the state, but it specifically declares that he "shall take care" that the judges are so assigned as to transact promptly the judicial business.

A general investigation of the judicial organization and practice in the state is provided for by Massachusetts (223), which creates a judicature commission to report to the 1920 session of the legislature.

Declaratory Judgments.

The most important legislation of the year affecting the administration of justice is the so-called declaratory judgment act.

Florida (7857) authorizes courts of equity to take jurisdiction of an application for "the determination of any question of construction arising under" a deed, will, contract in writing, or other instrument in writing in which the petitioner claims to be interested, and for a declaration of his rights, "whether or not further relief is or could be claimed," and provides that "such declaration shall have the force of a final decree in chancery." It should be noted that this statute authorizes a declaration of the rights of the petitioner only. It is, therefore, no more extensive in its application, and expressly authorizes a less comprehensive declaration of the effect of the written instrument, than Section 7 of the New Jersey Chancery Practice Act of 1915 (Ch. 116). That act authorized applications to a court of equity by any per-

son claiming a right under a written instrument "for a declaration of the rights of the persons interested." The language of the Florida statute suggests that it was modeled on the English supreme court rule of 1883, which provides: "No action or proceeding shall be open to objection on the ground that a merely declaratory judgment or order is sought thereby and the court may make binding declarations of right, whether any consequential relief is or could be claimed or not." The English practice under this statute permits persons doubtful of their rights and obligations under a written instrument to secure from the courts an authoritative interpretation and declaration of the meaning of the instrument in advance of the development of an actual controversy between conflicting interests. The advantages of the system may be illustrated by the importance to a devisee under a will of an authoritative determination of a property interest which he desires to dispose of.

Another interesting illustration of the usefulness of the declaratory judgment is the case of a manufacturer whose right to produce a particular appliance is questioned as conflicting with a patent held by another. If the owner of the patent chooses to await an accumulation of violations and, therefore, of claims to royalties, the manufacturer has no means of knowing whether he may safely plan to go ahead with the production and sale of the appliance. Under the declaratory judgment procedure the manufacturer may obtain an authoritative determination of his own and the patentee's rights.

It should be noticed that neither the Florida nor the New Jersey statute seems applicable to the patent case just cited because they are both limited to proceedings begun by a person claiming a right under a written instrument; whereas the manufacturer in the case suggested claims his right as against the patent.

A Wisconsin statute (242) more nearly approaches the practice authorized under the English act. It authorizes "equitable actions to obtain declaratory relief," and provides "it shall be no objection to the maintenance of an action that no consequential relief is sought or can be granted if it appears that substantial doubt or controversy exists as to the rights or duties of parties, and that either public or private interests will be materially promoted by a declaration of the right or duty in advance of any

actual or threatened invasion of right or default in duty. The judgment rendered in such an action shall bind all the parties thereto and be conclusive and final as to the rights involved." The practice authorized by this act suggests the possibility of relief for the business concern anxious about the validity of its organization or practices under such legislation as the anti-trust laws. Business men and lawyers have frequently been at a loss to determine whether that which they desire to do would or would not contravene the anti-trust laws. They have been obliged to accept the burden of action at the risk of subsequent civil or criminal liability. It will be interesting to see whether advantage will be taken of this opportunity to seek from the courts authoritative decrees in advance of actual controversy where rights and duties under federal or state statutes are involved. It would seem that the Supreme Court of the United States would take jurisdiction of an appeal from a decision in the Wisconsin court on a question raised in proceedings under this act with respect to the meaning and effect of federal regulatory legislation.

It is interesting to note the variety of provision in the state statutes which have thus far authorized declaratory judgments. Such variety is the despair of the proponents of uniform state legislation; but it will be approved by those more conservative lawyers who desire that law reform shall be based on the more certain foundation of the experience in different states of various schemes for accomplishing the evident purpose of such proposals as the one here involved.

In a more lengthy statute, Michigan (S. B. 58) authorizes the courts "to make binding declarations of rights whether any consequential relief is or could be claimed or not, including the determination at the instance of any one claiming to be interested under a deed, will or other written instrument, of any question of construction arising under the instrument and a declaration of the rights of the parties interested." This statute expressly provides that such declarations and determinations may be made on either the law or the equity side of the court, and that if issues of fact triable by a jury develop, such issues may be submitted to a jury in the form of interrogatories. If, after a declaration of right, further relief, based upon the declaration, is necessary or proper, application may be made for such relief. This

statute declares that it shall be "liberally construed and liberally administered with a view of making the courts more serviceable to the people."¹

Civil Procedure—Practice.

North Carolina (304) in order to expedite and reduce the costs of litigation, requires the summons in civil actions to be returnable within 20 days after issuance, and answers or demurrers to the complaint to be filed within twenty days after return day. Plaintiffs are free to amend within three days after the filing of a demurrer or, if a demurrer be finally sustained, within three days thereafter. This law and other statutes enacted by North Carolina this year seek to relieve the courts of detailed supervision of litigation by providing that the clerks may extend the time for filing pleadings, make up the pleadings, join issue, enter judgment for default, and transmit the case to the court for trial.

North Dakota (H. B. 39), in a general statute applicable to civil and criminal proceedings, provides that where any case depends on the proper construction of the law, the judge, on the application of the attorneys for plaintiff or defendant in a civil case, and on application of the attorneys for both plaintiff and defendant in a criminal case, may "halt" proceedings until the question of law involved shall be submitted to the supreme court for its determination.

A Montana act (177) evidently intended to avoid delay and technicality in procedure, provides that a defendant in an action may file a cross bill for "relief against any party relating to or dependent upon the contract, transaction or subject matter upon which the action is brought, or affecting the property to which the action relates or whenever the judgment in such action may determine the ultimate rights of defendants to an action as between themselves." Such cross complaint may be against any or all parties to the action and may bring in such additional parties as may be "necessary or required to permit the court to make a full determination of and to adjudicate all rights of any person . . . relating to or dependent upon the contract, transaction or subject matter, or affecting the property to which

¹ See Art. 14 of Model Rules of Civil Procedure proposed by American Judicature Society, Bull. XIV, p. 53. And see 16 Mich. L. Rev. 69, and 28 Yale L. J. 1.

the action relates." In the attempt to make possible the decision in one action of all questions "relating to or dependent upon the subject matter involved in the action, this statute seems to go so far as to permit confusion of the issues properly triable in the action, and to permit the introduction of issues in no way connected with the plaintiff's action and not properly triable in connection therewith." The act seems to permit an action brought by A against B to be turned into a general brawl participated in by persons and involving questions in no way related to the issues raised by the plaintiff.

New Mexico (28) provides for a simplified complaint in *quo warranto* proceedings; specifies the purposes for which such proceedings may be used and expedites their conclusion.

Delaware (228) provides that the assignee of a contract, express or implied, may sue in his own name whether the assignment be in accordance with a statute or the common law.

North Dakota (S. B. 21) makes some interesting innovations in a provision for the service of subpoenas. It is provided that service may be had by telegraph, in which case a service message from the telegraph company showing delivery of the telegram is made *prima facie* evidence of service; or by telephone, in which case acknowledgment of identity over the telephone by the person so served is made *prima facie* evidence of service.

In order to reduce costs of litigation, Tennessee (130) provides that certified copies of final decrees of courts of record may be used as evidence without the entire record upon which the decree is based, except where the validity of the decree is involved.

Vermont (72) and New Hampshire (87) make printed copies of the statutes or decisions of another state *prima facie* evidence of such statutes or decisions without formal authentication.

North Carolina (194) provides that where judgment is entered against two or more persons jointly and severally liable, either as joint obligors or joint tortfeasors, one of the judgment debtors may pay the judgment and demand its transfer to a trustee to recover from the other judgment debtors their proportionate shares. On application, the court is authorized to determine the proportionate share of each debtor. If the judgment creditor refuses to transfer the judgment to a trustee he loses his right of execution against the debtor tendering payment.

Nebraska (191) provides for reasonable attorney's fees not only in the lower court, but also on appeal against defendants who fail to pay claims of less than \$300 upon which the claimant ultimately obtains judgment, and the same state (58) requires the public defender, on request, to prosecute actions for wages and other demands of persons financially unable to employ counsel, and to defend such persons in civil litigation where in his judgment "they are being persecuted or unjustly harassed."

Crimes and Criminal Procedure.

Varying estimates of the death penalty as a deterrent of crime are illustrated in Washington (112) which substitutes life imprisonment for the death penalty unless the jury in addition to its verdict of guilty find, in a special verdict, that the death penalty should be inflicted; in New Jersey (134), which permits the jury as a part of its verdict to recommend life imprisonment, in which case the death penalty shall not be imposed; and in Tennessee (4 and 5) which repeal recent legislation abolishing the death penalty as a punishment for murder in the first degree, and provide, like the New Jersey statute, that the punishment shall be death unless the jury, finding that there are mitigating circumstances, fix the punishment at imprisonment.

The tendency to mitigate harsh punishments is evidenced by Vermont (196, 197), which reduce the maximum punishment for arson and assault with intent to kill from life to 30 years' imprisonment.

New York (414) makes an interesting change in its criminal law by repealing the statute punishing as a crime attempts to commit suicide. It is unlikely that this "crime" will ever be attempted by a person whose mental condition is such as to justify holding him responsible for his acts, and if the attempt at wilful self-destruction fails, the state is hardly justified in attempting to inflict criminal punishment. It is believed that there never was a conviction under this statute. The power to commit to an insane asylum is probably sufficient for the public interest.

An interesting change in the definition of murder is contained in Nevada (248), which provides that murder committed by a convict serving a life sentence shall be deemed murder in the first degree.

An attempt is made to remedy conflicts of state jurisdiction over criminal offenses in Wisconsin (559), which provides that an act or omission within the state, which culminates in the commission of a crime outside the state, is punishable in the same manner as if the whole crime had been committed within the state. This statute also provides that "any person who commits an act or who omits to do an act which act or omission constitutes a part of a crime by the laws of this state shall be punished the same as if he had committed the whole of such crime within this state." If construed literally, it would seem that this enactment would permit convicting of burglary a person who had "broken" but not "entered" a building with intent to commit a crime therein.

Georgia (1918, No. 297) and Pennsylvania (No. 26) punish the bringing of stolen property into the state or the receiving of such property, knowing it to have been stolen outside the state, in the same manner as if the person so bringing or receiving such stolen property had stolen it within the state.

Reversing the usual tendency of legislation to avoid delay in criminal proceedings, Alabama (No. 119) provides "that it shall be unlawful to try any person on an indictment presented by the grand jury until at least one entire day after the case has been placed upon the trial docket of the court." This is evidently intended to prevent those exceptional cases of "railroading" the accused.

Delaware (237) provides that "it shall be a sufficient arraignment" if the defendant is informed of the substance of the indictment, and whether it is for a felony or a misdemeanor.

Arizona (14) prohibits trial for misdemeanors prior to a preliminary examination before a magistrate.

Nevada (232), amending the criminal practice act, provides for criminal trials upon information as well as upon indictment.

In an effort to avoid failure of criminal proceedings because of technical defects in the pleadings, South Dakota (H. B. 201) provides for amendment of the indictment or information if upon the trial there appears a variance between the allegations and the proof in respect to time or the name or description of a place, person or thing; and provides also (H. B. 225) that where defendant's objection to the introduction of evidence under an

indictment or information is sustained by the court, the effect shall be the same as the sustaining of a demurrer, and "the court may direct the filing of new information or the resubmission of the case."

Vermont (No. 75) provides that "any witness summoned from without the state in a criminal cause shall be privileged from the service of papers of any kind" and from arrest.

New York (282) provides that appellate courts in criminal cases may modify the sentence imposed by the trial court.

Tennessee (165) provides that upon reversal and the order of a new trial in a felony case, the trial judge who "has passed upon the fact" shall be incompetent to conduct a new trial.

Appeals.

Delays in judicial procedure, particularly those caused by reversals due to technical error, are aimed at by several important statutes.

Congress (65th, No. 281) amended the Judicial Code by providing that on the hearing of any appeal or motion for a new trial in civil and criminal cases the United States courts "shall give judgment after an examination of the entire record before the court, without regard to technical errors, defects or exceptions which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties." This act is an amendment of a bill which had been advocated by a committee of this Association. The Association's bill, however, was more emphatic in its provisions. It proposed in positive terms that no judgment should be set aside for technical error "unless it shall affirmatively appear that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice." Within the past few years, several of the states have adopted legislation similar to that proposed to Congress by the Association, and the federal courts of the United States when sitting in those states follow the state practice. The enactment of the federal act will be a great improvement in the practice in federal courts in those states where this reform had not been adopted. Whether in those states which had enacted the more positive legislation against reversals for technical error, the adoption by Congress of the less stringent provision that the courts shall give judgment "without regard to technical errors," will permit of reversals which the reform pro-

cedure in these states would not permit, will depend upon the strict or liberal interpretation given to the act of Congress. If it is liberally construed, the act which directs the courts to render judgment "without regard to technical errors" should accomplish in practice the same result as an act prohibiting reversal unless "it affirmatively appear that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice." (See report of Standing Committee to Suggest Remedies and Propose Laws Relating to Procedure, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, July, 1919, p. 455.)

Pennsylvania (No. 56) provides that an appeal shall automatically bring before the appellate court testimony taken in the lower court; and California (196) enables a higher court to require the production and incorporation in the record of a certified copy of any document which was before the lower court but which was not included in the record on appeal.

A similar motive, evidently, inspired North Dakota (H. B. 36), which permits an appellate court to grant a writ of certiorari "when in the judgment of the court it is deemed necessary to prevent miscarriage of justice," thereby seemingly permitting the use of this writ in cases other than those in which the inferior court, tribunal or officer has exceeded its jurisdiction.

Attorneys at Law.

Legislative effort to protect the reputation of the profession is manifested in statutes raising the standards, both educational and moral, of requirements for admission to the Bar, and punishing improper practices.

Indiana, by constitutional provision, has heretofore assured "every person of good moral character, being a voter," the right "to admission to practice law in all courts of justice." The legislature now proposes (239) an amendment to the constitution which will give to the state legislature power to prescribe the qualifications of persons who shall be admitted to practice. Indiana is now the only state in the Union in which the voter of good moral character enjoys the constitutional right to represent his fellows in courts of law.

Oregon (422) makes it a crime for a person or corporation to practice law without having been duly admitted and licensed as

an attorney. The practice of the law is defined by this statute to include not only proceedings in the courts, but also acting in any manner "professionally, in legal formalities, negotiations or proceedings."

Oklahoma (173) penalizes not only practice without a license, but also provides that the judge who knowingly permits an unlicensed person to practice in his court shall be removed from office.

For the unification of requirements for admission, Texas (S. B. 99) vests exclusively in a board of law examiners, under the supervision of the Supreme Court, the power to conduct examinations and grant licenses. This act provides that graduates of approved law schools shall be exempt from examination as to their mental qualification for admission.

It is interesting to note that some of the states find it necessary to penalize practice by disbarred attorneys. Michigan (H. B. 178) forbids such persons "to practice law or to engage in the law business," and South Dakota (S. B. 207) punishes both the disbarred lawyer, who attempts to practice, and any licensed lawyer who in any way aids him to institute legal proceedings under any power of attorney held by the disbarred lawyer.

Special provision for law students whose preparation was interrupted by participation in the war is provided in Maine (16) and Ohio (H. B. 455), which reduce the required period of law study in the case of men who served in the army or navy.

The legislatures have come to the aid of the code of ethics in providing effective punishment for the "ambulance chaser." New Jersey (223) penalizes any person not a member of the bar who solicits the commencement of an action for damages out of which action such solicitor has an agreement to receive directly or indirectly compensation dependent upon the amount of the recovery. Oregon (95), goes further and punishes criminally both the person who solicits "any business on account of a claim for personal injuries" and the lawyer who accepts or brings action on a claim obtained through such solicitor.

Tennessee (42) specifically includes as a ground of disbarment the seeking out, by the attorney, of persons having personal injury or other claims, or the employment of runners for such purposes.

A new act in Pennsylvania (No. 189) indicates the difficulty, in the absence of legislation, of putting into motion disciplinary action against a member of the bar. This act provides that, on application by a committee of members of the bar appointed by the president judge of the common pleas court in any county, for the purpose of investigating charges against a member of the Bar, the court may subpoena any person to appear and testify before the committee and to produce evidence. The act expressly provides that the finding or report of the committee is to have no conclusive force or any other effect than such a report would have had prior to the passage of the act.

New Remedies.

Statutes granting liens to claimants not heretofore enjoying the lien privilege disclose an interesting tendency to expand this peculiar method of enabling claimants to protect or realize their claims. Acts like Wisconsin (172) and Indiana (183) authorizing a thresher's lien on grain permit the enforcement of the lien after all connection between the lienor and the property has been severed. Under Rhode Island (1785) and Connecticut (73), creating a jeweler's lien for repairs, as well as under Indiana (182) creating a warehouseman's lien, the new lien attaches to property which remains in the possession of the lienor and its purpose is the protection of his claim for services in connection with that property.

Recent statutes have shown a tendency to widen the application of the lien principle. Some of our states have authorized liens for automobile repairs, which continue despite loss of possession by the lienor, and liens by truckmen, which may be enforced against goods coming into their possession other than the articles whose carriage gave rise to the claim.

Wyoming (26) extends a law giving miners a lien on the mine property of the company operating the mine, by providing that where the mine is worked by a lessee the property of the lessor mining company shall nevertheless be liable for the miner's wages.

A still more interesting illustration is contained in Alabama (No. 113), which provides that all the property used in any business, occupation or profession for which a license is required shall

be subject to a lien for the amount of the license fee. This law provides that "such lien may be enforced by attachment or in equity." Under its provision a taxicab would be subject to a lien in favor of the city if the license fee remained unpaid.

Another example of the tendency to create secret liens is contained in Minnesota (283), which subjects the membership of any member of a Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade to a first lien in favor of sellers or consignors of grain for any indebtedness due by such member arising from the purchase or sale of such grain.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES.

New York (294) provides that a will executed outside the state in the mode prescribed by the law of the place of execution or the law of the decedent's domicile shall be deemed to be legally executed. Wisconsin (582) provides for the probate of wills executed in a country with which the United States is at war and devising or bequeathing property in the state.

Tennessee (14) provides that the collateral kin of a deceased negro shall inherit real or personal property as in the case of white persons.

California (615, 611) change the community property rules and place the wife more nearly on an equality with the husband, by giving her the right to dispose by will of one-half of the community property. If she fails to do so, the husband gets the whole community property as formerly. The wife is not, however, put on an entire equality with the husband because one-half of the community property is not only subject to the husband's testamentary disposition, but goes to his descendants.

Oklahoma (25) gives to the court having jurisdiction of the settlement of a decedent estate jurisdiction to determine conclusively the question of "heirship of such person." The question to be determined in such cases is the persons related to the decedent and the degree of relationship. The jurisdiction conferred upon the court by this court is in the limited field in which it is applicable, similar to that conferred by the declaratory judgment acts.

New York (293) provides that subsequent marriage revokes the will of the husband or wife if either husband or wife or the issue of such marriage survives the testator. Under the

former law the wife's will was revoked by subsequent marriage but the husband's was revoked only in case issue of the marriage survived. California (595) adopts amendments with a similar effect. The will of a woman is revoked by her subsequent marriage if the husband or issue of the marriage survive. Heretofore, subsequent marriage revoked the will of a woman and the later death of her husband did not revive it.

PROPERTY.

One of the most important statutes enacted at the special session of the 66th Congress is that (Pub. No. 63) declaring all rental property in the District of Columbia to be affected "with the public interest" and requiring all rents therefor and all service in connection therewith and all terms and conditions of use or occupancy to be fair and reasonable. This statute, which is declared to be required to meet conditions growing out of the war, is to be in force for two years. A commission is created to determine either on complaint or on its own initiative what are fair services and conditions of occupancy. Tenants in possession at the time of the passage of the act are protected against eviction so long as they comply with the terms of their leases or with the orders of the commission. Drastic provision is made for a recovery from landlords of rents charged in excess of those fixed by the commission. The determinations of the commission are subject to appeal for error of law only. Hotels and apartment houses are subjected to a special regulation to enable the commission to fix schedules of rates.

The right of dower and curtesy and the liens which they create on real estate have been greatly restricted or abolished by statutes enacted in the past few years. This year South Carolina (173) provides that if the wife leaves her husband and remains away for five years or is guilty of other specified marital offenses, she shall be barred of all dower in her husband's lands.

In 1917, Oregon permitted the husband or wife to take one-third of the real estate in fee in lieu of dower or curtesy. This year, Oregon (351) repeals this provision, thereby apparently returning to the old system.

Tennessee (13) provides for the determination of the interests of unborn persons in equity suits to determine title to real estate.

It is provided that such a proceeding shall be deemed *in rem* against the land and shall operate directly on the land and shall have the effect of releasing all claims inconsistent with the title established. This statute has been carelessly phrased but seems an effective provision for the determination of all future interests, except that contingent remainders created by a will are not affected.

With respect to conveyances of real estate, Vermont (90) provides that a married woman may convey or mortgage her real estate of which she is seized in her own right by her separate deed as she might do if unmarried.

An Ohio statute (S. B. 8) tends to recreate the old community property rule by prohibiting either husband or wife to subject personal household property owned by either or both of them to a lien without the joint consent of both. This statute recalls recent enactments avoiding an assignment of wages by the husband without his wife's consent.

Minnesota (188) provides that no conveyance of real estate shall contain a covenant against its subsequent conveyance to a person of a specified religious faith or discriminating against any class of persons of religious belief. This statute is evidently intended to prevent the tying-up of real estate in a religious community or the exclusion from any community of owners of a specified creed.

Oklahoma (16) provides for the creation of express trusts in real or personal property. The trust instruments must specify the period of duration, which is limited to 21 years or to the life or lives of the beneficiaries.

A rider in deficiencies appropriation bill (65th Congress, No. 233) amends the Trading with Enemy Act by increasing the powers of the Alien Property Custodian to take or seize property rights of enemies and provides that the sole relief and remedy "of any claimant on account of any property taken by the Custodian shall be that provided by this act, and in case of sale or liquidation by the custodian shall be limited to the proceeds derived from such sale or liquidation."

Pennsylvania (No. 177) in a whereas clause recites that the bankruptcy statutes of the United States and the insolvency statutes of the state are not so worded as to make it clear that the

“statutory interest inchoate of a spouse” of the debtor is divested by bankruptcy or insolvency sale. The act then provides that in case of such sale the inchoate interest of the spouse shall be fully and completely divested.

UNIFORM LAWS.

Uniform laws recommended by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws have been enacted as follows:

Uniform Flag Act, Maine (158); Washington (107); Wisconsin (113); Arizona (8).

Uniform Partnership Act, New Jersey (212); New York (408); Idaho (154).

Uniform Limited Partnership Act, New Jersey (211); Minnesota (498); Tennessee (120); Wisconsin (449); Idaho (151).

Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, Texas (S. B. 215).

Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act, Texas (S. B. 211).

Uniform Conditional Sales Act, New Jersey (210); South Dakota (S. B. 142); Delaware (192); Wisconsin (672); Arizona (40).

Uniform Fraudulent Conveyance Act, New Jersey (213); South Dakota (S. B. 143); Delaware (207); Tennessee (125); Wisconsin (470); Michigan (H. B. 173); New Hampshire (63); Arizona (131).

Uniform Cold Storage Act, Tennessee (116).

Uniform Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind, Wisconsin (277).

Uniform Foreign Probate Act, Tennessee (77).

Uniform Sales Act, Oregon (91); Tennessee (118); Iowa (396); Idaho (149).

Uniform Bills of Lading Act, North Carolina (65).

Uniform Acknowledgments of Written Instruments Act, Tennessee (48).

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The question whether a constitutional convention shall be called to revise the state constitution is submitted to the voters in Tennessee (138 and 186), and Texas (S. C. R. 11).

Illinois (S. B. 232) provides for the convening of a constitutional convention on January 6, 1920.

A number of revision conventions in various states in recent years have demonstrated the inadvisability of calling a convention before ascertaining the actual need for revision. Much of the time of the convention is used in ascertaining the constitutional situation in the state and in attempting to estimate the need of revision.

Apparently recognizing this fact, Pennsylvania (No. 192) creates a commission on constitutional amendment and revision to "study comprehensively and in detail the provisions of the present constitution in the light of modern thought and conditions, with especial view to the necessity or advisability of changing or omitting any such provisions, in order to obtain and secure for the people of this commonwealth a form of government best suited to their needs and most conducive to their welfare." The commission is provided with an appropriation of \$60,000, and is required to report to the legislature of 1921 with drafts of proposed amendments. If, on the basis of this report, the legislature determines that a revision convention should be called, the delegates to the convention will be provided with information and suggestions which should expedite the convention's work.

PROHIBITION.

The 18th amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquor has been ratified by more than two-thirds of all the states. Congress has not yet provided for the enforcement of this amendment, the prohibition provisions of which take effect one year from the date of its ratification. The provision that the federal and state governments shall have "concurrent power" to enforce it has given rise to doubt as to the relative position and effect of future federal and state legislation.

Congress (Pub. No. 66) enacted a drastic prohibition law to enforce the constitutional amendment and the war-time prohibition act. This act applies the prohibition to all beverages containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol.

State enactments purporting to carry out the provisions of the 18th amendment already disclose differences with respect to what constitutes intoxicating liquor. California (61) prohibits beverages containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol and provides

that it shall take effect on the day the prohibition provisions of the 18th amendment become effective. Minnesota (455) expressly declares that it is passed to enforce the constitutional amendment and the federal war-time prohibition act. This act is to take effect on January 16, 1920, unless prior to that time prohibition becomes effective in the state by Act of Congress or Presidential proclamation, in which case this law is to take effect at the time such federal law becomes effective.

Maine (235) prohibits beverages "containing a percentage of alcohol which by federal enactment or by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States now or hereafter declared renders a beverage intoxicating."

Other prohibition laws, apparently without regard to the federal amendment, were passed in a number of states. Texas (H. J. R. 1), proposes a prohibition amendment to the state constitution which expressly declares that if adopted, it shall be self-operative. This amendment was submitted some days after the federal amendment was ratified, but if adopted would become effective some months prior to the federal amendment. Several of the states have followed the plan of providing a special officer, in most instances known as the commissioner of prohibition, whose duty it is to enforce the prohibition laws. See Nevada (1), Ohio (A. S. B. 162).

Arizona (58) forfeits airplanes as well as more antiquated vehicles used to transport liquor.

SUFFRAGE.

Congress has submitted an amendment to the federal constitution providing for woman suffrage as follows: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." This amendment has been ratified by 19 states.

Constitutional amendments proposing woman suffrage were enacted this year in Indiana (256), North Dakota (S. C. Res. 81), Texas (S. J. Res. 7), Wisconsin (120) and Iowa (110).

Women were permitted to vote for President by state laws enacted in Wisconsin (5), Minnesota (89), Missouri (S. B. 1), Ohio (H. B. 9), Maine (120), Tennessee (139), Indiana (2), and Iowa (353).

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Marriage between first cousins or persons either one of whom is feeble-minded is forbidden in Montana (6). The minimum age at which marriage is permitted is fixed at 15 by Missouri (H. B. 27), at 16 by Arizona (18) and at 18 by Tennessee (156).

Provision for alimony without divorce is made in North Carolina (24) which authorizes an order for subsistence where the husband deserts or is guilty of conduct which might be ground for a divorce. In a state where divorce is difficult to obtain, this statute permits the wife to secure subsistence out of her husband's property or income without the necessity of either living with him after the conduct complained of, or of divorcing him.

Tennessee (70) adds to the causes of divorce such cruel or inhuman treatment of the husband by the wife "as renders it unsafe or improper for him to cohabit with her."

New York (265) reduces from five to three years the time which must elapse before the court may permit the guilty party in divorce proceedings to remarry.

The question whether an illegitimate child shall succeed to the property of its parent of unsound mind is placed wholly within the discretion of the court by New York (202), which provides that if the marriage be annulled because one of the parties was of unsound mind, the child of such marriage shall be the legitimate child of the parent of sound mind, and the court shall determine whether he shall be considered the legitimate child of the parent of unsound mind.

Tennessee (126) declares that married women are "fully emancipated from all disability on account of coverture" and "the common law as to the disability of married women and its effect on the rights of property of the wife is totally abrogated," except that the husband's curtesy is not abolished.

Missouri (H. B. 171) gives to a married woman the sole right to the earnings of her minor child during any period in which her husband fails to support her.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Irrespective of the advisability of having constitutional restrictions on the power of the legislators to fix their own compensation, it is obvious that the nominal compensations provided

by many of our constitutions are totally inadequate for the service our legislators are called upon to perform. Wisconsin (480), Missouri (S. J. Res. 4) and Oklahoma (312) propose constitutional amendments authorizing increases in the compensation now payable to members of the state legislature.

Changes in legislative procedure along the line of the California plan are proposed in constitutional amendments in West Virginia (127) which divides the legislative session into two parts, the first lasting for 15 days and devoted to the introduction of bills, and the second, after a recess, devoted to their consideration and final action. No bill can be passed in the first part of the session except in an emergency and by a four-fifths vote, and no bill can be introduced in the second part without a three-fifths vote.

A constitutional Amendment in Colorado (103) requires all bills to be introduced in the first 15 days of the session.

Oklahoma (312) proposes an amendment prohibiting the introduction of bills after the sixtieth day of the session except on the recommendation of the Governor.

The registration of persons employed as counsel or agents to promote or oppose legislation is provided for in Maine (100). Among other things this act prohibits the employment of legislative counsel on a contingent fee.

Recognition of the need of expert assistance to legislators in the preparation of legislation (urged by resolution of the American Bar Association founded on the reports of its Special Committee on Legislative Drafting) is contained in the Act of Congress, known as the Revenue Law of 1918 (65th Congress, No. 254). A legislative drafting service is created for each House of Congress to "aid in drafting public bills and resolutions or amendments thereto on the request of any committee of either House." The purpose of the service is to render legal and technical assistance to the members of Congress in translating their determinations of policy into effective statutes.

Oregon (167) creates a legislative reference service consisting of the heads of the departments of law, economics, history and commerce in the state university, "to conduct research into questions of importance and legislative interest," and Indiana (34) recreates a legislative reference bureau to take the place of a similar service which was permitted to lapse two years ago.

It is noticeable that the expert service to be rendered by the Oregon bureau is wholly different from that required of the service established by Congress. The purpose of the Oregon bureau is to inform and advise the legislator and thereby to influence his decision respecting questions of legislative policy. The drafting service created by Congress has nothing to do with decision of policies. Its work begins after the decision by a congressional committee of questions relating to the policy of proposed legislation and is confined to the formulation of a legislative measure which will give effect to the congressional determination.

Irritation over the exercise of the veto power by the Governor is evidenced in Wisconsin (A. J. R. 147), which recites that the power to override the wishes of the people as expressed by their representatives "seems unjust to the policy of any democracy" and therefore directs the attorney-general to "have the Supreme Court of the State" determine whether the Governor has the power to veto a bill merely because he thinks it unconstitutional.

Important bills reorganizing the state government were enacted in Massachusetts (350), Idaho (8) and Nebraska (190). The Massachusetts measure divides the state administration into 19 departments and brings within these departments practically all existing state agencies. The Nebraska act divides the state government into six departments, each under the control of a secretary. Power to make detailed examinations of the operation of various state agencies and their financial transactions is contained in Michigan (S. B. 41) and Connecticut (291). Michigan (H. B. 42) contains important provisions looking toward uniformity of accounting systems and methods in the various state offices. This act not only authorizes the prescribing of uniform systems of accounting, but it requires their installation and use under penalty of removal from office. Some such provision for uniform accounts, standard classifications, etc., is essential to the effective operation of a budget system.

With slight modifications the 1918 Virginia budget law has been adopted in Oklahoma (142) and Wyoming (10). This plan requires the Governor to hold hearings upon and review the departmental estimates of proposed appropriations and to survey the executive and administrative agencies of the state as a basis

for his recommendations to the legislature. This budget scheme includes not only executive responsibility for recommendations to the legislature respecting needed appropriations and existing financial resources, but also reforms in the procedure of the legislature in considering and enacting appropriation bills. Provision is made for joint hearings of the finance or appropriation committees of both houses, at which the Governor or Governor-elect may be heard and before which heads of departments may be called. Items contained in the Governor's budget may be increased or decreased by the legislature, but no special appropriation is to be considered until the budget is finally acted upon.

North Carolina (38) also adopts the Virginia plan but with the important exception that the budget is prepared not by the Governor alone, but by a board consisting of the Governor and the four chairmen of the committees on appropriations and finance of the two houses of the legislature. This of course takes away all direct executive responsibility. Montana (205) entrusts the preparation of the budget to the state board of examiners and provides that neither house "shall consider any other appropriation until the budget bill has been finally acted upon by both houses, and no other appropriation shall be valid unless . . . passed in each house by a two-thirds vote of all members."

Nevada (45) adopts the Maryland budget plan placing further limitations on the power of the legislature to alter the Governor's budget by providing that items may be reduced or stricken out, but may not be increased.

Alabama (No. 31) provides a similar budget plan and specifically alters the rules of legislative procedure to provide that there shall be no change in the executive budget except a reduction or elimination of an item unless such change is adopted by a two-thirds vote.

Indiana (253) proposes an amendment to the constitution containing a detailed budget provision. Under this plan the Governor is to prepare the budget and legislative changes are restricted to reduction or elimination of items, except items affecting the legislature or the judiciary. This plan also contains the important provision respecting legislative consideration of the budget that if the budget bill has not been finally acted upon

three days before the end of a regular session the Governor shall, by proclamation, extend the session until such time as he deems necessary to secure its adoption, and during such extended session nothing but the budget shall be considered.

A backward step in budget legislation is taken by New Mexico (174) which repeals provisions of a former law requiring the Governor to submit budget bills and limiting legislative increases or special appropriations. Nebraska (190) revises existing budget legislation, which adds a requirement that spending agencies which have received appropriations shall, before making such expenditures, file estimates thereof.

So-called budget plans, which merely provide for the more careful preparation of departmental estimates and their submission to the legislature for its information in dealing with appropriation bills, are provided by South Carolina (130), Michigan (S. B. 41), Maine (102), and Texas (167). New Hampshire (153) contains a similar provision but does not attempt to dignify it with the name of "budget." These schemes do not regulate legislative procedure or limit the power of the legislature to deal with executive recommendations. One of the most complete laws of this type is that enacted in Colorado (12), which creates the office of Budget and Efficiency Commissioner, who is declared to be a "confidential employee of the Governor's office," to assist in the revision of estimates and preparation of the Governor's budget and the appropriation bills.

Practical provision for economy in public expenditures is made by laws enacted in a number of the states creating state or municipal purchasing agents, with power to purchase all supplies used by state or municipal officers and agencies. Detailed provision for the purchase of all state supplies through a central purchasing agency is provided in Michigan (H. B. 199), Wyoming (96) and Alabama (No. 47). Colorado (102) is an interesting civil service amendment to the Constitution initiated and adopted by the people.

The Pennsylvania State Constabulary, which has been the model for state police forces in this country, is reorganized (No. 179). Similar state police forces are created in Michigan (H. B. 24), Tennessee (96), Idaho (103) and West Virginia (Sp. 12).

State agencies to study and cooperate in solving the social, political and industrial problems of reconstruction are provided in Wyoming (77), North Carolina (261), Michigan (S. B. 84) and Alabama (No. 172), and the existing council of defence is continued in Nevada (173).

Governmental assistance in the development and extension of the trade and commerce of the state is provided for in Massachusetts (119), Georgia (1918, 513) and South Carolina (172). The South Carolina statute provides for the incorporation of exporting companies and grants them tax exemptions.

In the northwestern states there is an evident tendency to take the state government into the field of industry. Nevada (105) authorizes an investigation of the feasibility of constructing a state cement plant and a state smelter, and Arizona (168) of establishing and maintaining a state smelter and sampling works. Acting under a recent amendment the South Dakota legislature (S. B. 222) provides for the construction and operation of state cement plants, and creates a coal mining commission (S. B. 218) authorized to acquire in the state or in adjoining states coal lands, "to the end that the state through said commission may engage in the mining, distribution and sale of coal."

North Dakota (H. B. 17) creates an Industrial Commission "to conduct and manage, on behalf of the State of North Dakota, certain utilities, industries, enterprises and business projects, now or hereafter established by law." This commission is required to establish, operate and manage such new undertakings as, the Bank of North Dakota (H. B. 18), warehouses, elevators and flour mills (S. B. 20), and a home building association (S. B. 19). All of this legislation was fostered by the Non-Partisan League, which was organized, according to the "North Dakota Leader," the League's official newspaper, "to gain certain benefits for the farmers of this state through political action." The League controlled a majority of the members in each House of the legislature. All of these statutes providing for the state embarking on various business ventures were approved by the electors under a referendum vote.

The Industrial Commission is composed of the Governor, the attorney-general, and the commissioner of agriculture and labor, all of whom are elective officers. All orders and regulations of

the Commission must be approved by the Governor before becoming effective. In connection with the business enterprises under its supervision, the Commission is authorized to determine their location, to acquire necessary properties by purchase, lease or condemnation, to erect and equip buildings, to appoint a manager of each enterprise as its general agent, and "to fix the buying price of things bought and the selling price of things sold." Civil actions against the state are authorized with respect to claims arising out of transactions in connection with the various enterprises of the Commission.

The Bank of North Dakota (H. B. 18) may do "anything that any bank may lawfully so, except as herein specified." All deposits are guaranteed by the state, and exempted from state and local taxation. Provision is made for issuing \$2,000,000 of state bonds to finance the banking enterprise (H. B. 49), and (S. B. 130) provides for the issuance of not more than \$10,000,000 of "bonds of North Dakota, real estate series," the proceeds of which are to be used for loans by the bank on real property.

The same state (S. B. 20) provides "that for the purpose of encouraging and promoting agriculture, commerce and industry, the State of North Dakota shall engage in the business of manufacturing and marketing farm products and for that purpose shall establish a system of warehouses, elevators, flour mills, factories, plants, machinery and equipments." The business "may include anything that any private individual or corporation may lawfully do in conducting a similar business except as herein restricted." The Association, under the direction of the Industrial Commission, "may buy, manufacture, store, mortgage, pledge, sell, exchange or otherwise acquire or dispose of all kinds of manufactured and new farm and food products and by-products, and may for such purposes establish and operate exchanges, bureaus, markets and agencies, within or without the state, including foreign countries." Provision is made (S. B. 75) for an issue of state bonds not exceeding \$5,000,000 to finance the mill and elevator enterprise.

The state undertakes (S. B. 19) to "engage in the enterprise of providing homes for residents of the state" for the purpose of "promoting home building and ownership." The Industrial Commission is authorized to purchase, lease or condemn land,

subdivide such land into lots, lay out streets and build homes. Any person may open a home buying account "by applying in person, by mail, or through a home buyers' league, a trade union, a woman's club or any other recognized industrial, social or civic body." The statute provides that "special efforts shall be made to secure deposits from children, young people, renters and wage earners." Any such deposits, together with interest, may be withdrawn on giving six months' notice. In case of accident or crop failure, payments under a home-buying contract and mortgage payments due the state bank may be deferred.

By (S. B. 47) the state engages in the business of insuring crops against damage from hail. A flat tax of three cents per acre per annum is levied on all tillable land within the state, for the purpose of establishing the indemnity fund; but the only persons who can receive payments from the fund are those who pay an additional acreage tax. All tillable land is regarded as covered by the insurance and as taxable in this double manner, unless the owner expressly withdraws it from the operation of the act. Hail insurance bills were also introduced in South Dakota (S. B. 39) and Oklahoma (212).

LABOR.

General.

An investigation into general industrial conditions is provided for in Michigan (H. B. 191), which creates the Michigan Industrial Relations Commission. An investigation of conditions of employment during the reconstruction period is authorized by California (A. C. Res. 19). In Montana (134) employers of more than 50 persons are required to make quarterly reports respecting employees who are aliens or who do not speak English.

An interesting suggestion for the satisfaction of the demands of the employees for a share in the control of industry is contained in Massachusetts (70), which authorizes manufacturing corporations to provide for representation of their employees on their boards of directors.

Safety and Sanitation.

There are the usual number of statutes prescribing more or less specific standards for the construction and the equipment of

places of employment in the interest of safety and sanitation. Many of these enactments, like Michigan (S. B. 160), recognizing the impossibility of the legislature providing in detail for such matters, delegate to an administrative agency broad power to make rules and regulations.

Washington (130) creates a state safety board, with local aid boards to investigate industrial accidents, determine their causes and prescribe methods or devices for their avoidance.

An amendment to the California Workmen's Compensation Act (471) authorizes the industrial commission to apply to the proper court for an injunction to restrain the operation of a machine or the use of any place of employment which constitutes a serious menace to the lives or safety of workers. This statute represents the tendency to make use of the injunctive process of the courts to compel obedience to regulatory statutes instead of attempting to punish criminally their violation.

Wages.

Statutes requiring semi-monthly or other periodical payment of wages have heretofore been limited to public or semi-public employments and corporation employees. Several of the states have this year enacted laws which not only extend the requirement of regular payment to private employments and to individual employers, but also make drastic provision to enforce prompt payment. These acts generally except from their provisions agricultural laborers but include all others.

Minnesota (175) requires payment of wages due a discharged employee within 24 hours, and of a quitting employee within five days. Failure to pay is penalized by regular wages for the period of default, but not exceeding 15 days after discharge or after demand following quitting. An employer who tenders promptly all wages due is protected against the penalty if in an action by the employee no greater sum than that tendered is recovered. In such case the employer is entitled to costs. Legislation along these lines was passed in Kansas (221).

Similar provisions penalizing by extra pay for limited periods the employer who fails to pay promptly a discharged or quitting employee are contained in California (202), Montana (11), Nevada (71) and Utah (71). These acts go further and make

it a misdemeanor for the employer wilfully to fail or delay payment of wages due. They also require payment of wages due to striking employees at the first regular pay day after the beginning of the strike, and in California violation of this requirement is made a misdemeanor. In addition to these provisions respecting the wages of discharged or quitting employees, these acts require semi-monthly payment of wages.

The Montana act makes void any provision in an employment contract which violates the act; but the Utah act contains a parenthetical exception which prevents its application where by agreement the employer and employee fix other terms of employment than those specified in the act.

Nevada, in a less definite exception, makes the semi-monthly wage payment provision inapplicable if other terms are "satisfactory and beneficial" to both employer and employee.

Semi-monthly or weekly payment of laborer's wages is required in Wyoming (73) and Connecticut (216) by factories and other private employments. These acts, like those above-mentioned, go beyond the hitherto accepted constitutional limitation on the power of the legislature to fix the time of wage payments by extending this requirement to purely private employments and individual employers.

Georgia (S. B. 43) requires corporations to pay wages semi-monthly.

New Jersey (182) makes it unlawful for a corporation to pay wages in non-negotiable script. If script is used, it must indicate on its face that it is redeemable at sight and in cash.

Recognition of the financial and other restrictions on the ability of an employee to enforce payment of wages due him is found in California (228), which authorizes the labor commissioner to take assignments of wage claims and prosecute actions for their recovery in case the employee is financially unable to employ counsel and the commissioner believes the claim valid.

More indefinitely, Wyoming (31) requires the labor commissioner "to see that workers are protected in the collection of their wages" and directs him to inspect living accommodations furnished as part payment for work.

A more striking effort in this direction is contained in Washington (191), which regulates contracts for "seasonal" labor—

defined to include all work to be paid for at the termination of the employment—and provides that disputes as to wages due for such labor shall, on petition of either employer or employee, be investigated by the labor commissioner, who is authorized to subpoena witnesses and to “hear and determine” such disputes. In effect, the labor commissioner is given the powers of an inferior court to examine and determine, in the first instance, the rights of the parties to such contracts. Either party may appeal from the commissioner’s decision to the county courts where the case is tried *de novo*, but if no appeal is taken, the award of the commissioner may, in a subsequent suit on the contract, be admitted in evidence. It is specifically stated, however, that the commissioner’s findings are not to be conclusive.

This Washington act, and Oregon (313) also make it a criminal offense for an employee who with intent to defraud receives an advance of money or supplies on account of a labor contract and wilfully fails to perform such contract. These enactments are typical of a number of recent statutes which go so far in the penalizing of breaches of contracts for personal services as to approach precariously close to the practice condemned in the Bailey case (219 U. S. 219) which extended the operation of the 13th Amendment to cases involving labor enforced through fear of imprisonment.

It is made a criminal offense to discriminate against women in wages paid for like work in Michigan (H. B. 115) and Montana (147). These enactments, like the wage payment statutes mentioned above, are applicable to private employments, and to that extent raise undetermined constitutional questions.

Hours and Prohibited Employments.

The insistence of labor on a shorter work-day is rewarded by legislative restriction on the hours of work in many of the states. Most of this legislation, like similar statutes in previous years, is, because of constitutional restrictions, limited to the work of women and children or to men employed on public works.

For the purpose of increasing the power of the legislature to deal with this problem, Michigan (H. J. Res. 1) proposes to amend the Constitution so as to give to the legislature power to regulate the hours and conditions under which men work.

The eight-hour day on public work is established in Minnesota (40), Nevada (203) and Wyoming (70).

Wisconsin (217) extends its existing law by implying in every public works contract a stipulation prohibiting more than eight hours a day for men employed under the contract.

Michigan (H. B. 234) establishes one day of rest in seven for motormen and conductors on street cars. Similar provision is established by Wisconsin (653) for workers engaged in factories and mercantile establishments, and New York (544) extends its rest-day law to include elevator operators.

Existing laws limiting the hours of women are extended to new occupations in New York (544), California (248), Ohio (H. B. 362), Oklahoma (163) and Massachusetts (113). North Dakota (H. B. 186) limits the work day for women in manufacturing or mercantile establishments and other specified employments to 8½ hours a day or 48 hours a week, and requires one day of rest in seven.

New York (583) prohibits the employment of females under 21 on street railways, and regulates the hours and other conditions of employment of any women thereon.

Utah (70) reduces women's work in manufacturing and mercantile establishments to eight hours a day.

California (248) makes special provision for those women who work for more than one employer, so as to confine the total hours for all employers to the eight-hour limit fixed for women's work.

For the purpose of enforcing its laws limiting women's hours, Massachusetts (76) authorizes the industrial commission to require employers to keep a record for a period not exceeding six months of the hours of their women workers.

Night work for women and children is prohibited by Connecticut (195); but provision is made for suspension of this act by the Governor in the event of war or other serious emergency.

Congress, in the Revenue Act of 1918 (65th, No. 254), imposed a tax of 10 per cent on the net profits of mines and factories in which within any portion of a taxable year children under 14 are employed or children between 14 and 16 are employed more than eight hours a day. This is evidently intended as a prohibitive tax not expected to raise revenue, but intended to discourage the employment of children, and is clearly an attempt by Congress to

accomplish under the taxing power what the Supreme Court held could not be accomplished under the commerce power. If upheld it will be in reality a federal child labor law.

Laws forbidding child labor were enacted in North Carolina (100), South Carolina (135), Missouri (H. B. 50) and West Virginia (17). The West Virginia law also forbids the employment of children in dangerous or injurious employments. A similar prohibition is contained in Missouri (H. B. 53), which also forbids employment of girls under 18 as messengers.

New Jersey (36, 37) forbid the employment of children under 16 for more than 42 hours a week while the continuation schools are open.

Specified employments detrimental to the health or morals of women and children are forbidden in a number of statutes. Unlike those states which attempt to specify such employments, Michigan (H. B. 115) provides that no female shall be given a task disproportionate to her strength or detrimental to her morals, health or potential capacity for motherhood. Missouri (H. B. 16) prohibits employment of women three weeks before or three weeks after childbirth. These are no doubt exercises of the state's police power, though it is apparent that some of the limitations on the employment of women are the result of efforts to decrease the competition of women workers with men.

A comprehensive act governing the employment of women and children, their hours, wages and conditions of labor, was enacted in North Dakota (H. B. 184). Power is delegated to an administrative agency to prescribe standards, hours, conditions and wages, and it is made unlawful to employ women or children under 18 unreasonably long hours under conditions detrimental to their health or morals or at unreasonably low wages. The decisions of the administrative agency on questions of fact are final and appeals are allowed to the courts on questions of law.

Porto Rico (No. 73) establishes the eight-hour day and 48-hour week for women and prohibits night work; prohibits employment of children under 14 in injurious or dangerous occupations; requires school certificates for all employed children under 14; and fixes 7-hour day and 42-hour week for children under 16.

Industrial Disputes.

General provision for the promotion of "voluntary mediation and conciliation of controversies and disputes between employers and employees and to avoid resort to strikes, lockouts, boycotts, blacklists, discriminations, etc." is made in Rhode Island (1741), which creates a labor board with power also to appoint mediation and conciliation boards for the settlement of particular disputes. The power of these boards is limited to investigation and conciliation.

A more drastic legislative effort to prevent or settle industrial disputes is to be found in Oregon (178), which provides for a board of conciliation and arbitration boards with power to investigate strikes and lockouts. If either party refuses to accept the findings of the conciliation board or the award of an arbitration board or declines to arbitrate, the conciliation board is required to prepare written findings naming the party responsible for the strike and two copies of such findings must be filed as public documents.

Neither of these laws gives any binding effect to the conclusions of the investigating boards. The Oregon statute makes it possible for the findings of the board to be given publicity and by guiding public opinion have the effect of influencing the parties to the dispute.

Wisconsin (530) goes further and authorizes an investigation by a board of conciliation of wage disputes between an employer of more than 25 persons and his employees and a determination of the "fair, equitable and just wage" for such employees, and provides for publicity for the board's findings. This act contains the very important provision that if the employer in the dispute is a public service corporation, the conciliation board may determine "the wages, hours of labor or working conditions to which such employees are reasonably entitled." This determination is subject to review by the railroad commission of the state. If the earnings of the public service company are sufficient to meet the cost of making effective the determinations respecting wages and working conditions without depriving the company of a fair return on its property, the railroad commission shall order them put into effect; otherwise the railroad commission shall order such a revision of rates and charges as will enable the company to

meet the cost of the increased wages or improved working conditions.

Porto Rico (No. 36) creates a mediation commission and in addition to provisions for conciliation authorizes compulsory investigation and report by the commission as to the causes, etc., of all industrial disputes.

The American Federation of Labor's bill to limit the power of courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes to those cases in which irreparable damage to property is threatened was enacted in Washington (185), North Dakota (H. B. 57) and Oregon (346). This bill contains the now famous declaration of the Clayton law that the "labor of the human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." Though enthusiastically advocated by leading labor men, this declaration seems to have no legal meaning or effect. These acts and Iowa (213) except labor unions from the provisions of the anti-trust and conspiracy laws. They also prohibit injunctions in cases involving the violation of a contract of employment where no irreparable damage to property (or to "personal rights" in the Washington and Oregon statutes) is threatened.

In California, where this injunction statute had previously been enacted, it is provided (224, 226) that the prohibition of the issuance of an injunction in contract cases shall not apply where the compensation equals \$6000 per year and the service is of an "extraordinary" character.

Washington (184) creates an investigating commission to consider evils in industrial life and to prepare legislation to prevent strikes and for the orderly settlement of industrial disputes.

Unemployment and Employment Agencies.

Statutory requirement that private employment agencies be licensed and conducted in accordance with the terms of the license and rules and regulations made by the licensing authorities is contained in Nevada (167), Montana (225), Wyoming (59), Ohio (Am. S. 158) and South Dakota (H. B. 277).

The Nevada statute requires the licensee to give a bond and permits persons damaged by the misstatement or deceit of the licensee to sue on the bond to recover their damages. "Any person aggrieved by the misconduct" of the licensee may sue on

the bond required by the Montana act. Licensees must return fees if they fail to obtain work or help for an applicant.

Oregon (313) imposes a criminal penalty on the employer who, "with intent to deceive," files with an employment agency for the purpose of securing labor a false "statement of the wages, work . . . or living and working conditions."

A number of states, evidently anticipating the continuance of the Federal Employment Service, make provision for state and municipal employment agencies authorized to act as the agents of, or otherwise to cooperate with, the federal service. See, for example, New Jersey (5).

The most complete and interesting of these laws is Indiana (192) which, in addition to creating the service and dividing it into sections serving different classes of workers, authorizes the employment commission not only to cooperate with local and federal employment agencies, but, also, with the consent of the Governor, "to enter into reciprocal and cooperative agreements with neighboring states" to solve employment problems which extend beyond the borders of a single state.

Workmen's Compensation.

The large number of amendments to compensation laws bears eloquent testimony to the impossibility of foreseeing all the contingencies that may arise from the application of a new principle of law.

Missouri (S. B. 389), North Dakota (H. B. 56) and Tennessee (123) pass workmen's compensation laws for the first time. The North Dakota act is compulsory for "hazardous employment," which includes all but agriculture, domestic service and steam railroads. Insurance is compulsory in a state fund, in which employers engaged in non-hazardous business may also insure and so accept the act. The act is administered by a workmen's compensation bureau, which also prescribes and enforces safety laws and regulations. The Tennessee statute is elective, but insurance is compulsory either in an insurance company or by self-insurance through the filing of a bond by the employer. The act is administered by the county courts. An interesting provision obliges an employee to accept treatment if offered him by the employer even after the 30 days during which the employer

is required to furnish treatment. Wisconsin (568) permits Christian Science healing in lieu of medical treatment if both employer and employee agree. This, of course, obliges the employer or the insurance company to pay for the treatment. The employee, however, must take the risk of Christian Science healing in cases where surgical treatment is deemed necessary, for the act provides that compensation is not payable for death caused by, or an aggravation of disability resulting from, an unreasonable refusal or neglect to submit to proper medical or surgical treatment.

Colorado (210) re-enacts its workmen's compensation law and provides that an employer who lends an employee subject to the act to a third person shall be liable for the compensation for injury or death of such employee in the absence of a contract with the third party. The act reduces compensation by 50 per cent where the injury is due to the employee's intoxication, or wilful failure to use safety devices, or to obey reasonable rules. Insurance is compulsory under the act; there is a novel provision for an injunction at the suit of the Industrial Commission to enjoin an employer who fails to keep his liability insured from continuing his business during such default.

Occupational disease is made subject to compensation by Wisconsin (668) in the same manner as industrial accidents.

The trend toward great liberality for the sufferers from industrial accident is noticeable in the increased scale of compensation, and the raising of the maximum and minimum, in a number of states.

Insurance carriers in four states will no longer profit so greatly in cases where a deceased employee leaves no dependents entitled to compensation. California (183) requires payment to the state treasury in such cases of \$350, New Jersey (101) of \$400, Minnesota (358) of \$100, and Massachusetts (272) of \$100. This money is used in Massachusetts and Minnesota to pay part compensation to employees who have previously been injured and who suffer a second injury. In California the money is used for vocational education of injured employees. Vocational education of injured employees is to be investigated in Massachusetts (Res. 53), while Oregon (435) authorizes the state and industrial commission to appropriate from the Industrial Insurance Fund a

large sum to build a hospital to reconstruct such employees. This is a practical recognition of the theory that rehabilitation will save money for the insurance funds. Minnesota (365), Rhode Island (1737), New Jersey (74) and Illinois (S. B. 449) also provide for education and rehabilitation of persons physically incapacitated or handicapped whether by industrial accident or otherwise.

Discrimination against persons physically handicapped is provided against, from one point of view, by Minnesota (367) which prohibits any workmen's compensation insurance carrier in the state to make or charge any rate discriminating against the employment of such persons. Violation is made a misdemeanor and the severe penalty of the cancellation of the license by the commissioner of insurance may be inflicted. If it is true that the hazard is greater in such cases, this statute is a means of spreading the extra risk over the whole class of insured persons, and to that extent makes them pay for the extra hazard of a few members of a special class.

The practical difficulty in distinguishing between railroad employees engaged in interstate commerce, who are under the Federal Employers' Liability Act, and intrastate employees who are under the state compensation law, caused Washington (67) to exempt practically all railroad employees from its compensation act. The statute adopts the Federal Employers' Liability Law for such employees, so that nearly all railroad employees in Washington are under the same statute. The meaning of the act may differ for interstate and intrastate employees, however, as the Supreme Court of the state has the final word in the construction of the act so far as intrastate commerce is concerned, while the United States Supreme Court fixes ultimately the application of the act to men engaged in interstate commerce.

SEDITION AND SABOTAGE.

Anticipation of industrial and political unrest during the reconstruction period is evidenced by a number of statutes punishing revolutionary propaganda and industrial or political violence.

Statutes defining and punishing criminal syndicalism and sabotage were enacted in Oregon (12), Oklahoma (70), Utah

(127), Nebraska (261), and Iowa (382). The Oregon act recites that "there is an active element within this state which is determined if possible to overthrow our existing political structure" and "destroy our industrial and economic institutions."

A similar but less detailed provision against syndicalism, is contained in New Mexico (140), Michigan (H. B. 139), Nevada (22), Ohio (H. B. 477), California (188) and Washington (174). Most of these statutes also penalize the owner of premises who knowingly permits assemblages, the purposes of which are contrary to the provisions of the act. The New Mexico statute makes guilty of misdemeanor any person, firm or corporation employing any person who is known to them to be violating the act.

Washington (173) not only punishes sabotage, but also makes it a felony to interfere with or supplant the owners' management of his industry or to threaten such interference.

Sedition and opposition to the government of the United States or of the state is punished in Minnesota (93), which prohibits interference with the military forces or with bond sales, and the publication of disloyal or abusive language concerning the government or our military forces, flag or uniform. This statute is permanent and applicable whenever the United States is at war.

Criminal punishment for anyone who advises, suggests or encourages crime as a means of coercion or of accomplishing reform is provided in Wyoming (76), Indiana (125), Vermont (194), Massachusetts (191) and Rhode Island (1771). Connecticut (312) punishes the publication of disloyal or abusive matter concerning the government of the United States, its military forces, flag or uniform. Similar prohibitions against the advocacy of the reformation or overthrow by violence, or other unlawful means, of the present form of government of the United States and of the several states are contained in Illinois (H. B. 300), West Virginia (24) and New Hampshire (155). Pennsylvania (No. 275) defines and punishes sedition. Nebraska (234) requires all public meetings to be conducted in English and penalizes violation.

The display of the red flag or any other symbol or emblem calculated to incite disorder or hostility to government is for-

bidden in a large number of states. Legislation of this kind is contained in West Virginia (24), New Jersey (78), Oregon (35), Indiana (125), South Dakota (S. B. 2) and Nebraska (208) which also prohibits possession of any printed, painted, stamped, carved or engraved picture or facsimile thereof, with intent to display it within state, and such possession shall be *prima facie* evidence of such intent. Iowa (199) makes it a felony for a person armed with a dangerous weapon to display such red flag or other symbol.

Federal legislation establishing uniform laws for the entire country concerning this subject, and punishing violence against the government or the teaching of sedition or revolutionary doctrines would undoubtedly be preferable to varying enactments in the several states. For example, the display of a red flag may be punished by 15 years' imprisonment in New Jersey, and by a maximum of only 30 days' imprisonment in South Dakota. These state statutes will, however, undoubtedly make it possible for state officials to assist the federal government in checking possible industrial or political violence.

INSURANCE.

The huge increase in the life insurance business following the influenza epidemic and the advertising of the insurance idea by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Federal Government is reflected by New York (384), which permits the Superintendent of Insurance to suspend the limitation on the amount of insurance which any company may write in any year.

For the enforcement of the regulatory provisions of the state insurance law, California (178) authorizes an interesting use of the injunction and receivership. A company which violates the law may be enjoined from continuance of business in the state in the injunction proceedings and the insurance commissioner may be ordered to take possession, with the powers of a receiver, of the property and to transact the business of the company, subject to further order of the court.

Minnesota (367) prohibits any insurance company writing workmen's compensation risks to charge rates which discriminate against persons physically handicapped.

Oregon (111) makes a bill or note given for a life insurance premium non-negotiable for a period of thirty days. A similar statute in South Dakota (S. B. 128) forbids the company to dispose of such a note prior to the issuance of the policy.

The rule that a casualty insurance company's liability is dependent on satisfaction by the insured of a judgment against him is set aside by Connecticut (331) and Ohio (S. B. 91), which make the company absolutely liable for a loss for which judgment has been recovered by the insured.

Wisconsin (248) makes knowledge of the agent at the time of the application for a policy knowledge of the company and provides that a fact which otherwise would constitute a breach of a condition of the policy shall not defeat recovery if such fact is known to the agent when the policy is issued.

Texas (S. B. 25) forfeits the interest of a beneficiary under a life policy when such beneficiary is the principal or accomplice in bringing about the death of the insured. In such case the insurance is payable to the nearest relative.

Pennsylvania (No. 128) makes the proceeds of a life policy under which a wife or child or other dependent is the beneficiary exempt from claims of creditors of the insured whether or not the right to change the beneficiary is reserved; and the same state (No. 129) provides that where in an annuity or life policy the proceeds are retained by the company, no beneficiary may encumber, anticipate, or assign such proceeds, and if the policy so provides, payments thereof shall not be subject to the debts of the beneficiary.

Iowa (330) and Nebraska (224) authorize the insurance of a novel risk, which suggests a query as to the public policy of indefinite extension of the principle of insurance to all classes of liability. Under these laws provision is made for insurance against loss or damage resulting from personal injury or death caused by negligence or malpractice of the insured in the practice of medicine, surgery or dentistry or in prescribing or dispensing drugs or medicines.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

South Dakota (218, 222) declare that the mining, manufacturing, distribution and sale of coal and cement are "public purposes impressed with a public use and as such governmental func-

tions of the state and subject to regulation." These statutes establish commissions authorized to acquire and operate coal mines and cement plants, and to distribute and sell coal and cement, but contain no provisions to carry out legislative declaration, which would seem to attempt to bring privately owned coal mines and cement plants, and dealers in these commodities, within the class of businesses affected with a public use. The mere fact, however, that the legislature declares a business to be so affected with a public use has been held to render such business amenable to the usual incidents of such a status, provided that the nature of the business is such that the court will hold that such classification of the business is not a violation of the constitutional requirements of due process or equal protection of the laws. It follows, therefore, that all persons and corporations producing and dealing in coal and cement in South Dakota may be required to serve all who seek to purchase these commodities, to charge reasonable prices, and to refrain from discrimination in service or prices, assuming that the court construes these statutes literally and does not overturn them on constitutional grounds.

Other newly declared public utilities or businesses affected with a public interest are stockholders in Minnesota (461) and buildings rented for business or residential purposes in the District of Columbia (66th, Pub. No. 63). Nebraska (233) provides that every organization maintaining a trade room for members only in which grain or farm products are sold or exchanged shall be considered a public market. Membership therein is required to be open, with equal rights to all persons desiring to trade thereon who make application and comply with reasonable requirements of membership. Any such organization which violates this act is declared to be a monopoly in restraint of trade.

Montana (223) creates a state trade commission to regulate and control public mills and their rates and services.

Claims for damages on an express shipment upon which recovery is finally obtained bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent after 120 days from the date the claim is filed under the provisions of Wisconsin (370). A similar tendency is evidenced in North Dakota (H. B. 175), which provides that failure to deliver an

intrastate telegraph message within a reasonable time subjects the company to a penalty of \$25 in addition to the existing liability for damages.

TAXATION.

Congress (65th, Pub. No. 254) revises the War Revenue Act. This act contains a number of so-called riders, including the \$60 bonus to men in the service, the tax on employers of child labor, and the tax on dealers in opium. The most important provisions of the act, however, are those revising the rates and the application of the income taxes, the corporation taxes, and the excess profit taxes.

Income tax laws were enacted in New York (627), New Mexico (123) and North Dakota (S. B. 37), and repealed in Missouri (S. B. 95). Constitutional amendments permitting the legislature to levy income taxes are proposed in Indiana (247) and Minnesota (532). North Carolina (129) proposes an amendment which would limit income taxes to 6 per cent. The North Dakota law divides incomes into earned and unearned and levies a higher rate of tax on the latter. This tax begins at one-quarter of 1 per cent on the first \$1000 above an exemption of \$1000 and gradually increases to 10 per cent on all income over \$40,000.

The New York law is applicable to income derived from the state by non-residents, and, curiously enough, levies a higher rate on non-residents than on residents and allows the resident an exemption which is not allowed a non-resident. In these and other inequalities the constitutionality of this law is seriously questioned.

A new assessment of all taxable property at its full money value is provided for in North Carolina (84), but it is stipulated that this assessment is not to be the basis of taxes until the legislature so declares. This act contemplates a revision of the tax rates which will limit the amount of taxes on the new valuations to practically the same total now derived by a higher rate on the present valuations.

Tennessee (3) provides that the property of all public utility companies shall be divided into localized and distributable property and that it shall be valued for state and local taxes by the State Railroad Commission.

Tennessee (43) provides in a novel way for securing the payment of taxes on lands the title to which is in dispute. It is provided that no suit may be maintained to recover or quiet title or to stay waste unless all taxes for a period of seven years just before commencing suit have been paid.

An interesting illustration of the tendency to tighten up administrative arrangements for the enforcement of tax laws is contained in Oregon (1), which requires the property owner to keep the tax collector informed of his address under penalty of forfeiture of the right to plead lack of notice in any proceeding to collect taxes. The tax collector who fails to record and keep an address is made liable to the property owner who thereby suffers damage through the sale of property for delinquent taxes.

Illinois (S. B. 367) creates a tax commission; while Florida (7751) and North Dakota (S. B. 67) abolish existing tax commissions. Tennessee (1) transfers the powers of the state board of equalization to the state railroad commission. This seems a curious mixture of administrative duties. It probably represents a desire for economy and the elimination of one of the two state boards; but it is the kind of legislation which brings about inefficient combinations of executive power.

EDUCATION.

The effect of the war on legislation affecting schools is evident in a large number of statutes.

Teachers are required to be citizens in Nebraska (250), and to be citizens or applicants for citizenship in Tennessee (91), Michigan (S. B. 42) and Washington (38). The Washington statute prohibits re-employing any teacher whose certificate has been revoked on account of his failure to endeavor to impress patriotic principles on his pupils.

Ohio (A. M. S. 134) requires teachers to take an oath to support the constitution and laws.

Teaching, except of foreign languages, is required to be in English in Nevada (133), Indiana (18), Oregon (19), Pennsylvania (No. 46), Minnesota (320), South Dakota (H. B. 149), Nebraska (249) and Iowa (198).

Illinois (H. B. 479) provides for teaching of English in elementary schools "because it is essential to good citizenship that

each citizen shall have or speedily acquire as his natural tongue, the language in which the laws of the land, the decree of the courts, and the proclamations and pronouncements of its officials are made and shall easily and naturally think in the language in which the obligations of citizenship are defined."

In Indiana (18, 223) the teaching of German in elementary schools is prohibited. Oklahoma (141), Colorado (179) and Kansas (272) prohibit teaching in any other than the English language in grade schools.

Kansas (257) requires that in all elementary schools English shall be the medium of instruction and provides for the teaching of civil government and American history and patriotism.

Minimum salaries for teachers are fixed by Oregon (79) at \$75, by New Jersey (181) at \$70, and by Iowa (351) at amounts varying from \$50 to \$120 a month. Equal pay for men and women teachers is required by Washington (27) and Texas (H. B. 140).

Americanization of aliens is provided for in a number of laws requiring the teaching of American history and special classes in English. To further this purpose Americanization commissions to co-operate with public schools are provided in Oklahoma (315) and Connecticut (286). In addition to these Utah (93) and Montana (38) provide for special "Americanization schools" for non-English speaking adults.

South Dakota (H. B. 187) requires persons between 16 and 21 years of age who cannot read, speak, and write English to attend evening school classes in English, American history and "such other subjects as bear on Americanization."

Nebraska (155) provides that in proper grades of schools, courses in American history and civil government shall be given; also provides for inspection and report of use of text books, or any instruction, activities or propaganda against American institutions and the form of government or good citizenship. Pennsylvania (No. 390) provides for the teaching of patriotism in elementary schools.

Pennsylvania (No. 311) provides that the court of common pleas in any county possessing "a large foreign population, may, on the petition of the county superintendent of schools, appoint teachers to instruct adult foreigners in the duties of

citizenship, the principles of American government and other subjects."

Physical training is required in Oregon (68), Michigan (S. B. 168), Indiana (149), Washington (89), and Maine (73). Utah (85) creates a director of health education to "exercise general supervisory control of health education in the public schools." California (583) requires the state board of health to create a bureau of child hygiene.

Military instruction in high schools is required in Florida (7911).

Compulsory school attendance for children under 14 is provided for in West Virginia (38), South Carolina (No. 135) and North Carolina (100, 150); and for children under 16 in Florida (7808) and New Mexico (69). Georgia (H. B. 71) in a new school code adds to its compulsory education law provisions lengthening the school term and providing for enforcement.

Practically all of the states have accepted the Federal Vocational Education Act, with its provision for financial aid to the states which co-operate with the Federal Vocational Education Board.

Part-time and continuation schools for employed minors are provided in a large number of states, for example, Oregon (324), Utah (92), Maine (205), Massachusetts (311), New Mexico (69), Arizona (113), Nebraska (267) and Illinois (H. B. 465).

Special provision for the education of adult illiterates is contained in North Carolina (161) and New Mexico (142), which also includes adult semi-illiterates, and special classes for children retarded in mental development are provided for in Massachusetts (277). New York (617) appropriates \$100,000 to provide instruction to illiterates and non-English speaking persons. Georgia (S. B. 145) creates an illiteracy commission.

North Dakota (S. B. 31) provides that no form of vaccination or inoculation shall be required as a condition for admission to any school or college. On the other hand, Pennsylvania (No. 198) makes it the duty of the school authorities to refuse admission to a child without a certificate of vaccination.

North Carolina (177) requires teachers to secure each year certificates showing that they are not suffering from tuberculosis or other contagious disease.

Provision for a survey of the educational system of the state is made in Alabama (No. 21) and Pennsylvania (No. 29-A).

Illinois (S. B. 338) prohibits fraternities, sororities and secret societies in public schools. Nebraska (248) prohibits the wearing in the schools of dress indicating membership in a religious order.

HEALTH.

Reorganization of state and local health administration is provided for in New Mexico (86), which creates a State Board of Health and local health officers subordinate to the state board.

A new administration for health legislation is provided for in Michigan (H. B. 108) adopting the principle of "one for action, many for counsel." The statute abolishes the former state board of health and substitutes a commissioner of health to administer the laws and regulations. He must be a physician who has had five years practice, but the young science of public health is recognized in that in lieu of such practice, a degree of doctor of public health "or its equivalent" may be accepted. A state council of health is to advise the commissioner and adopt rules and regulations safeguarding the public health. The idea that the state must be able to protect the interests of the whole public against the negligence of local officers is the basis of the provision in this law that the commissioner may take over the administration of the health laws in any municipality in which conditions are found by him to constitute a menace to the public health. In the new Oregon health code (264) occurs a modification of the same idea. The state board of health may take direct charge of the health administration of any city or county whose officers do not enforce the rules and regulations of the board. This code also creates a state board of eugenics with power to order an operation on insane, feeble-minded, habitually criminal persons, or perverts, whose children "would probably become a social menace or wards of the state."

North Carolina (281) also authorizes such an operation on the inmates of institutions when, in the judgment of the board of medical consultation, necessary "for the improvement of the mental, moral or physical condition" of the inmate. The operation cannot be performed until approved by the Governor and the secretary of the board of health.

The vigorous campaign against venereal diseases led by the United States Public Health Service brought forth abundant fruit this year. It is a striking testimony to the influence of a nation-wide campaign, with a definite object, that so much similar legislation was passed in widely separated states.

Acts declaring venereal diseases dangerous to public health and subjecting persons affected to quarantine as in the case of other serious communicable diseases, requiring physicians to report cases, and giving to health officers power to examine and quarantine and requiring compulsory treatment, were passed in North Dakota (S. B. 140), North Carolina (206), Iowa (299), South Dakota (S. B. 85), Montana (106), South Carolina (No. 17), Delaware (53), Florida (7829), Utah (52), Washington (114), Georgia (1918, No. 393), Oregon (264) and Colorado (57), which also provides that name of patient need not be made known unless person is a menace to public. These statutes also make it unlawful for a person affected with these diseases to expose another person to infection. They are phrased in almost identical language, but the Montana statute adds a novel provision requiring, under threat of criminal punishment, a physician or other person who knows or has good reason to suspect that a person infected "is so conducting himself or herself as to expose other persons to infection or is about so to conduct himself or herself" to notify the health authorities. The Iowa statute provides that in lieu of quarantine, any person, except prostitute, having such disease, may make written application under oath to the local board of health, for release on bond. The application shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by specified officer that applicant is not a prostitute. Applicant shall then file a bond for \$1000, conditioned that applicant will not infect or expose to infection any person, will continue treatment until cured, and will observe rules and regulations prescribed. Before release from such bond, a final examination and approval of health officer must be secured. Also provides that any person who transmits or assumes the risk of transmitting disease shall be fined or imprisoned and in addition shall be liable to injured party for all damages sustained thereby. The Utah statute requires physicians to inform infected persons of the danger of communicating the disease and to advise such persons against

marriage. Illinois (S. B. 253) provides for segregation and treatment of persons suffering from these diseases.

Maine (41) forbids the marriage of syphilitics. Oklahoma (17) makes the marriage of infected persons a felony, while Alabama (No. 178) requires a certificate of the man's freedom from infection before a marriage license can be issued. The Maine act contains an important enforcement provision. It requires physicians, under penalty, to notify the local health officer if an infected patient intends to marry, and the health officer is empowered to notify the other party. In the public interest the physician is not only permitted to disregard what has heretofore been considered a professional secret; it is made his duty to do so.

North Carolina (215) serves to remove any possible fear that the power to examine and quarantine may be employed as a system of registering prostitutes since it makes prostitution and the keeping of a house of prostitution a crime. This act is evidently part of a concerted program; it appears in six other states and has influenced legislation in at least two others. The Montana act forbids issuance of certificates of freedom from infection unless given under such safe-guards as to prevent their use in solicitation of sexual intercourse.

An interesting provision for the protection of the individual is found in Washington (114) which allows an appeal to the state board of health from a decision of the local health officer.

Nebraska (265) declares venereal disease, in the usual language "contagious, infectious, communicable and dangerous to the public health," and vests in the state department of health the power to make rules and regulations "in its judgment necessary" to control and suppress such diseases. Breach of these regulations is a misdemeanor. The legislature here laid down the general principle and entrusted to an administrative board the making of rules to carry it out. Much can be said for the practical effectiveness of this method of legislating, but the constitutional prohibition against delegation of legislative power is probably violated where, as here, the legislature provides no standard for the control of the rule-making authority.

The war against the abuse of narcotic drugs—the consumption of which in this country has grown to alarming proportions—was expanded by amendments to the federal tax and by drastic

state laws. Congress in the Revenue Act of 1918 increased the tax on these drugs and tightened the administrative provisions under which dealers are licensed and controlled. This is another instance of the use of the federal taxing power, not for revenue, but for regulation. It is interesting to note that this tax was enacted to carry out our obligations under the international agreement for the control of habit-forming drugs.

Tennessee (105) limits the amount of such drugs which may be dispensed or prescribed by physicians to any patient in any 24 hours. Oklahoma (60) also limits the supply which may be secured in any 48 hours. Both of these laws make violations felonies. A physician's license may be revoked under Tennessee (117) if he prescribes or dispenses opium to an addict except in a bona fide attempt to effect a cure.

Delaware (214) and the Oklahoma act show the effect of the anti-narcotic campaign which has been so largely stimulated by the enforcement of the federal law. The Delaware act follows generally the federal act and depends, as do similar state laws, on that statute, since the federal official order form on which narcotics must be obtained by dealers is made the official form for the state. Consequently, if no forms were issued by the United States Government, no narcotics could be procured by Delaware druggists. An interesting provision opens the records to federal officers, but punishes them for disclosing information so obtained except for the purposes of enforcing the federal law or that of the state.

Wisconsin (447), in an act providing for the enforcement of laws respecting the pollution of water supplies, contains an interesting method of enforcement. An owner dissatisfied with an order made by the board of health may appeal to a board of arbitrators, consisting of three experienced engineers, one selected by the owner, one by the board of health and the other by the first two. Acceptance of the arbitration is a waiver of any other right of appeal from the order. If the arbitration is not accepted, an appeal may be had in the county court of the county in which the state capitol is situated to set aside the order on the ground that it is not necessary for the protection of the public health and comfort. Either party may appeal to the Supreme Court. This system of centralizing appeals from orders of administrative boards in the county court at the capital is not new in Wisconsin.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Legislative provisions for returning soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Germany take the form of preference in public employment, limited exemption from taxes, provision for recording discharges, and encouragement and assistance in securing their return to employment.

Land Settlement Commissions to encourage and assist the men to build homes and develop farms are created in a number of states of which Oregon (303), South Dakota (S. B. 255), California (450) and Wisconsin (596) are typical. Direct financial aid to returned soldiers for limited periods pending their reemployment is provided in a number of states, but the most liberal provision of this kind is that of Massachusetts (283) which grants to each officer and man who entered the service from the state the sum of \$100. It has been necessary for the state to authorize a bond issue and a special tax to enable it to meet this payment. North Dakota (H. B. 128) also levies a special tax to establish a returned soldiers' fund from which there is to be paid to each man who entered the service from the state a sum equal to \$25 for each month of his service. This grant is subject to the limitation that it is to be used to acquire a home or to finish his education.

Extension of the moratorium laws postponing actions against men in the service for a specified time after their discharge is provided in Missouri (H. B. 927), Montana (104) and Minnesota (140).

PROPOSED UNIFORM STATE LAWS APPROVED BY
THE ASSOCIATION SEPTEMBER 4, 1919.

AN ACT

CONCERNING CONDITIONAL SALES AND TO MAKE UNIFORM THE
LAW RELATING THERETO.

Be it Enacted by

SECTION 1. [Definition of Terms.] In this Act "conditional sale" means (1) any contract for the sale of goods under which possession is delivered to the buyer and the property in the goods is to vest in the buyer at a subsequent time upon the payment of part or all of the price, or upon the performance of any other condition or the happening of any contingency; or (2) any contract for the bailment or leasing of goods by which the bailee or lessee contracts to pay as compensation a sum substantially equivalent to the value of the goods, and by which it is agreed that the bailee or lessee is bound to become, or has the option of becoming the owner of such goods upon full compliance with the terms of the contract.

"Buyer" means the person who buys or hires the goods covered by the conditional sale, or any legal successor in interest of such person.

"Filing district" means the sub-division of the state in which conditional sale contracts, or copies thereof, are required by this act to be filed.

"Goods" means all chattels personal other than things in action and money, and includes emblements, industrial growing crops, and things attached to or forming a part of land which are agreed to be severed before sale or under the conditional sale.

"Performance of the condition" means the occurrence of the event upon which the property in the goods is to vest in the buyer, whether such event is the performance of an act by the buyer or the happening of a contingency.

"Person" includes an individual, partnership, corporation, and any other association.

"Purchase" includes mortgage and pledge.

"Purchaser" includes mortgagee and pledgee.

"Seller" means the person who sells or leases the goods covered by the conditional sale, or any legal successor in interest of such person.

SEC. 2. [Primary Rights of Buyer.] The buyer shall have the right when not in default to retain possession of the goods, and he shall also have the right to acquire the property in the goods on the performance of the conditions of the contract. The seller shall be liable to the buyer for the breach of all promises and warranties, express or implied, made in the conditional sale contract, whether or not the property in the goods has passed to the buyer.

SEC. 3. [Primary Rights of Seller.] The buyer shall be liable to the seller for the purchase price, or for installments thereof, as the same shall become due, and for breach of all promises made by him in the conditional sale contract, whether or not the property in the goods has passed to the buyer.

SEC. 4. [Conditional Sales Valid Except as Otherwise Provided.] Every provision in a conditional sale reserving property in the seller after possession of the goods is delivered to the buyer, shall be valid as to all persons, except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

SEC. 5. [Conditional Sales Void as to Certain Persons.] Every provision in a conditional sale reserving property in the seller, shall be void as to any purchaser from or creditor of the buyer, who, without notice of such provision, purchases the goods, or acquires by attachment or levy a lien upon them, before the contract or a copy thereof shall be filed as hereinafter provided, unless such contract or copy is so filed within ten days after the making of the conditional sale.

SEC. 6. [Place of Filing.] The conditional sale contract or copy shall be filed in the office

in the city,) (county,) (or registration district) in which the goods are first kept for use by the buyer after the sale. It shall not be necessary to the validity of such

conditional sale contract, or in order to entitle it to be filed, that it be acknowledged or attested. This section shall not apply to the contracts described in Section 8.

SEC. 7. [Fixtures.] If the goods are so affixed to realty at the time of a conditional sale or subsequently as to become a part thereof and not to be severable wholly or in any portion without material injury to the freehold, the reservation of property as to any portion not so severable shall be void after the goods are so affixed, as against any person who has not expressly assented to the reservation. If the goods are so affixed to realty at the time of a conditional sale or subsequently as to become part thereof but to be severable without material injury to the freehold, the reservation of property shall be void after the goods are so affixed as against subsequent purchasers of the realty for value and without notice of the conditional seller's title, unless the conditional sale contract, or a copy thereof, together with a statement signed by the seller briefly describing the realty and stating that the goods are or are to be affixed thereto, shall be filed before such purchase in the office where a deed of the realty would be recorded or registered to affect such realty. As against the owner of realty the reservation of the property in goods by a conditional seller shall be void when such goods are so affixed to the realty as to become part thereof but to be severable without material injury to the freehold, unless the conditional sale contract, or a copy thereof, together with a statement signed by the seller briefly describing the realty and stating that the goods are to be affixed thereto, shall be filed before they are affixed, in the office where a deed would be recorded or registered to affect such realty.

SEC. 8. [Railroad Equipment or Rolling Stock.] No conditional sale of railroad, or street or interurban railway equipment or rolling stock shall be valid as against the purchasers and creditors described in Section 5, unless the contract shall be acknowledged by the buyer or attested in like manner as a deed of real property, and the contract, or a copy thereof, shall be filed or recorded in the office of _____; and unless when any engine or car so sold is delivered there shall then be plainly and conspicuously marked upon each side thereof the name of the seller, followed by the word "owner."

SEC. 10. [Filing.] The filing officer shall mark upon the contract or copy filed with him the day and hour of filing and shall file the contract or copy in his office for public inspection. He shall keep a separate book in which he shall enter the names of the seller and buyer, the date of the contract, the day and hour of filing, a brief description of the goods, the price named in the contract and the date of cancellation thereof; except that in entering the contracts mentioned in Section 8 the

SEC. 11. [Refiling.] The filing of conditional sale contracts provided for in Sections 5, 6 and 7 shall be valid for a period of three years only. The filing of the contract provided for by Section 8 shall be valid for a period of fifteen years only. The validity of the filing may in each case be extended for successive additional periods of one year from the date of refiling by filing in the proper filing district a copy of the original contract within thirty days next preceding the expiration of each period, with a statement attached signed by the seller, showing that the contract is in force and the amount remaining to be paid thereon. Such copy, with statement attached, shall be filed and entered in the same manner as a contract or copy filed and entered for the first time, and the filing officer shall be entitled to a like fee as upon the original filing.

SEC. 13. [Prohibition of Removal or Sale Without Notice.] Unless the contract otherwise provides, the buyer may, without the consent of the seller, remove the goods from any filing district and sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of his interest in them; but prior to the performance of the condition, no such buyer shall remove the goods from a filing district in which the contract or a copy thereof is filed, except for temporary uses for a period of not more than thirty days, unless the buyer not less than ten days before such removal shall give the seller personally or by registered mail written notice of the place to which the goods are to be removed and the approximate time of such intended removal; nor prior to the performance of the condition shall the buyer sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of his interest in the goods, unless he, or the person to whom he is about to sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same, shall notify the seller in writing personally or by registered mail of the name and address of the person to whom his interest in the goods is about to be sold, mortgaged or otherwise transferred, not less than ten days before such sale, mortgage or other disposal. If any buyer does so remove the goods, or does so sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of his interest in them without such notice or in violation of the contract, the seller may retake possession of the goods and deal with them as

in case of default in payment of part or all of the purchase price. The provisions of this section regarding the removal of goods shall not apply, however, to the goods described in Section 8.

SEC. 14. [Refling on Removal.] When, prior to the performance of the condition, the goods are removed by the buyer from a filing district in this state to another filing district in this state in which such contract or a copy thereof is not filed, or are removed from another state into a filing district in this state where such contract or copy is not filed, the reservation of the property in the seller shall be void as to the purchasers and creditors described in Section 5, unless the conditional sale contract or a copy thereof shall be filed in the filing district to which the goods are removed, within ten days after the seller has received notice of the filing district to which the goods have been removed. The provisions of this section shall not apply, however, to the goods described in Section 8. The provisions of Section 11 regarding the duration of the validity of the filing and the necessity for refling shall apply to contracts or copies which are filed in a filing district other than that where the goods are originally kept for use by the buyer after the sale.

SEC. 15. [Fraudulent Injury, Concealment, Removal or Sale.] When, prior to the performance of the condition, the buyer maliciously or with intent to defraud, shall injure, destroy or conceal the goods, or remove them to a filing district where the contract or a copy thereof is not filed, without having given the notice required by Section 13, or shall sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of such goods under claim of full ownership, he shall be guilty of a crime and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned [in the county jail] for not more than [one year] or be fined not more than [\$500] or both.

SEC. 16. [Retaking Possession.] When the buyer shall be in default in the payment of any sum due under the contract, or in the performance of any other condition which the contract requires him to perform in order to obtain the property in the goods, or in the performance of any promise, the breach of which is by the contract expressly made a ground for the retaking of the goods, the seller may retake possession thereof. Unless the goods can be retaken without breach of the peace, they shall be retaken

by legal process; but nothing herein shall be construed to authorize a violation of the criminal law.

SEC. 17. [Notice of Intention to Retake.] Not more than forty or less than twenty days prior to the retaking the seller, if he so desires, may serve upon the buyer personally or by registered mail a notice of intention to retake the goods on account of the buyer's default. The notice shall state the default and the period at the end of which the goods will be retaken, and shall briefly and clearly state what the buyer's rights under this act will be in case they are retaken. If the notice is so served and the buyer does not perform the obligations in which he has made default before the day for retaking the seller may retake the goods and hold them subject to the provisions of Sections 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 regarding resale, but without any right of redemption.

SEC. 18. [Redemption.] If the seller does not give the notice of intention to retake described in Section 17, he shall retain the goods for ten days after the retaking within the state in which they were located when retaken, during which period the buyer, upon payment or tender of the amount due under the contract at the time of retaking and interest, or upon performance or tender of performance of such other condition as may be named in the contract as precedent to the passage of the property in the goods, or upon performance or tender of performance of any other promise for the breach of which the goods were retaken, and upon payment of the expenses of retaking, keeping and storage, may redeem the goods and become entitled to take possession of them and to continue in the performance of the contract as if no default had occurred. Upon written demand delivered personally or by registered mail by the buyer, the seller shall furnish to the buyer a written statement of the sum due under the contract and the expenses of retaking, keeping and storage. For failure to furnish such statement within a reasonable time after the demand the seller shall forfeit to the buyer [\$10], and also be liable to him for all damages suffered because of such failure. If the goods are perishable so that retention for ten days as herein prescribed would result in their destruction or substantial injury, the provisions of this section shall not apply, and the seller may resell the goods immediately upon their retaking. The provision of this section

requiring the retention of the goods within the state during the period allowed for redemption shall not apply to the goods described in Section 8.

SEC. 19. [Compulsory Resale by Seller.] If the buyer does not redeem the goods within ten days after the seller has retaken possession, and the buyer has paid at least fifty per cent of the purchase price at the time of the retaking, the seller shall sell them at public auction in the state where they were at the time of the retaking, such sale to be held not more than thirty days after the retaking. The seller shall give to the buyer not less than ten days' written notice of the sale, either personally or by registered mail directed to the buyer at his last known place of business or residence. The seller shall also give notice of the sale by at least three notices posted in different public places within the filing district where the goods are to be sold, at least five days before the sale. If at the time of the retaking \$500 or more has been paid on the purchase price, the seller shall also give notice of the sale at least five days before the sale by publication in a newspaper published or having a general circulation within the filing district where the goods are to be sold. The seller may bid for the goods at the resale. If the goods are of the kind described in Section 8, the parties may fix in the conditional sale contract the place where the goods shall be resold.

SEC. 20. [Resale at Option of Parties.] If the buyer has not paid at least fifty per cent of the purchase price at the time of the retaking, the seller shall not be under a duty to resell the goods as prescribed in Section 19, unless the buyer serves upon the seller, within ten days after the retaking, a written notice demanding a resale, delivered personally or by registered mail. If such notice is served, the resale shall take place within thirty days after the service, in the manner, at the place and upon the notice prescribed in Section 19. The seller may voluntarily resell the goods for account of the buyer on compliance with the same requirements.

SEC. 21. [Proceeds of Resale.] The proceeds of the resale shall be applied (1) to the payment of the expenses thereof, (2) to the payment of the expenses of retaking, keeping and storing the goods, (3) to the satisfaction of the balance due under the

contract. Any sum remaining after the satisfaction of such claims shall be paid to the buyer.

SEC. 22. [Deficiency of Resale.] If the proceeds of the resale are not sufficient to defray the expenses thereof, and also the expenses of retaking, keeping and storing the goods and the balance due upon the purchase price, the seller may recover the deficiency from the buyer, or from anyone who has succeeded to the obligations of the buyer.

SEC. 23. [Rights of Parties Where There is no Resale.] Where there is no resale, the seller may retain the goods as his own property without obligation to account to the buyer except as provided in Section 25, and the buyer shall be discharged of all obligation.

SEC. 24. [Election of Remedies.] After the retaking of possession as provided in Section 16 the buyer shall be liable for the price only after a resale and only to the extent provided in Section 22. Neither the bringing of an action by the seller for the recovery of the whole or any part of the price, nor the recovery of judgment in such action, nor the collection of a portion of the price, shall be deemed inconsistent with a later retaking of the goods as provided in Section 16. But such right of retaking shall not be exercised by the seller after he has collected the entire price, or after he has claimed a lien upon the goods, or attached them, or levied upon them as the goods of the buyer.

SEC. 25. [Recovery of Part Payments.] If the seller fails to comply with the provisions of Sections 18, 19, 20, 21 and 23 after retaking the goods, the buyer may recover from the seller his actual damages, if any, and in no event less than one-fourth of the sum of all payments which have been made under the contract, with interest.

SEC. 26. [Waiver of Statutory Protection.] No act or agreement of the buyer before or at the time of the making of the contract, nor any agreement or statement by the buyer in such contract, shall constitute a valid waiver of the provisions of Sections 18, 19, 20, 21 and 25.

SEC. 27. [Loss and Increase.] After the delivery of the goods to the buyer and prior to the retaking of them by the seller, the

risk of injury and loss shall rest upon the buyer. The increase of the goods shall be subject to the same conditions as the original goods.

SEC. 28. [Act Prospective Only.] This act shall not apply to conditional sales made prior to the time when it takes effect.

SEC. 29. [Rules for Cases not Provided for.] In any case not provided for in this act the rules of law and equity, including the law merchant, and in particular those relating to principal and agent and to the effect of fraud, misrepresentation, duress or coercion, mistake, bankruptcy, or other invalidating cause, shall continue to apply to conditional sales.

SEC. 30. [Uniformity of Interpretation.] This act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

SEC. 31. [Short Title.] This act may be cited as the Uniform Conditional Sales Act.

SEC. 32. [Inconsistent Laws Repealed.] Except so far as they are applicable to conditional sales made prior to the time when this act takes effect, the following acts shall be and are hereby repealed. [Here repeal all existing acts in the field of conditional sales.]

SEC. 33. [Time of Taking Effect.] This act shall take effect

AN ACT

CONCERNING FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES AND TO MAKE UNIFORM THE LAW RELATING THERETO.

SECTION 1. [Definition of Terms.] In this act "Assets" of a debtor means property not exempt from liability for his debts. To the extent that any property is liable for any debts of the debtor, such property shall be included in his assets.

"Conveyance" includes every payment of money, assignment, release, transfer, lease, mortgage or pledge of tangible or intangible property, and also the creation of any lien or incumbrance.

"Creditor" is a person having any claim, whether matured or unmatured, liquidated or unliquidated, absolute, fixed or contingent.

"Debt" includes any legal liability, whether matured or unmatured, liquidated or unliquidated, absolute, fixed or contingent.¹

SEC. 2. [Insolvency.] (1) A person is insolvent when the present fair salable value of his assets is less than the amount that will be required to pay his probable liability on his existing debts as they become absolute and matured.²

(2) In determining whether a partnership is insolvent there shall be added to the partnership property the present fair salable value of the separate assets of each general partner in excess of the amount probably sufficient to meet the claims of his separate creditors, and also the amount of any unpaid subscription to the partnership of each limited partner, provided the present fair salable value of the assets of such limited partner is probably sufficient to pay his debts, including such unpaid subscription.

SEC. 3. [Fair Consideration.] Fair consideration is given for property, or obligation,

(a) When in exchange for such property, or obligation, as a fair equivalent therefor, and in good faith, property is conveyed or an antecedent debt is satisfied, or

(b) When such property, or obligation is received in good faith to secure a present advance or antecedent debt in

¹ A person who has been injured by another although he has not made any claim for damages would be a creditor. *Crossley vs. Elworthy*, L. R. 12 Eq. 158.

² This interpretation of insolvency, taken in connection with Section 4, [Conveyances by Insolvent,] in effect declares that a person, although he is indebted at the time, may give away a part of his property, if in so doing he has no actual intent to defraud present or future creditors (Section 7), provided he has sufficient property left to pay his creditors. This is in accord with the present law in the great majority of states. Glenn, on Creditors' Rights and Remedies, pp. 96, 98. Chancellor Kent in *Reade vs. Livingston*, 3 Johns. Ch. 481, held that if a donor at the time of making the gift is indebted, there is an "irrebuttable presumption" that he intended to defraud his creditors. This decision although no longer law in New York (Con. Laws, Vol. 4, Per. Prop. Law, Sec. 37, Real Prop. Law, Sec. 265), has been followed in Ala., Ky., Mich., N. J., S. C. and Va.

amount not disproportionately small as compared with the value of the property, or obligation obtained.¹

SEC. 4. [Conveyances by Insolvent.] Every conveyance made and every obligation incurred by a person who is or will be thereby rendered insolvent is fraudulent as to creditors without regard to his actual intent if the conveyance is made or the obligation is incurred without a fair consideration.²

SEC. 5. [Conveyances by Persons in Business.] Every conveyance made without fair consideration when the person making it is engaged or is about to engage in a business or transaction for which the property remaining in his hands after the conveyance is an unreasonably small capital, is fraudulent as to creditors and as to other persons who become creditors during the continuance of such business or transaction without regard to his actual intent.³

¹ The cases relating to the subject of this section usually deal with the amount of the consideration as indicating whether there is a fraudulent intent on the part of the grantor or collusion on the part of the grantee. It is submitted that the real question in such cases is, the good faith of the grantee, and whether the consideration given by him is a reasonable equivalent for the property received.

² This section does not change the practical result of recorded cases, except in a few jurisdictions in the matter indicated in the note to Section 2, *supra*.

In dealing with the subject of the section our courts have usually treated a voluntary conveyance by an insolvent as indicating an "irrebuttable presumption of fraudulent intent." As stated in the Prefatory Note, this awkward method of treating the subject arose from the wording of the 13th of Elizabeth. That statute renders void those conveyances only which are made with the "intent" to "hinder, delay, and defraud" creditors. To avoid a gift made by an insolvent where no actual intent to defraud existed, it was necessary to "presume as a matter of law" an intent to defraud.

³ A conveyance made with intent to be secure against the hazards of business would not be fraudulent under this section, unless the remaining property in his hands is an unreasonably small capital in view of the nature of the business or transaction. *Winchester vs. Charter*, 12 Allen, 606, 611, accord. On the other hand, actual intent to defraud is not necessary if the facts set forth in the section exist.

The section does not change the result of the recorded cases, although for the reasons stated in the Prefatory Note and in the

SEC. 6. [Conveyances by a Person about to Incur Debts.] Every conveyance made and every obligation incurred without fair consideration when the person making the conveyance or entering into the obligation intends or believes that he will incur debts beyond his ability to pay as they mature, is fraudulent as to both present and future creditors.

SEC. 7. [Conveyance Made with Intent to Defraud.] Every conveyance made and every obligation incurred with actual intent, as distinguished from intent presumed in law, to hinder, delay, or defraud either present or future creditors, is fraudulent as to both present and future creditors.¹

SEC. 8. [Conveyance of Partnership Property.] Every conveyance of partnership property and every partnership obligation incurred when the partnership is or will be thereby rendered insolvent, is fraudulent as to partnership creditors, if the conveyance is made or obligation is incurred,

(a) To a partner, whether with or without a promise by him to pay partnership debts, or

(b) To a person not a partner without fair consideration to the partnership as distinguished from consideration to the individual partners.²

note to Section 4, *supra*, the usual statement is that there must be an intent to defraud, and that this "intent" can be presumed from the nature of the business. See, for example, *Hagerman vs. Buchanan*, 45 N. J. Eq. 92.

¹The section is practically identical with the 13th of Elizabeth. As the other sections of this act deal with conveyances which are fraudulent as to creditors irrespective of intent, this section is expressly so drawn as to relate to conveyances with intent to defraud. In this manner the Act will do away with legal presumption of fraud which have been a main cause of existing uncertainty and confusion. See Prefatory Note.

²The existing case law on the subject of this section is in such confusion that it is impossible to state whether the section as drafted represents the weight of authority. See notes to *Franklin Sugar Co. vs. Henderson*, 86 Md. 452, 1897, in *Pepper and Lewis's Cases on Associations*, p. 761; also 28 Har. Law Rev., pp. 774, 5 and notes. The primary cause of the confusion is whether knowledge of insolvency is necessary.

See Section 2, *supra*, for statement of facts which must exist to make a partnership insolvent.

SEC. 9. [Rights of Creditors Whose Claims Have Matured.]

(1) Where a conveyance or obligation is fraudulent as to a creditor, such creditor, when his claim has matured, may, as against any person except a purchaser for fair consideration without knowledge of the fraud at the time of the purchase, or one who has derived title immediately or mediately from such a purchaser,

(a) Have the conveyance set aside or obligation annulled to the extent necessary to satisfy his claim, or

(b) Disregard the conveyance and attach or levy execution upon the property conveyed.¹

(2) A purchaser who without actual fraudulent intent has given less than a fair consideration for the conveyance or obligation, may retain the property or obligation as security for repayment.

SEC. 10. [Rights of Creditors Whose Claims Have Not Matured.] Where a conveyance made or obligation incurred is fraudulent as to a creditor whose claim has not matured he may proceed in a court of competent jurisdiction against any person against whom he could have proceeded had his claim matured, and the court may,

(a) Restrain the defendant from disposing of his property,

(b) Appoint a receiver to take charge of the property,

(c) Set aside the conveyance or annul the obligation, or

(d) Make any order which the circumstances of the case may require.

SEC. 11. [Cases not Provided for in Act.] In any case not provided for in this Act the rules of law and equity including the law merchant, and in particular the rules relating to the law of principal and agent, and the effect of fraud, misrepresentation,

¹In England, if a conveyance is fraudulent as to any creditor, it can be treated as void or set aside by any other creditor, even though the conveyance was not fraudulent as to him. *Freeman vs. Pope*, L. R. 5. Ch. App. 528; *Ideal Bedding Co. vs. Holland* 76 L. J. Ch. Div. 441. There are American cases in support of this proposition.

The paragraph as drawn, however, expresses the dominant American rule, which is that only those creditors as to whom the conveyance is fraudulent, can proceed to set the conveyance aside.

duress or coercion, mistake, bankruptcy or other invalidating cause shall govern.

SEC. 12. [Construction of Act.] This act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

SEC. 13. [Name of Act.] This act may be cited as the Uniform Fraudulent Conveyance Act.

SEC. 14. [Inconsistent Legislation Repealed.] Sections . . . , are hereby repealed, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON OBITUARIES.

To the American Bar Association:

The Committee on Obituaries reports the names of members of whose deaths the committee has been notified since the last meeting, as follows:

ARIZONA.

DOE, EDWARD M.....Flagstaff.
ROUSE, OWEN T.....Tucson.

ARKANSAS.

CAMPBELL, S. D.....Newport.
LEWIS, W. M.....Little Rock.
SUITS, FREDERICK R.....Newport.
WEBBER, GEORGE.....Texarkana.

CALIFORNIA.

ARTHUR, JESSE.....Los Angeles.
DEGOLIA, GEORGE E.....Oakland.
HART, WILLIAM H. H.....San Francisco.
JUTTEN, L. W.....Los Angeles.
SMITH, SAM FERRY.....San Diego.

COLORADO.

CAVENDER, CHARLES.....Leadville.
HECKENDORF, WALTER C.....Denver.
KENNEDY, WILLIAM.....Naugatuck.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BAKER, DANIEL W.....Washington.
CAPERS, JOHN G.....Washington.
DAISH, JOHN B.....Washington.
McLANAHAN, GEORGE XAVIER.....Washington.

FLORIDA.

CRAWLEY, JOHN T.....Jacksonville.
SPARKMAN, E. L.....Tampa.

GEORGIA.

GILBERT, JAMES H.....Atlanta.
PARDEE, DON A.....Atlanta.
SPEER, EMORY.....Macon.

HAWAII.

WITHINGTON, DAVID L.....Honolulu.

IDAHO.

GUHEEN, J. J.....Pocatello.

ILLINOIS.

BAER, AUGUST H.....Belleville.
 BLAKE, FREEMAN K.....Chicago.
 BURKE, EDMUND W.....Chicago.
 DUNLAP, ROBERT.....Chicago.
 JUDAH, NOBLE B., JR.....Chicago.
 KELLY, GEORGE THOMAS.....Chicago.
 LEBOSKY, JACOB C.....Chicago.
 LORD, CHARLES E.....Chicago.
 MATHENY, JAMES H.....Springfield.
 MOSES, JOSEPH W.....Chicago.
 OFFIELD, CHARLES K.....Chicago.
 PINGREY, DARIUS H.....Highland Park.
 PUTTERBAUGH, LESLIE D.....Peoria.
 SCHOFIELD, HENRY.....Chicago.
 SMITH, FREDERICK A.....Chicago.
 VROMAN, CHARLES E.....Chicago.

INDIANA.

DANIELS, EDWARD.....Indianapolis.
 ELLIS, FRANK.....Muncie.
 FREY, PHILIP W.....Evansville.
 KEITH, ERNEST R.....Indianapolis.
 SCHOONOVER, ISAAC E.....Covington.

IOWA.

EICHER, HENRY M.....Washington.
 MULLAN, CHARLES W.....Waterloo.

KANSAS.

DILLON, HIRAM P.....Topeka.
 WALKER, PAUL E.....Topeka.
 WALKER, STEPHEN L.....Columbus.
 WILLIAMS, FRANK L.....Clay Center.

KENTUCKY.

COCHRAN, WILLIAM D.....Maysville.
 SANDERS, HENRY WILLIAMS.....Louisville.
 SLOSS, STANLEY E.....Louisville.
 TOMLIN, JOHN G.....Walton.

LOUISIANA.

ELLIS, THOMAS C. W.....New Orleans.
 WILLIAMSON, W. B.....Lake Charles.

MAINE.

SYMONDS, JOSEPH W.....	Portland.
THOMPSON, BENJAMIN.....	Portland.

MARYLAND.

COLSTON, FREDERICK C.....	Baltimore.
CONSTABLE, ALBERT.....	Elkton.
DENNIS, JAMES TEACKLE.....	Woodbrook.
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WILLIAMS, J. DAWSON.....	Rockville.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMES, FISHER.....	Boston.
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HOWE, ELMER P.....	Boston.
KNIGHT, ROBERT A.....	Springfield.
MAGENIS, JAMES P.....	Boston.
MAHER, PETER S.....	Boston.
NEWELL, JOHN N.....	Boston.
RICHARDSON, HENRY T.....	Boston.
SAWYER, HENRY C.....	Boston.
SMITH, FRANK BULKELEY.....	Worcester.
WILLIS, GEORGE R.....	Baltimore.

MICHIGAN.

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PITKIN, CHARLES A.....	Thief River Falls.
TAWNEY, JAMES A.....	Winona.
WHITE, WILLIAM G.....	St. Paul.

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CLARK, JOHN ABBOT.....	Cameron.
HARRIS, GEORGE D.....	St. Louis.
INGRAHAM, ROBERT J.....	Kansas City.
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KEHR, EDWARD C.....	St. Louis.
LAW, WILLIAM T.....	Kansas City.
MURRAY, MATTHEW P.....	St. Louis.
PHILIPS, JOHN F.....	Kansas City.
SHEPLEY, ARTHUR B.....	St. Louis.

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COWN, JOHN C.....Omaha.

NEVADA.

BARTINE, HORACE F.....Carson City.

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JONES, EDWIN F.....Manchester.

NEW JERSEY.

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HARTSHORNE, CHARLES H.....Montclair.

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GRANTIER, JESSE L.....Wellsville.

GREENHALL, CHARLES L.....New York.

HAVILAND, C. AUGUSTUS.....Brooklyn.

HAWKINS, EUGENE D.....New York.

HEYN, HERBERT A.....New York.

LAWRENCE, FRANK R.....New York.

LOEWY, BENNO.....New York.

MAAS, CHARLES O.....New York.

QUIGG, LEMUEL E.....New York.

ROY, ROBERT H.....Brooklyn.

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PALMER, EDWIN A.....Williston.

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FOLLETT, ALFRED DEWEY.....	Marietta.
GALLAHER, JOHN A.....	Marietta.
GLASS, R. C.....	Dayton.
GILMORE, CLEMENT R.....	Dayton.
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RHODE ISLAND.

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HAM, F. J.....Bowdle.

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WALLER, CLAUDE.....Nashville.

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GLASS, HIRAM.....Austin.
LOCKE, MAURICE E.....Dallas.
MINOR, FARRELL D.....Beaumont.
WOZENCRAFT, A. P.....Dallas.

UTAH.

BAKER, LOUIS L.....Tooele City.
SNYDER, BISMARCK.....Salt Lake City.

VIRGINIA.

SANDS, WILLIAM H.....Richmond.

WEST VIRGINIA.

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HERVEY, HENRY C.....Wheeling.
REYNOLDS, FRANK C.....Keyser.

WISCONSIN.

BARNES, JOHN.....Milwaukee.
CLARK, ORLANDO E.....Appleton.
EASTMAN, E. C.....Marinette.
HANNA, T. H.....Stevens Point.
TURNER, WILLIAM J.....Milwaukee.
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Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE WHITELOCK,
CHRISTOPHER L. WARD,
JAMES W. VANDERVORT.

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MEMORANDUM OF SUBJECTS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

For commemoration in 1923, in honor of Chancellor Kent. .
pages 44, 92, 1918 Report.

Conference of official reporters from various states for purpose
of effecting organization. Page 30.

Concerning American Law of Courts Martial. Page 84.

Concerning establishment of Court of Patent Appeals
Page 89.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND GRIEVANCES.

Questionnaire to Judges concerning infringements of Canons
of Professional Ethics. Page 38.

ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW.

Concerning legislation to give admiralty courts jurisdiction
over navigation of the air. Page 65.

SECTION OF PATENT, TRADE-MARK AND COPYRIGHT LAW.

Legislation concerning Court of Patent Appeals. Page 41.

PRESIDENTS' ADDRESSES

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1879-1913.	In accordance with a provision of the Constitution (amended in 1913), the President's address each year communicated "the most noteworthy changes in Statute Law on points of general interest made in the several states and by Congress during the preceding year."	
1914.	WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.....	Some Needed Federal Legislation —Construction of the Clayton Act.
1915.	PETER W. MELDRIM.....	The Lawyer.
1916.	ELIHU ROOT	Public Service by the Bar.
1917.	GEORGE SUTHERLAND	Private Rights and Government Control.
1918.	WALTER GEORGE SMITH.....	Civil Liberty in America.
1919.	GEORGE T. PAGE.....	Government.

ANNUAL ADDRESSES

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1879.	EDWARD J. PHELPS.....	John Marshall.
1880.	CORTLANDT PARKER	Alexander Hamilton and William Paterson.
1881.	CLARKSON N. POTTER.....	Roger Brooke Taney.
1882.	ALEXANDER R. LAWTON.....	James Lewis Petigru and Hugh Swinton Legaré.
1883.	JOHN W. STEVENSON.....	James Madison.
1884.	JOHN F. DILLON.....	American Institutions and Laws.
1885.	GEORGE W. BIDDLE.....	An Inquiry into the Proper Mode of Trial.
1886.	THOMAS J. SEMMES.....	The Civil Law and Codification.
1887.	HENRY HITCHCOCK.....	General Corporation Laws.
1888.	GEORGE HOADLY.....	Codification.
1889.	SIMEON E. BALDWIN.....	The Centenary of Modern Government.
1890.	JAMES C. CARTER.....	The Ideal and the Actual in the Law.
1891.	ALFRED RUSSELL	Avoidable Causes of Delay and Uncertainty in our Courts.
1892.	J. RANDOLPH TUCKER.....	British Institutions and American Constitutions.
1893.	HENRY B. BROWN.....	The Distribution of Property.
1894.	MOORFIELD STOREY.....	The American Legislature.
1895.	WILLIAM H. TAFT.....	Recent Criticism of the Federal Judiciary.
1896.	LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN, Lord Chief Justice of Eng- land	International Law and Arbitra- tion.
1897.	JOHN W. GRIGGS	Lawmaking.
1898.	JOSEPH H. CHOATE.....	Trial by Jury.
1899.	WILLIAM LINDSAY	Power of the United States to Acquire and Govern Foreign Territory.
1900.	GEORGE R. PECK.....	The March of the Constitution.
1901.	CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD.....	The Insular Cases.
1902.	JOHN G. CARLISLE.....	The Power of the United States to Acquire and Govern Terri- tory.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1903.	LE BARON B. COLT.....	Law and Reasonableness.
1904.	AMOS M. THAYER.....	The Louisiana Purchase; Its influence and Development Under American Rule.
1905.	ALFRED HEMENWAY	The American Lawyer.
1906.	ALTON B. PARKER.....	The Congestion of Law.
1907.	RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE, British Ambassador to the United States	The Influence of National Character and Historical Environment on the Development of the Common Law.
1908.	GEORGE TURNER	The Acquisition of the Pacific Northwest.
1909.	AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON.....	The People and Their Law.
1910.	WOODROW WILSON	The Lawyer and the Community.
1911.	WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER....	Anti-Trust Legislation and Litigation.
1912.	FRANK B. KELLOGG	New Nationalism.
1913.	RT. HON. RICHARD BURDON HALDANE, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain....	Higher Nationality. A Study in Law and Ethics.
1914.	ELIHU ROOT	The Layman's Criticism of the Lawyer.
1915.	JOSEPH W. BAILEY.....	The American Judiciary.
1916.	LINDLEY M. GARRISON.....	Democracy and Law.
1917.	THOMAS W. HARDWICK.....	The Interstate Commerce Clause of the Constitution.
1918.	JOHN H. CLARKE.....	A Call to Service.
1919.	DR. DAVID JAYNE HILL.....	The Nations and the Law.

PAPERS READ

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1879.	CALVIN G. CHILD.....	Shifting Uses, from the Stand-point of the Nineteenth Century.
1879.	HENRY HITCHCOCK.....	The Inviolability of Telegrams.
1879.	GEORGE A. MERCKE.....	The Relationship of Law and National Spirit.
1880.	HENRY E. YOUNG.....	Sunday Laws.
1880.	GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM....	Rights of Material Men and Employees of Railroad Companies as against Mortgagees.
1880.	HENRY D. HYDE.....	Extradition between the States.
1881.	THOMAS M. COOLEY.....	The Recording Laws of the United States.
1881.	SAMUEL WAGNER.....	The Advantages of a National Bankrupt Law.
1882.	GUSTAVE KOERNER	The Doctrine of Punitive Damages and Its Effect on the Ethics of the Profession.
1882.	U. M. ROSE.....	Titles of Statutes.
1882.	THOMAS J. SEMMES.....	The Civil Law as Transplanted in Louisiana.
1883.	ROBERT G. STREET.....	How far Questions of Public Policy May Enter into Judicial Decisions.
1883.	JOHN M. SHIRLEY.....	The Future of our Profession.
1883.	SIMEON E. BALDWIN.....	Preliminary Examinations in Criminal Proceedings.
1883.	SEYMOUR D. THOMPSON.....	Abuses of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.
1884.	ANDREW ALLISON	The Rise and Probable Decline of Private Corporations in America.
1884.	M. DWIGHT COLLIER.....	Stock Dividends and Their Restraint.
1884.	SIMON STERNE	The Prevention of Defective and Slipshod Legislation.
1885.	RICHARD M. VENABLE....	Partition of Powers between the Federal and State Governments.
1885.	REUBEN C. BENTON.....	The Distinction between Legislative and Judicial Functions.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1885.	FRANCIS RAWLE	Car Trust Securities.
1886.	JOHNSON T. PLATT.....	The Opportunity for the Development of Jurisprudence in the United States.
1886.	WILLIAM P. WELLS.....	The Dartmouth College Case and Private Corporations.
1886.	JOHN F. DILLON.....	Law Reports and Law Reporting.
1887.	HENRY JACKSON	Indemnity the Essence of Insurance; Causes and Consequences of Legislation Qualifying this Principle.
1887.	JAMES K. EDSALL.....	The Granger Cases and the Police Power.
1888.	J. RANDOLPH TUCKER.....	Congressional Power over Interstate Commerce.
1888.	J. M. WOOLWORTH.....	Jurisprudence Considered as a Branch of the Social Science.
1889.	HENRY B. BROWN.....	Judicial Independence.
1889.	WALTER B. HILL.....	The Federal Judicial System.
1890.	HENRY C. TOMPKINS.....	The Necessity for Uniformity in the Laws Governing Commercial Paper.
1890.	DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD.....	Land Transfer Reform.
1890.	JOHN F. DUNCOMBE.....	Election Laws.
1891.	FREDERICK N. JUDSON.....	Liberty of Contract under the Police Power.
1891.	W. B. HORNBLLOWER.....	The Legal Status of the Indian.
1892.	JOHN W. CARY.....	Limitations of the Legislative Power in Respect to Personal Rights and Private Property.
1892.	WILLIAM L. SNYDER.....	The Problem of Uniform Legislation.
1893.	HENRY WADE ROGERS.....	The Treaty-Making Power.
1893.	W. W. MCFARLAND.....	The Evolution of Jurisprudence.
1893.	U. M. ROSE.....	Trusts and Strikes.
1894.	HAMPTON L. CARSON.....	Great Dissenting Opinions.
1894.	CHARLES CLAFLIN ALLEN....	Injunction and Organized Labor.
1895.	WILLIAM WIRT HOWE.....	Historical Relation of the Roman Law to the Law of England.
1895.	RICHARD WAYNE PARKER....	The Tyrannies of Free Government, or the Modern Scope of Constitutional Guarantees of Liberty and Property.
1896.	JAMES M. WOOLWORTH.....	The Development of the Law of Contracts.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1896.	JOSEPH B. WARNER.....	The Responsibilities of the Lawyer.
1896.	MONTAGUE CRACKANTHORPE, of the English Bar.....	The Uses of Legal History.
1897.	ROBERT MATHER	Constitutional Construction and the Commerce Clause.
1897.	EUGENE WAMBAUGH	The Present Scope of Govern- ment.
1898.	LYMAN D. BREWSTER.....	Uniform State Laws.
1898.	L. C. KRAUTHOFF.....	Malice as an Ingredient of a Civil Cause of Action.
1899.	EDWARD Q. KEASEY.....	New Jersey and the Great Cor- porations.
1899.	SIR WM. RANN KENNEDY, Judge of the High Court of Judicature	The State Punishment of Crime.
1900.	EDWARD AVERY HARRIMAN...	<i>Ultra Vires</i> Corporation Leases.
1900.	JOHN BASSETT MOORE.....	A Hundred Years of American Diplomacy.
1900.	RICHARD M. VENABLE.....	Growth or Evolution of Law.
1901.	RICHARD C. DALE.....	Implied Limitations upon the Ex- ercise of the Legislative Power.
1901.	HENRY D. ESTABROOK.....	The Lawyer, Hamilton.
1901.	CHARLES J. HUGHES, JR.....	The Evolution of Mining Law.
1901.	PLATT ROGERS	The Law of New Conditions— Illustrated by the Law of Irriga- tion.
1902.	M. D. CHALMERS, Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury (England)...	Codification of Mercantile Law.
1902.	AMASA M. EATON.....	The Origin of Municipal Incorporation in England and in the United States.
1902.	EMLIN MCCLAIN	The Evolution of the Judicial Opinion.
1903.	SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, of the English Bar.....	English Law Reporting.
1903.	WILLIAM A. GLASGOW, JR....	A Dangerous Tendency of Legis- lation.
1904.	J. M. DICKINSON.....	The Alaskan Boundary Case.
1904.	BENJAMIN F. ABBOTT.....	To What Extent Will a Nation Protect Its Citizens in Foreign Countries?
1905.	RICHARD LOCKHART HAND....	Government by the People.
1906.	ROSCOE POUND	The Causes of Popular Dissatis- faction with the Administra- tion of Justice.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1906.	JOHN J. JENKINS.....	Can Congress Transfer to the States its Power to Regulate Commerce?
1906.	THOMAS J. KERNAN.....	The Jurisprudence of Lawlessness.
1906.	GEORGE B. DAVIS.....	Some Recent Progress in International Law.
1907.	CHARLES F. AMIDON.....	The Nation and the Constitution.
1907.	CHARLES A. PROUTY.....	A Fundamental Defect in the Act to Regulate Commerce.
1908.	CORNELIUS H. HANFORD.....	National Progression and the Increasing Responsibilities of Our National Judiciary.
1908.	EDGAR H. FARRAR.....	The Extension of the Admiralty Jurisdiction by Judicial Interpretation.
1908.	FREDERICK BAUSMAN	Are Our Laws Responsible for the Increase of Violent Crime?
1909.	GEORGES BARBEY	French Family Law.
1909.	JULIAN W. MACK.....	Juvenile Courts.
1909.	WILLIAM L. CARPENTER.....	Courts of Last Resort.
1910.	W. A. HENDERSON.....	The Development of the Honorarium.
1910.	CHARLES W. MOORES.....	The Career of a Country Lawyer—Abraham Lincoln.
1911.	JUSTICE HENRY B. BROWN, Retired	The New Federal Judicial Code.
1911.	ROBERT S. TAYLOR.....	Equity Rules 33, 34 and 35.
1912.	GEORGE SUTHERLAND	The Courts and the Constitution.
1912.	SYMPOSIUM	The American Judicial System.
	HENRY D. ESTABROOK.....	(a) The Judges.
	JOSEPH C. FRANCE.....	(b) The Lawyers.
	FREDERICK N. JUDSON.....	(c) The Procedure.
1913.	WILLIAM H. TAFT.....	The Selection and Tenure of Judges.
1913.	SYMPOSIUM	The Struggle for Simplification of Legal Procedure.
	WILLIAM C. HOOK.....	(a) Some Causes.
	N. CHARLES BURKE.....	(b) Legal Procedure and Social Unrest.
	WILLIAM A. BLOUNT.....	(c) The Goal and Its Attainment.
1914.	RT. HON. SIR CHARLES FITZ- PATRICK, Chief Justice of the Dominion of Canada...	The Constitution of Canada.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1914.	RT. HON. RÓMULO S. NAÓN, Ambassador from the Ar- gentine Republic to the United States	The Argentine Constitutional Ideas.
1915.	SIMEON E. BALDWIN.....	Changes in International Law.
1915.	FELIX FRANKFURTER.....	The Law and the Law School.
1916.	WILLIAM E. BORAH.....	The Lawyer and the Public.
1916.	FRANK J. GOODNOW.....	Private Rights and Administra- tive Discretion.
1917.	CHARLES E. HUGHES.....	War Powers under the Constitu- tion.
1917.	ROBERT McNUTT McELROY...	The Representative Idea and the War.
1917.	WILLIAM H. BURGESS.....	A Hothouse Constitution; Mexico 1917.
1917.	GASTON DE LEVAL.....	Prussian Law as Applied in Bel- gium.
1918.	HAMPTON L. CARSON.....	Heralds of a World Democracy: The English and American Revolutions.
1918.	TSUNEJIRO MIYAOKA.....	The Safeguard of Civil Liberty in Japan.
1918.	GEORGE P. SCRIVEN.....	Italy, Our Ally; Her Great Part in the War.
1918.	EMILIO GUGLIELMOTTI	Response to Address of George P. Scriven.
1918.	FEDERICO CAMMEO.....	The Present Value of compara- tive Jurisprudence.
1919.	ELBERT H. GARY.....	Reconstruction and Readjust- ment.
1919.	ROBERT LYNN BATTS.....	The New Constitution of the United States.
1919.	ALBERT C. RITCHIE.....	Power of Congress to Tax State Securities under Sixteenth Amendment.
1919.	ROBERT LANSING	Some Legal Questions of the Peace Conference.

PAPERS READ

SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1893.	AUSTIN ABBOTT	Existing Questions of Legal Education.
1893.	SAMUEL WILLISTON	Legal Education.
1893.	EMLIN MCCLAIN	The Best Method of Using Cases in Teaching Law.
1894.	HENRY WADE ROGERS.....	Annual Address as Chairman.
1894.	JOHN F. DILLON.....	The True Professional Ideal.
1894.	JOHN D. LAWSON.....	Some Standards of Legal Education in the West.
1894.	SIMEON E. BALDWIN.....	Law School Libraries, and How to Use Them.
1894.	WOODBROW WILSON	Legal Education of Undergraduates.
1894.	JOHN H. WIGMORE.....	A Principal of Orthodox Legal Education.
1894.	EDMUND WETMORE	Some of the Limitations and Requirements of Legal Education in the United States
1894.	WILLIAM A. KEENER.....	The Inductive Method in Legal Education.
1895.	JAMES B. THAYER.....	Address as Chairman on The Teaching of English Law at Universities.
1895.	ERNEST W. HUFFCUT.....	The Relation of the Law School to the University.
1895.	DAVID J. BREWER.....	A Better Education the Great Need of the Profession.
1895.	LYMAN ABBOTT	The Relation of Law to Our National Development.
1895.	NATHAN S. DAVIS.....	The Importance of the Study of Medical Jurisprudence by Students of Law, and the Extent to Which It Should be Taught in Schools and Colleges for the Education of such Students.
1896.	EMLIN MCCLAIN	Address as Chairman on The Law Curriculum.
1896.	CHARLES M. CAMPBELL.....	The Necessity and Importance of the Study of Common-Law Procedure in Legal Education.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1896.	BLEWETT LEE	Teaching Practice in Law Schools.
1896.	JAMES FAIRBANKS COLBY....	The Collegiate Study of Law.
1896.	AUSTEN G. FOX.....	Two Years' Experience of the New York State Board of Law Examiners.
1896.	J. W. POWELL.....	On Primitive Institutions.
1896.	JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER....	What Is the Best Training for the American Bar of the Future?
1896.	GEORGE HENRY EMMOTT....	Legal Education in England.
1897.	HENRY E. DAVIS.....	Primitive Legal Conceptions in Relation to Modern Law.
1897.	JOHN A. FINCH.....	The Law of Insurance in the Law School.
1897.	CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY....	The Wage of the Law Teacher.
1898.	SIMEON E. BALDWIN.....	Address as Chairman on The Re-adjustment of the Collegiate to the Professional Course.
1898.	EDWARD A. HARRIMAN.....	Educational Franchises.
1898.	CHARLES W. NEEDHAM.....	Schools of Law: The Subjects, Order and Method of Study.
1899.	WILLIAM WIRT HOWE.....	Address as Chairman on The Study of Comparative Jurisprudence.
1899.	THOMAS BARCLAY	The Teaching of the Law in France.
1899.	N. W. HOYLES, Q. C.....	Legal Education in Canada.
1899.	JOSEPH WALTON, Q. C.....	Notes on the Early History of Legal Studies in England.
1900.	CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY....	Address as Chairman on The State of Legal Education in the World.
1900.	HARRY B. HUTCHINS.....	The Law School as a Factor in University Education.
1900.	WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS....	The Proper Preparation for the Study of Law.
1901.	NATHAN ABBOTT	The Undergraduate Study of Law.
1901.	CLARENCE D. ASHLEY.....	Legal Education and Preparation Therefor.
1901.	RALEIGH C. MINOR.....	The Graduating Examination in the Law School.
1901.	HARRY SANGER RICHARDS....	Shall Law Schools Give Credit for Office Study?

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1901.	WILLIAM P. ROGERS.....	Is Law a Field for Woman's Work?
1902.	ERNEST W. HUFFCUT.....	A Decade of Progress in Legal Education.
1902.	HENRY S. REDFIELD.....	A Defect in Legal Education.
1902.	FRANKLIN M. DANAHER.....	Courses of Study for Law Clerks.
1903.	LAWRENCE MAXWELL, JR.....	Examinations for the Bar.
1903.	JAMES B. SCOTT.....	The Place of International Law in Legal Education.
1904.	JAMES BARR AMES.....	Address as Chairman; Reviewing the actions on legal education of the Association, the Committees on Legal Education and the Section of Legal Education, since 1879.
1904.	GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY.....	The Education of the American Lawyer.
1905.	LAWRENCE MAXWELL, JR.....	Address as Chairman; Advocating a higher standard of general education for admission to the Bar.
1905.	NATHAN ABBOTT	Some Questions before American Law Schools.
1905.	JAMES PARKER HALL.....	Practice Work and Elective Studies in the Law School.
1905.	LUCIEN H. ALEXANDER.....	Some Admission Requirements Considered Apart from Educational Standards.
1906.	WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS.....	Address as Chairman: Legal Education and the Failure of the Bar to Perform its Public Duties.
1906.	EUGENE A. GILMOR.....	The Relation of the University to Professional Instruction in Law.
1906.	MARK NORRIS	Some Notions about Legal Education.
1906.	GEORGE W. WALL.....	The State Bar Examiner and the Law School.
1907.	ROSCOE POUND	Address as Chairman: The Need of a Sociological Jurisprudence.
1907.	WILLIAM R. VANCE.....	Legal Education in the South.
1908.	SAMUEL WILLISTON	Address as Chairman: The Necessity of Idealism in Teaching Law.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1908.	WILLIAM SCHOFIELD	The Relation of the Law Schools to the Courts.
1908.	KARL VON LEWINSKI.....	The Education of a German Lawyer.
1908.	ANDREW A. BRUCE.....	The Relation of the Bar Examiner to the Law School and Legal Education.
1909.	HARRY S. RICHARDS.....	Address as Chairman: Neglected Phases of Legal Education.
1909.	FRANKLIN M. DANAHY.....	Some Suggestions for Standard Rules for Admission to the Bar.
1909.	JAMES PARKER HALL.....	The Study of Law by Correspondence.
1910.	WILLIAM O. HART.....	Address as Chairman.
1910.	EDWARD S. COX-SINCLAIR.....	Requirements for Admission to the Bar in Great Britain and Her Possessions.
1910.	ANDREW R. McMASTER.....	Regulations Governing Admission to the Bar in the Province of Quebec, Canada.
1910.	MANUEL RODRIGUEZ-SERRA....	Admission of Attorneys from the Spanish Standpoint.
1911.	SIMEON E. BALDWIN	The Study of Roman Law in American Law Schools.
1911.	C. LA RUE MUNSON.....	In Memoriam: George Matthews Sharp, LL. D., Chairman-Elect, 1910-11.
1911.	FREDERICK R. COUDEET.....	The Crisis of the Law and Professional Incompetency.
1911.	JOHN B. SANBORN.....	Law Schools and Admission to the Bar.
1912.	JOHN B. WINSLOW.....	The Relation of Legal Education to Simplicity in Procedure.
1912.	HARLAN F. STONE.....	The Importance of Actual Experience at the Bar as a Preparation for Teaching Law.
1912.	CHARLES A. BOSTON.....	The Recent Movement towards a Realization of Ideals in Legal Ethics.
1913.	WILFRED BOVEY, K. C.....	The Control Exercised by the Inns of Court over Admission to the Bar in England.
1913.	CLARENCE A. LIGHTNER.....	A More Complete Enquiry into the Moral Character of Applicants for Admission to the Bar.

368 PAPERS READ. SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1913.	WILLIAM H. TAFT.....	The Social Importance of Proper Standards for Admission to the Bar.
1913.	EZRA R. THAYER.....	Law Schools and Bar Examinations.

AT CONFERENCE OF STATE BAR EXAMINERS AND LAW SCHOOL TEACHERS HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

1914.	ROBERT M. HUGHES	Historical Evolution of the Board of Law Examiners and Its Influence on Legal Education.
1914.	I. MAURICE WORMSER	The Results of a Comparative Study of Examination Papers Framed by State Boards of Bar Examiners.
1914.	GEORGE E. BALLHORN.....	The Diploma Privilege.

BEFORE THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

1914.	CHARLES A. BOSTON.....	Address as Chairman: Some Neglected Fields in Legal Education.
1914.	HAMPTON L. CARSON.....	An Existing Defect in the American System of Legal Education.
1914.	PAUL FULLER	The Probationary Period in France.
1914.	DR. JUR. MECHLENBURG.....	The Training of the Referendar in Germany.
1914.	HAROLD D. HAZELTINE.....	Preserving the Professional Ideal in England.
1915.	CHARLES E. SHEPARD.....	Address as Chairman: The Education of the Lawyer in Relation to Public Service.
1915.	DAVID LEVENTRITT	Practical Methods of Ascertaining the Moral Character of Candidates for Admission to the Bar.
1916.	HENRY STOCKBRIDGE	Address as Chairman: Education in Law a Science as well as a Profession.
1916.	ANDREW J. PETERS.....	The Importance of the Study of the Law of the Latin-American Republics in our Law Schools.
1916.	EDGAR PIERCE ALLEN.....	Legal Education in China.

1916. ELDON R. JAMES.....The Law School and the Practicing Lawyer.
1917. HAMPTON L. CARSON.....Address as Chairman. The Study of English-Legal Literature.
1917. EDWIN C. GODDARD.....Bar Examination: Its Proper Time and Length.
1917. WALTER W. COOK.....A Plan for the Improvement of Legal Education.
1917. GEORGE P. COSTIGAN.....The Teaching of Legal Ethics.
1917. THOMAS REED POWELL.....Law as a Cultural Study.
1917. CHARLES L. MCKEEHAN.....Pennsylvania Requirements, Past and Present, as to General Education for Admission to the Bar.
1918. SELDEN P. SPENCER.....Address as Chairman.
1918. HENRY W. BALLANTINE.....The Problem Arising from Evening Law Schools and Correspondence Law Schools.
1919. WM. A. BLOUNT.....Address as Chairman.

PAPERS READ

SECTION OF PATENT LAW

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1895.	R. S. TAYLOR.....	Patent Law and Practice.
1899.	JAMES H. RAYMOND.....	Address as Chairman.
1899.	LESTER L. BOND.....	Preliminary Injunctions.
1899.	FREDERICK P. FISH.....	The Conditions under Which Preliminary Injunctions in Patent Causes Should Be Granted or Refused.
1899.	E. B. SHEERMAN.....	Masters in Chancery.
1899.	ARTHUR STEUART	What Constitutes Invention in the Sense of the Patent Law.
1899.	ROBERT S. TAYLOR.....	Shall There be One or More Special Courts of Last Resort in Patent Causes.
1900.	FREDERICK P. FISH.	Address as Chairman.
1900.	LYSANDER HILL	Unfair Competition in Trade.
1900.	ARTHUR STEUART... ..	Copyright for Design.
1902.	LESTER L. BOND.....	Address as Chairman.
1902.	ARTHUR P. GREELEY.. ..	Pending Trade-Mark Legislation.
1902.	ARTHUR STEUART	Trade Marks: Criminal Remedy.
1902.	LYSANDER HILL	Preliminary Injunction in Patent Suits.
1902.	HAROLD BINNEY	History and Present Status of the Law Relating to Designs.
1902.	ARTHUR S. BROWNE.....	Patent Litigation from the Expert's Standpoint.
1902.	CHARLES MARTINDALE.. ..	Evils of the Present System of Producing Evidence in Equity Causes and a Remedy Therefor.
1902.	MELVILLE CHURCH	Is the Entire Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts in the Matter of Suits for the Infringement of Patents Defined by the Act of March 3, 1897?
1903.	ROBERT H. PARKINSON....	Concerning Federal Trade-Mark Legislation: Its Needs, Whence and What the Power.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1903.	J. NOTA MCGILL.....	Liability of Officers of a Corporation for Infringement of a Patent.
1904.	EDMUND WETMORE	Address as Chairman, on Some Suggestions as to Reform in Practice and Procedure in Patent Cases in the Federal Courts.
1904.	WILLIAM W. DODGE.....	A Brief Review of Legislation Proposed at the Latest Session of Congress Pertinent to Patents and Trade-Marks.
1905.	CHARLES H. DUELL.....	Are any Changes Desirable in Our Patent System?
1905.	JOSEPH B. CHURCH.....	Needed Reforms in Interference Practice.
1906.	OTTO R. BARNETT.....	The Evolution of the Law of Unjust Trade and Unfair Competition.
1907.	ARTHUR STEUART	Common Law Copyright.
1908.	WALLACE R. LANE.....	Certain Phases of the <i>Prima Facie</i> Rights of the Patentee.
1908.	J. NOTA MCGILL.....	Abolition of Interference Causes in the Patent Office.
1908.	DOUGLAS DYRENFORTH	The Law's Promise to the Patentee and Its Fulfillment.
1909.	JOHN W. HILL.....	Looking Forward.
1910.	HUGH K. WAGNER.....	Mechanical Equivalents.
1910.	GEORGE A. KING.....	Liability of the United States for Use of Patented Inventions; with Special Reference to the Act of Congress Entitled "An Act to Provide Additional Protection for Owners of Patents of the United States and for Other Purposes."
1911.	EDWARD J. PRINDLE.....	The Relation of the Doctrine of Equivalents to the Interpretation of Claims of Patents.
1912.	ARTHUR M. MORSELL.....	The Burden of Proof in Accounting Proceedings in Patent Suits.
1912.	J. NOTA MCGILL.....	Trade Mark Registration.
1913.	ROBERT H. PARKINSON.....	Address as Chairman.
1913.	A. J. WALTER, K. C.....	Procedure at the Trial of Patent Causes in Great Britain.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1913.	FREDERICK P. FISH.....	Letters Patent in Relation to Modern Industrial Conditions.
1914.	ROBERT H. PARKINSON.....	Address as Chairman.
1914.	EDMUND WETMORE.....	Some Present Aspects of the Patent Law.
1914.	THOMAS EWING	The Contract Theory of Patents.
1915.	ROBERT H. PARKINSON.....	Address as Chairman.
1915.	CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.....	The Possibilities of the Right of Discovery in Patent Litigation; Some Recent Judicial Developments.
1916.	ROBERT H. PARKINSON.....	Address as Chairman.
1916.	MELVILLE CHURCH	Modern Accountings in Patent and Trade-Mark Cases.
1916.	LIVINGSTON GIFFORD	Patent Situation from the Manufacturer's Standpoint.
1917.	ROBERT H. PARKINSON.....	Address as Chairman.
1917.	JOHN P. BARTLETT.....	Public Opinion Reflected in Patent Decisions.
1918.	JOHN P. BARTLETT.....	Address as Chairman.
1918.	WILLIAM L. DAY.....	Open Court Trial in Patent Cases.
1918.	JAMES T. NEWTON.....	Work in the Patent Office and Pending Legislation Relative to Patents.
1918.	THOMAS EWING.....	Shall the Patent Office be Independent of the Department of the Interior.
1919.	ALAN D. KENYON.....	Proceedings <i>in rem</i> in Patent Causes.

ADDRESSES

JUDICIAL SECTION

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1914.	ORRIN N. CARTER.....	Address as Chairman.
1914.	JOHN B. WINSLOW.....	The Courts and Procedural Legislation.
1914.	ARTHUR P. RUGG.....	The Attitude of the Judge Respecting Proposed Legislation.
1915.	ORRIN N. CARTER.....	Address as Chairman.
1916.	JOHN W. DAVIS.....	The Case for the Case Lawyer.
1917.	BORIS A. BAKHMETIEFF.....	Public Law and Democracy in Russia.
1917.	WARREN GARD.....	The Judge and the Statute.
1918.	JAMES M. BECK.....	The Higher Law.
1918.	ANDREW A. BRUCE.....	A Government by Men and not by Law.
1919.	WILLIAM RENWICK RIDDELL..	The Judiciary and Administration of Justice in the Province of Ontario.
1919.	VISCOUNT FINLAY	Address.
1919.	HENRY E. RANDALL.....	Address.
1919.	ELIHU ROOT	Address.

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The first Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws was held at Saratoga Springs, New York, in August, 1892; the second at New York, New York, in November, 1892. Since then the Conference has been held annually at the place of and immediately preceding the meeting of the American Bar Association.

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† Prior to 1896 the Conference was presided over by a Chairman.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SECTION OF PATENT, TRADE-MARK AND
COPYRIGHT LAW

The Section met in annual meeting in the Boston University Building, No. 525 Boylston St., Boston, Massachusetts, on Wednesday afternoon, September 3, 1919, at 3 o'clock, the Chairman of the Section, Melville Church, of Washington, D. C., presiding.

The Chairman:

The Section is established for the purpose of discussion of subjects relating to the practice of Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law; but we have no power to pass any resolutions, or take any action, except those recommended to us by the Association at large; we have no power of final settlement of any question. Any suggestion we make must be passed on by the standing committee of the Association at large, and by that committee presented to the Association as a body.

We are favored today with the presence of Alan D. Kenyon, of the Bar of New York, who will address the Section on the subject, "Proceedings *in Rem* in Patent Causes."

(The Address follows these minutes, page 382.)

Frederick P. Fish, of Massachusetts:

I wish now to read the following resolution:

"Resolved: In view of the fact that the bill for the establishment for a Court of Patent Appeals, referred to in the report of the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives, 66th Congress, was originally prepared by, and has been many times approved by the American Bar Association, I move that this Section recommend to the Association that the report of the Committee on Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law be referred back to that committee with instructions to report at the next annual meeting of the Association what, if any, legislation is

desirable in the direction of the establishment of a Court of Patent Appeals, and with reasons for the establishment of such a court."

Time was given for general discussion of the address of Mr. Kenyon, and for miscellaneous business.

The Chairman :

We made a good resolution at the last meeting, namely, that the officers of the Section should hold office for only one year. Pursuant to that resolution, I will be glad to receive nominations for officers.

The following nominations were made from the floor :

For Chairman, Wallace R. Lane, of Chicago.

For Secretary, Alan D. Kenyon, of New York.

On motion, the Secretary cast the ballot for Mr. Lane, as Chairman, and for Mr. Kenyon, as Secretary of the Section for the ensuing year, and they were declared duly elected.

There being no further business, the Chairman declared the Section adjourned *sine die*.

PROCEEDINGS *IN REM* IN PATENT CAUSES.

BY

ALAN D. KENYON,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Every patent for an invention granted by the United States Government contains *inter alia* the following statement:

"Now, therefore, these Letters Patent are to grant unto the said (patentee, his heirs or assigns) for the term of seventeen years from the day of one thousand nine hundred and the exclusive right to make, use and vend the said invention throughout the United States and the territories thereof."

The average business man who has just taken out his first patent and who is unacquainted with patents and with patent practice in the courts, accepts this statement at its full face value. He believes that the patent, granted to him, actually gives him a monopoly of his invention for seventeen years. How many of us, patent lawyers, have received word from such a patentee that so and so is infringing his patent and to please stop him. The poor patentee, however, is soon disillusionized, but it is hard for him to learn to appreciate the reasonableness and necessity of no injunction or monopoly until the conclusion of the trial in the first suit.

It comes as a further and distinct shock to such a one to learn that, after all his expenditure of time, trouble and money in this first suit of his, he must fight the good fight, practically all over again, against the second infringer, if the latter so insists; to learn that this second infringer is not bound by the result of the former litigation, and that, if he brings forth a new defence, a not unusual occurrence, either as to validity or infringement, which defence presents a doubtful question, a preliminary injunction will not be granted even in the second suit. The promised monopoly recedes again like a will-o'-the-wisp. And so on against other infringers apparently indefinitely.

He is also surprised to learn that even the defendant in the first case is not bound by the result of the first suit, except as to the *precise question* or *questions* there litigated; that the fight must, perhaps, be had all over again with him as to any new form of infringement or as to the validity or infringement of a claim of his patent not involved in the first suit.

Possibly the first suit was against a vendor of the infringing article, but was really defended by the manufacturer of the article. The patentee is again surprised to learn that, in a subsequent suit against this manufacturer, the latter is not bound by the decision in the former suit, unless he was made a party in name or openly avowed his defence of it in such prior suit, and that such manufacturer can have his second attack upon the patent.

But there is also another side to the situation. A patentee sues and his patent is declared invalid. The interested trade finds to its astonishment that, notwithstanding this decision of invalidity, the patentee has brought another suit upon the same patent in another circuit against another party. The party, thus attacked, is obliged to defend himself or the patent may be sustained against him. Even if the same defence is interposed that was successful in the first suit, it may prove unsuccessful in the second. The patent may be sustained on the same evidence upon which in the first suit it was declared invalid. The trade occasionally sees the anomaly of a patent for an invention, granted for the whole of the United States, judicially declared invalid and void in one section of the country and upheld as valid in another; one section of the country permitted free use of the invention, another section forbidden to use it. And then there follows still further litigation reaching up to the Supreme Court.

Such is the situation as it presents itself to the layman. But how about us, patent lawyers? How does it appear to us? How common to find repeated litigation necessary to secure a real complete monopoly under a patent. And how swiftly during the process have rolled by the years of life of the patent, until not much of that life has remained by the time the consummation has been reached. And the more valuable the invention, the worse generally is the situation. How great the difference often to our clients between a complete monopoly and the presence in the

market of even only a single active aggressive infringer. With such a competitor in the field, how difficult to obtain the control of prices, as well as the market itself, which a complete monopoly affords.

Perhaps it is unnecessary to give any figures or statistics on this subject, but possibly it may prove not uninteresting to refer briefly to a few specific cases, where monopoly under valuable patents was not secured, if at all, until after prolonged litigation and after many years of the patent life had expired.

The broad Edison patent for the incandescent lamp was issued on January 27, 1880. In 1895 it was still in litigation. Infringement upon this patent had been widespread and the litigation on it was very extensive and long drawn out. The Edison Company never obtained the complete monopoly, and there was one infringer upon it when the patent expired, against whom a motion for preliminary injunction had a short time before been denied and against whom no final injunction was ever obtained.

The broad Bell telephone patent was in the courts nearly ten years, and litigation on it did not cease until about twelve years of its life had expired.

Tesla patent No. 511,559 for electrical transmission of power was in litigation about eight or nine years. It was twice declared invalid and a number of times declared valid. It was not finally sustained until about thirteen years of its life had passed away. This was a case of great hardship to the patentee.

The Selden patent No. 549,160 for a road vehicle was in the courts about ten to eleven years, was declared valid for most of this time and was finally pronounced invalid fifteen years after its issue. This was a case of distinct hardship to the public.

Grant patent No. 554,675 for a rubber tire was issued November 5, 1895. Litigation on it lasted some ten to twelve years. Although the patent was repeatedly sustained, infringements, continued to the expiration of the patent, and accounting proceedings lasted at least three years longer.

Parsons patent No. 723,299 for armor non-skid chains for motors was in the courts eight to ten years, and litigation under it continued for at least thirteen years after its issue.

The above are a few examples only. The records contain many others with similar histories.

The situation as presented is a serious one. Instead of the promised monopoly for seventeen years, the patentee has to fight hard and long to get any monopoly at all and, even with plenty of capital to back his efforts, he must wait long years before he can hope to obtain anything like a complete monopoly. Meanwhile the life of his patent is fast ebbing away. The task before a patentee, when he starts in on his long road of litigation, is a difficult one for the wealthy. It is impossible to the poor man or the man of fair means.

Is there any remedy for this situation? It is the purpose of this paper to present some ideas that have from time to time occurred to the writer on this subject as to possible remedies for the evil. They may, perhaps, be regarded by some as visionary and utopian. They were so regarded by the writer at first, but further study and reflection have led him to believe that a practical and workable procedure can be built up on the general lines hereinafter laid out; a system which would remove the worst features of the present one and enable a patentee to obtain a real monopoly for his invention within a reasonable length of time, and one enduring for most of the life of his patent, and that at a greatly reduced expenditure of time, trouble and money. Most all radical suggestions, no matter in what line made, are at first considered and treated as visionary and impracticable. But real improvements often come from just such sources and from humble beginnings and often are reached only after long pains and travail. But it is no answer to a suggestion or demand for a reform that its attainment will be difficult and perhaps distant in point of time. The writer feels that at least no harm can be done in presenting the proposed remedy. If there is nothing of merit in it, it will die of inanition. If there is good in it, possibly it may lead to improvement at some time in the future.

The remedy suggested is none other than to make a suit for infringement of a patent a proceeding *in rem*, one suit on the patent and *one suit only*, and that *binding on the world*, as the phrase goes.

All of us are familiar, more or less, in a general way at least, with *in rem* proceedings; such as proceedings to determine the status of an individual, as bankruptcy, probate, divorce or lunacy proceedings; or affecting real estate, such as foreclosure

or partition suits; or proceedings in admiralty against vessels. In such proceedings there are three striking or predominant features or characteristics; first, a *res*, whose status is to be determined; *secondly*, *one* suit and *one only*, which determines once and for all the status of the *res*, and into which suit all others, if any, on the same *res* are consolidated; and thirdly, the decision is *binding on the world*. There is no occasion or need for a second suit.

That is the substance in a nut-shell of the remedy here suggested for patent causes; *one* suit and *one only*, and that *binding on the world* (*i. e.*, of course within the territory of the United States).

It is incumbent upon any one suggesting a radical change in law practice, or for that matter in any line of human action, to set forth a feasible and practical scheme of initiating and carrying it on, or in other words, to suggest suitable *ways and means* for working it. *That* the writer recognizes as incumbent upon him. Otherwise there would be no sufficient excuse or reason for this paper, and *that* he purposes to do, as far as he can.

But before entering upon this subject of *ways and means*, let us consider briefly the nature of a patent and a patent cause and see whether in theory and principle, there is a true "*res*" capable of forming a foundation for a true proceeding *in rem*.

What is a patent for an invention? It is a grant by the government to the patentee of a certain right. But the right granted is not a right to the patentee to use his invention. That right he possessed before the grant. The same right was also possessed by every one prior to the grant on learning of the invention. What, then, is a patent? It is the grant of a right to the patentee either to *exclude all others* from the use of the invention for a limited period or to exclude the public generally, while permitting one or more of the public to use the invention or a part of it on terms.

It is primarily a right granted to the patentee to *exclude every one else* from the field or scope of the invention. Accordingly it touches *every one*, *i. e.*, the whole world of the United States. It excludes the world and all of that world, save the patentee, from doing a specific thing. Every one, at least theoretically, has an interest in it. If granted improperly, the

patent forms an encroachment upon the natural rights of others. If granted properly, it fences off a certain part of what otherwise would be public domain, into which part all are forbidden to enter. In either case it is a subject matter in which all have theoretically an interest and in which some, perhaps many, may have a real and practical interest.

Why then is not a patent a true "*res*" sufficient to form the foundation of an *in rem* proceeding binding upon all the world, just as much as is a vessel? The essentials of a "*res*" are equally present in both cases. The whole world has an interest in each. In each there is property, the status and scope of which are to be determined. In proceedings *in rem* in admiralty the proceeding determines primarily ownership of the *res* and what is included in it as well as claims against it. A patent cause, if an *in rem* proceeding, would similarly determine ownership of the patent or *res*, and what is included within the *res*, *i. e.*, first, *validity*, or in other words whether there is any property at all; and *secondly*, *scope*, or what is included within that property; and *thirdly*, claims for trespass upon the *res*.

There are, of course, many differences between a proceeding *in rem* in admiralty against a ship and a patent suit. For instance, the former is a proceeding by one or more against the "*res*" and one or many interested in it; while the latter is a proceeding by one or more owners of the "*res*" against trespassers upon the *res*. One is to enforce claims against the "*res*," the other to establish the "*res*" and its scope or extent and to enjoin others from trespassing upon it. But when boiled down, both concern a single "*res*" in which all have an interest and both are to determine the status of the *res*.

From the logical or theoretical side there is a clear analogy, and no reason is seen on that side why a patent cause should not be made a proceeding *in rem binding upon the world*. The reasons which form the chief justification for making a proceeding *in rem* in admiralty *binding upon the world, viz.*, to save a multiplicity of suits, time, expense, necessity, etc., are certainly present in equal force or nearly equal force in patent causes.

So much for the theoretical side. But how about the practical side? Can a scheme of procedure be devised that is feasible

and practically workable without injustice to the public or the patentee?

The scheme suggested herein is patterned somewhat along the lines of a proceeding *in rem* in admiralty, and as many of the practical difficulties and problems presented in the *patent cause in rem* are present in the admiralty proceeding *in rem*, a brief résumé of the practice in the latter may not be out of place.

A proceeding *in rem* in admiralty against a vessel is begun by the filing of a libel by one or more persons having claims against the vessel. One may sue for many, having claims of the same general character, although the claims are separate and distinct, for different amounts and based upon different facts. Or many may join as libellants or, if more than one libel has been filed, the different suits may be consolidated into one. The libellant may name as defendants all those known to him to have an interest in the vessel. Notice must be given, *actual* notice to all known to have such interest, if personal judgments are sought, and *constructive* notice to the whole world as by posting on the vessel and in prominent places near it and by publication. Every one having an interest in the vessel may, as a matter of right, appear personally or by counsel, and defend. Those having a common interest may appear and defend jointly. On the return day default is noted as to all not appearing, but the default of any one does not prejudice the rights of any who do appear. The above are the salient points of an *in rem* proceeding in admiralty.

The scheme, here suggested, for proceedings *in rem* in patent causes is in outline as follows, fuller details on particular points being given later on:

The patentee brings suit in any proper district, joining with him as plaintiffs, all having any rights under the patent and naming, as defendants, any and all infringers upon the patent, and possibly any and all competitors of his he deems likely to infringe in the future. *Personal* notice by subpoena or summons should be served on all named as parties in the suit, and *constructive* notice to the world should be given in some proper way, as by publication in suitable trade or official journals. This notice should be sufficiently full and clear to convey an intelligent notion to the public of the nature and character of the inven-

tion and of the *scope* of the field sought to be monopolized by the *patentee*.

Any person having an interest in the subject matter of the patent may, as a matter of right, appear or intervene and defend. This absolute right to intervene should be broad and liberal and should include not only all who are using anything that may be included within the scope of the patent, but also all who may intend in the future to enter the field of the patent.

Any or all of the defendants may combine in their defence against the patent or may appear and defend separately.

Depositions out of court may be taken, as now, by any of the parties appearing, and the general practice as to procedure before trial to be substantially the same as now. Any one, not named as a party defendant in the suit, but appearing therein, should have the same rights as a regularly named defendant therein.

At the trial the proofs and arguments of the various defendants, where there are separate answers, will be presented in such order as the court may direct. Otherwise the trial is to be conducted as now. Appeals should be permitted by any person appearing and defending, either as to the whole decree or any part thereof.

The decree should be enforceable anywhere throughout the United States, either by the trial court alone or with the assistance of other district courts; motions to punish for contempt, etc., to be similarly heard and enforced; so also with the enforcement of any money judgments. Accountings should be had under the trial court by a single master, possibly with the aid of subsidiary masters in different parts of the country, when necessary.

The decree is to be binding, not only upon all named as parties in the suit and all appearing therein, but also upon the whole world of the United States, and not only as to the validity of the patent but also as to the *scope* given to it by the trial court.

The above is the general plan of procedure suggested. But there are certain details on specific points that are so intimately connected with the general scope and plan and have such a bearing on it that the writer feels they should, at least briefly, be referred to. These will now be considered.

Forum.—In the first instance the plaintiff will, of course, have the choice of the proper district for suit. But in view of the

wide latitude of choice allowed him, where the parties defendant are numerous, it may be wise to give the court the power, in a proper case to change the venue to any other district, when it appears that the interests of the majority of the parties would be subserved thereby.

Parties-Plaintiff.—Inasmuch as the main purpose of the suggested change in procedure is to confine litigation on any patent to a single suit, it would probably be wise to require that all persons holding any rights whatever under the patent be made parties, parties-plaintiff, if possible, otherwise parties-defendant. A mere licensee is now not a proper party. But such a licensee, not infrequently, has really a larger monetary or property interest in the patent than the patentee himself, and should have some voice in the management of the suit. He should certainly have the right to intervene and be heard. Again there may be a dispute between a patentee and a licensee of a part of the subject-matter covered by the patent, as to whether the infringement by a particular defendant falls within the field of the one or the other. Each may claim that the recovery secured from such defendant belongs to him. It would, in such a case, be a safeguard to such defendant to have the licensee a party. It would save possible future litigation.

Parties-Defendant.—The widest latitude should be allowed the plaintiff in including within the suit, not only all that are actually infringing the patent, but also all that, in the plaintiff's opinion, may be infringing and possibly those likely to infringe. The object is to make *one suit* only do all the work. It should, therefore, have the widest scope. Nay, the plaintiff ought, perhaps, to be compelled to bring in as parties-defendant all he knows or is informed are infringing. Possibly it might be wise to make the decree of the first suit not binding against an infringer, not brought in by plaintiff, where it was clearly shown that the plaintiff knew of his infringement and yet omitted to make him a party.

Similarly the widest latitude should be allowed for *intervention* in the suit by *any one*, not made a party, infringing or doing something that might be decided to be an infringement, or by anyone purposing or desiring to such a thing in the future. In the present patent practice intervention is frowned upon and

very strictly limited. There must be the closest ties of contract or relationship to warrant it, and it is purely a matter of discretion with the court. That should all be changed. Intervention should be given the widest possible latitude and be made a matter of *right*.

Similarly the widest latitude should be allowed to plaintiff as to bringing in different devices of the same or different defendants and charging them with infringement. And the same latitude should be given to any defendant to bring in any and all devices he makes that may possibly be held to infringe and to seek an adjudication upon them. It is not believed that the number of such devices before the court will constitute any real or insuperable obstacle. After an invention is once understood and judgment has been passed upon two or three alleged infringing devices, the work of passing upon other forms becomes relatively easy and quick of accomplishment.

It is no valid objection to say that this would present too many issues to the court. Today it is the practice in a suit to boil the matters down to a single issue or a few at most. That is all right for the average case in court. It is of concern chiefly to the court and mainly for the court's convenience. But such reasoning must give way where the higher and more important interests of the public demand it as in the present case. The court ought to give all the time needed to consider and determine, once and for all, the scope of the patent and to pass on all forms of alleged infringement presented.

Perhaps the most difficult situation may arise after the decree has been entered and the litigation terminated. Let us assume that afterwards, perhaps long afterwards, a new structure, not known of at the time of the litigation, should be devised and that the patentee might consider such structure within the scope of his patent and the originator of it might consider it not within such scope. What remedy should be provided in such a case? For such case it might be provided that either party interested could apply in a summary manner to the court, that had tried the main case. Such proceeding should be confined to the single point, whether the device was or was not within the scope of the patent, and be heard and disposed of quickly and in a summary manner, as by motion on affidavits or the testimony of witnesses

called and examined summarily at the hearing of such motion. And perhaps an appeal could be taken summarily from the decision as in the case of appeals from orders so common in State Court practice.

Notice.—In addition to the service of subpœna in the usual way upon the parties named as defendants, there should be a provision allowing plaintiff to serve *notice* of the suit upon all competitors or others that he thought might be infringing, although he had no actual knowledge or information of such infringement, and also upon all that he thought might be likely in the future to invade the field of the patent. Such a notice should recite the bringing of the suit, a general description of the invention and a statement of the scope of the patent, as sought for by the plaintiff, and should notify the recipient that, if he has any interest in the matter, he must intervene to defend it or be barred from the patent field.

This notice need not make its recipient a party to the suit, but it should give him a right to intervene. Filing of such a notice with proof of service should then conclude all recipients who did not appear or intervene. Their default should be entered just as is done in admiralty proceedings *in rem*.

Such a provision would relieve of the necessity of making such persons actual parties to the suit, while at the same time giving them an opportunity to become parties, if they so elected. It would not entail any burden upon the persons receiving such notices, if they had no real interest and did not care to come in, for of course, no costs would be awarded against such persons as did not appear.

Constructive Notice to the World.—This could be given by publication in suitable journals, such as in the *Patent Office Gazette* and in suitable trade or technical journals to be designated by the court by general rule or specific designation in particular cases.

Appearances and Answers.—Considerable latitude should be allowed to defendants, especially where numerous, to combine and co-operate with one another such as contributing to a common defence or having the same counsel, etc. Where the appearances are so numerous as to tend to complication, provision could be made for the defendants, as a whole, to select controlling

counsel. An analogy to this is found in bankruptcy proceedings, where the creditors elect a trustee and the latter is represented by counsel.

Motions.—Whenever any motion affects more than the mover, and the party upon whom the notice of motion is served, notice should be given to all parties and to all who have appeared. To this end the Clerk of the Court could furnish to plaintiff and to all who have appeared, complete lists of the names and addresses of all parties and of their counsel and also the same as to all who have appeared but who are not named as parties.

There will arise, of course, in the working out of any such scheme, as here suggested, many details of practice, other than those enumerated, that need change or amendment. In this short discussion it is possible to touch only on the high lights. But it is believed that the most important points have been considered.

Is it possible or feasible or practical to make a patent cause an *in rem* proceeding?

There are, of course, difficulties and some disadvantages in the way. But are these so serious as to outweigh the very great and manifest advantages accruing from an *in rem* proceeding?

Let us very briefly examine some of these supposed difficulties and disadvantages.

Would the number of defendants be too great and make proceedings too complicated and unwieldy?

In bankruptcy proceedings, in proceeding *in rem* in admiralty, foreclosure suits, creditors' bills, and the like, there are frequently a large number of parties, but this fact does not complicate or confuse. No particular trouble on this score is experienced in such cases. Why should any trouble be met with in a patent cause?

In the average patent trial today the study of the patent and the prior art, or in other words, the issue of validity, consumes the most time. In an *in rem* proceeding, with numerous defendants, the prior art may be a little fuller and more complete (and this is one of the great advantages of the *in rem* proceedings, as it does not leave for subsequent litigation one or two or more newly discovered patents not in the first suit). But the difference in volume of the prior art presented will always be relatively small. A single defendant with an ordinarily good search turns up

almost all of the pertinent prior art. A much fuller search usually adds but one or two, or at best, a very few, pertinent ones. Accordingly, in respect to the issue of validity the difference in time and trouble to the court would be negligible. There is still only one issue presented.

As to the subject of infringement it is a little more serious. But even here the added burden will usually not be very great. The consideration by a court of infringement today almost always follows after that of validity. And after the patent is comprehended and the prior art known, the determination of infringement is usually relatively easy or at least consumes a relatively small amount of time. It consists of a comparison of the alleged infringing structure with the terms of the claim. After one alleged infringing structure has been passed upon, a second can be more quickly disposed of and a third still more quickly, and so on. This is especially so in the great run of cases, because infringing devices, as a rule, closely resemble one another and differ ordinarily in only one or two particulars. It is not believed that any serious trouble will be encountered on this point.

The mere presence at the trial of a large number of parties and counsel and the order of presentation of proofs and arguments present no peculiar or difficult situation that a court cannot easily control.

Depositions out of court present no difficulties, provision, of course, being made to prevent two or more defendants separately, taking depositions at different places at the same time.

Nor is it a valid objection that a trial *in rem*, with a large number of parties, will take too long a time, and will consume more time than a court can give or ought to give to one case or to a single patent. If there are so many parties, it is ample proof of the importance of the case and of the patent. They ought, under such circumstances, to receive more time than that accorded to the ordinary case. But as a matter of fact, the time the courts will have to give to litigation on the patent will in the end be far less under the *in rem* procedure than under the present system. The *in rem* procedure will do away with all subsequent litigation on the patent. It will, it is confidently believed, prove a great saver of time to the courts and a great saver of time and

expense to the patentee and to the public. Therein lies one of the great advantages of the proposed system.

But if the courts cannot give enough time for such a trial, then the number of judges should be increased. Nor is such an increase a valid objection to the system. It may delay its adoption, but it is no valid reason against its adoption. When it is recalled that the entire expense to the United States Government for the maintenance of all its courts and judiciary systems during the year 1914, for example, was only \$10,188,151, as compared with \$1,045,600,681 the total expenses of the government for that year or less than 1 per cent of that total, it will be seen there can be no valid objection in that line.

As to the expense of *in rem* proceedings as compared with the present system, the advantages are all on the side of the former. To the plaintiff the cost of sustaining and enforcing his patent will in the end and aggregate be far less than now. To the public the cost of defending will be less and it will, in all likelihood, be distributed far more equitably than at present. Now the poor unfortunate first attacked has generally to bear the brunt of the fight, while others, perhaps as much interested or possibly more interested, pay little or nothing. In the *in rem* proceeding all the infringers would be haled into court on an equality and each would have to bear his share of the burden. Thus the enforced co-operation among defendants would tend to distribute the load and make it light for all.

Most of the important reasons for and against the adoption of the *in rem* system for the trial of patent causes have been already alluded to with most of the important advantages and disadvantages. But in conclusion it may be well to briefly summarize the main advantages that the writer believes would accrue from such a system.

In the first place, and perhaps of the most importance, a patentee would be enabled to secure an actual monopoly during the most of the life of his patent. Again, the aggregate cost to him would undoubtedly be considerably less than under the present system. To that part of the public interested in the defence against the patent, the cost would also in the aggregate be considerably lower than at present, and it would probably be more equitably distributed among those concerned. The public

would be relieved of subsequent suits brought by a patentee in other circuits after his patent had been declared invalid in one circuit. In any case the cloud, resting over the trade by reason of the patent and the litigation under it, would be cleared away in much less time than is now required and the trade would know just where it stood.

It would seem that the reasons for such a proposed *in rem* procedure, and the advantages accruing from it to all concerned, far outweigh the reasons against its adoption and the disadvantages that might result therefrom.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
COMPARATIVE LAW BUREAU

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Comparative Law Bureau of the American Bar Association was held in Room F of the Boston University, College of Business Administration Building, Boston, Massachusetts, on September 3, 1919, at 2 P. M.

The Director, Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, presided. The minutes of the last annual meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, were read and approved.

The Director then delivered his annual address.

(The Address follows these minutes, page 398.)

The Treasurer's report as made to the Association was read and approved and ordered spread on the minutes.

On motion, duly carried, the Director appointed a Nominating Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year: W. O. Hart, of Louisiana, and Charles S. Lobingier, of Shanghai, China. The committee, after retiring for consideration, returned and reported the following names:

For Director: W. W. Smithers, of Pennsylvania.

For Secretary: Robert P. Shick, of Pennsylvania.

For Treasurer: Eugene C. Massie, of Virginia.

For Managers: Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut; Frederick W. Lehmann, of Missouri; Andrew A. Bruce, of Minnesota; John H. Wigmore, of Illinois; Seymour C. Loomis, of Connecticut.

The respective nominees were duly declared unanimously elected for the ensuing year.

The effect on the Bureau of the proposed new Constitution and By-Laws of the American Bar Association was taken up and discussed, and on motion it was decided that a committee of three be appointed by the Director to urge the postponement of action by the American Bar Association on the new Constitution and By-Laws, and on behalf of the Bureau to join with the other Sections of the Association to secure the postponement of action thereon by the Association for another year.

Pursuant to the motion the following committee was appointed: Messrs. Smithers, Baldwin and Loomis.

On motion the Bureau adjourned at 3.45 P. M.

ROBERT P. SHICK, *Secretary.*

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BY

SIMEON E. BALDWIN,
OF CONNECTICUT.

DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF COMPARATIVE LAW.

THE GROWTH OF LAW DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Law is always changing its dress. It puts on some new things and drops some old ones. Generally it puts on more than it takes off. In some years it puts on less than it takes off. This has been such a year.

AN ERA OF REPEAL.

Coming late into the world war, the United States found the other great powers already equipped with such laws and decrees as they thought fittest for their protection. It followed where they led, and in some instances went farther than most of them. Since the armistice of November, 1918, the course of legislation has run, with accumulating rapidity, towards statutes and decrees of repeal.

I say "decrees," because there have been many, proceeding from the President, or from executive boards constituted by authority of the United States for purposes incident to the war, or from state governments, which without bearing the name of statutes, have been, within their proper field, of equal force, under the principle that public danger may warrant the substitution of executive process for judicial process.¹

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The President has now either revoked or softened a large part of his prohibitory orders, issued on our coming into the war, which affected commercial intercourse with foreign countries of various kinds.

¹ *Moyer vs. Peabody*, 212 U. S., 78, 85.

The new policy of Congress as to encouraging foreign trade is in striking contrast to the views of which the Sherman Act was an expression. Not only is the formation of export trade associations freely permitted, but their business can be carried on under an agreement that no member can sell for export except through it or by its leave. Several enormous combinations of this character have already been formed.

The government also has gone into foreign trade directly on its own account, and organized a War Finance corporation with a capital supplied by the United States of \$500,000,000. The United States is the sole stockholder.

It has sought the aid of the states in incorporating some of its official agencies. A majority of the members of the "War Trade Board" obtained incorporation in 1918, under the name of the "War Trade Board of the United States, Russian Bureau, Incorporated," under the general incorporation laws of Connecticut. The authorized capital was \$5,000,000. Each signer of the articles of association subscribed for one share, and the chairman also subscribed for 49,990 shares as "Chairman of the War Trade Board." The incorporation is in perpetuity and the capital was supplied by the President of the United States out of the hundred million dollar appropriation to be expended by him for national security and defence. The "certificate of incorporation" describes its purposes as embracing, among other things, carrying on a general mercantile and commercial business in any part of the world; engaging in all kinds of manufacturing; and building, buying, and operating railways, telephone and telegraph systems, gas and electric light companies; canals and irrigation systems; shipping and warehouses; and engaging in banking; all in any part of the world outside of the State of Connecticut.

A considerable business has already been transacted by this board in making exports to Russia.

Procuring such a charter for such objects is one of the tokens of the closer union of state and national activities accomplished by the great world war. To get a perpetual grant of such privileges from Congress, if possible at all, would have been likely to take months of effort. Under the American principles of freedom of incorporation, as administered in the states, it was, or might have been, an affair of a few hours.

THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE.

A serious attempt has been made during the last few months, by an international conference at Paris, to shape a scheme for world government as respects many of the international relations which are of the highest importance.

The conference has been so organized as to leave the main control of its proceedings with the great Powers, exclusive of Russia. In the Rules of the Conference they are named (the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan) and described as "the belligerent Powers with general interests." Most of the other belligerent powers are described as having "special interests." Neutral powers and states in process of formation are only to be heard as to matters directly affecting them, and then only if summoned in by the powers with general interests.³

The treaty of peace with Germany, which they have prepared, embodies a detailed Constitution for a League of Nations. This has already been ratified by several of the great Powers, and has been treated by the Conference and in the treaty with Poland of last summer (Art. XIII) as now in force as respects certain matters of large importance. As completed by that body it made, as submitted to our Senate, a volume of about 200 pages. Built up, as it necessarily must have been, on a series of compromises, it was inevitable that such a document must contain some provisions obscurely worded.

The so-styled "Supreme Council" of the great Powers, which is for the time being the voice of the Conference, decided on July 29, to appoint a permanent commission, to co-ordinate and interpret it. This commission is to be comprised of five members, each representing one of the great Powers, and it is not expected to sit until the treaty shall have gone into full effect.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS.

No provision whatever is made by the treaty for the creation of any international court, excepting the special tribunal for trying the former Kaiser (Art. 227), and the mixed Arbitral Tribunal (Art. 304, *et seq.*), which is essentially an administrative bureau. It contemplates, however, the future creation of a "Per-

³ Am. Journal of International Law, Supplement, XIII.

manent Court of International Justice" (Art. 426) as a part of the plan for organizing an international control over labor. Whether the "Permanent Court of Arbitration," set up by the Hague Conference of 1899 and 1907, is to be replaced by such a "Permanent Court of International Justice," or whether the two tribunals may both be in operation at the same time is not indicated by the terms of the treaty. The constituents of each are at present not the same. The Hague Tribunal represents all nations that were parties to the Hague Convention of 1907. Any new court, organized under a new treaty, would represent only the powers adhering to the treaty of peace of 1919. Delicate questions are evidently here presented for adjustment.

A treaty between Brazil and Uruguay, framed on the principle of general obligatory arbitration, was concluded December 27, 1916, and promulgated on June 27, 1918.*

Every dispute which cannot be settled by diplomatic means is to be referred to an arbiter, who must be a chief of state, the president of a superior court or tribunal of justice, or a person generally regarded as specially conversant with the subject of dispute. In case of a failure to agree on the arbiter the controversy shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague.

A treaty of the same general character was negotiated in 1916 between Spain and the Argentine Republic.

The arbitration tribunal is to consist of three persons, one appointed by each power, and those two to select an umpire. Preferably all are to be taken from the list of members of the Hague tribunal, and the umpire must be.

The so-called "Bryan treaties" generally recognized the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague as an appropriate tribunal for proceedings under them.

It would seem to be safe to assume that the absence of any attempt in the pending scheme of a League of Nations to set up a new court of arbitration indicates an intention to recognize that of the Hague as for the present continuing in existence, and open to all the world, as before.

The advantages of the Central American Court of Justice, which was abandoned after ten years trial in 1918, are becoming

* Am. Bar Association Journal

* Ibid., 299.

more obvious in view of recent occurrences. Several unsuccessful attempts to put all the Central American Powers on a peace footing followed, the last having been in July, 1919, when Salvador proposed to Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua that the four republics should take mutual friendly action towards securing the domestic peace of Costa Rica, and normalizing international affairs in Central America.

It is to be hoped that something in this direction may be in fact accomplished by the good offices of the Second Pan-American Financial Conference, which meets at Washington on January 12, 1920.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The agreements reached by the Peace Conference have been largely bottomed on the reports of special commissions of experts which it appointed from time to time. One of them was the "Aeronautic Commission," which grew out of a call by France, in March, 1919, of an international Conference on Aerial Navigation. This commission sent in a draft convention relative to Aerial Navigation (Treaty of Peace, Art. 319), which was adopted and signed by all the great Powers excepting the United States.

It recognizes the sovereignty of each nation over the air above its territory, but on terms of allowing its use by other countries or their citizens in a reasonable manner.

The minimum age for pilots and navigators is nineteen. No one can be an aeronaut without a license, based on a special examination, and there must be a re-examination every six months. Any state, party to the convention, can increase the requirements, but cannot reduce them.

SPECIAL STANDING COMMISSIONS.

Special standing commissions to consider proper subjects of international agreements, or administer remedies of an international character, have been greatly multiplied by the war.

There are now some 60 of these bodies with which the United States has relations of more or less importance, and our Department of State is considering the establishment of a new bureau to have general charge of foreign intercourse through such organizations, so far as they fall within the jurisdiction of the United States.

ALIENS.

The rule that a suit may be brought and, so far as necessary to do justice, maintained here against an alien enemy, and even by one, has been reaffirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.*

In the *Casdagli* case, the House of Lords has decided that in countries where foreigners are protected by extraterritorial authority which may be exercised through consular jurisdiction, a domicile of choice may be acquired by residence and intention, just as freely as in countries where foreigners are not subject to extraterritorial privileges.*

The Immigration Act of 1917 was amended in important particulars by an Act of October 16, 1918. It now provides for the deportation of "aliens who are anarchists; aliens who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law; aliens who disbelieve in or are opposed to all organized government; aliens who advocate or teach the assassination of public officials; aliens who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization that entertains a belief in, teaches, or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all forms of law, or that entertains or teaches disbelief in or opposition to all organized government, or that advocates the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or that advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property."

Reference was made in the annual address before the Bureau, last year, to the partial suspension of regulations governing immigration, by the issue of what are called "war emergency labor permits." The Department of Labor has announced that no more will be granted, and that those already existing will become void on January 15, 1920.

* *Watts, Watts & Co. vs. Union of Austria*, 248 U. S., 21.

* *Casdagli vs. Casdagli*, 87 L.

v. Austria,
P., 49.

In *Peterson vs. Iowa*, 245 U. S., 170, it was held the treaty between Denmark and the United States, as to discrimination in taxes, did not affect the right of one of our states to impose a higher tax on Danes to whom property within its territory came by its laws than that paid by its own citizens under similar circumstances.

THE FORCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

As the smoke of battle clears away, we are beginning to see more clearly that the last five years have left international law stronger than ever. In every civilized country it is recognized as a rule of decision, even when that rule has been disregarded in its official action.

I will not weary you by quoting, in illustration of this, from judgments of the courts to which, in previous addresses on occasions like this, the attention of the bureau has been called: such as the *Zamora*, in England, and the steamship *Appam*, in the United States.¹

The foundations of the Law of Nations are too deeply laid in the very heart of civilization to be overthrown, even in a war involving half of the world.

The obligations which it imposes may be regarded as flowing, in part at least, from the doctrine of estoppel. Every nation which accepts international law as a governing force in respect to international relations, impliedly agrees with other nations to continue to recognize that force until notice to the contrary is given; and notice in advance. It is thus a case of *estoppel in pais*.

The project for a League of Nations forming part of the treaty of peace with Germany is silent as to questions of further definitions or rules of international law.

In view of this, the Executive Council of the American Society of International Law, in March, 1919, adopted a vote urging the Paris Conference to provide for a general conference of the Powers to meet within the next five years, not earlier than 1921 to review the condition of international law, and state it in authoritative forms.

¹ 243 U. S., 124.

THE GERMAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The Constituent German National Assembly, which was opened in February, 1919, will, under the new Constitution which it has framed, succeed to the powers of the *Reichstag*, but preserve its present name.

In August, 1919, it inserted in the draft of the Constitution a provision that the generally accepted rules of international law shall be a basic part of German law.

The Constitution as adopted contains these provisions:

The President shall be chosen by direct popular vote on the basis of universal suffrage. His term is seven years.

The legislative powers of the several states are greatly curtailed.

In the Imperial Council each state will have at least one vote, but in no case more than two-fifths of the total number that may be cast by all. Prussia thus loses her predominance.

State courts, to try those accused of political crimes, will be created by an imperial law.

No German can accept a title or decoration from a foreign government.

All men and women have equal rights, and no special privilege can be recognized based on birth or social status; but existing ranks of nobility are not abolished.

All citizens of Germany are to have complete freedom as to religion. No state church is to exist.

Private schools for children cannot be set up without leave of the government. In all schools efforts are to be made to educate their students in the spirit of the German people and of reconciliation with the peoples of the world.

THE ESPIONAGE AND DRAFT ACTS.

The Supreme Court of the United States have affirmed the validity of the Espionage Act as amended in 1917. Nearly a thousand prosecutions have been instituted under it, about a third of which resulted in convictions.

Under the Selective Draft Act about 12,000 prosecutions were instituted, and over 8000 convictions obtained.*

* This Act was held valid by Draft Law Cases, 245 U. S., 366.

the Supreme Court in the Selective

The war found us with treaties made with various powers stipulating that their citizens, residing here, should not be liable to be drafted into compulsory military service. Some of them were in fact drafted under the Selective Draft Act.

The annual report of the attorney-general contains this paragraph in reference to the legal question :

"May the subject of a neutral country be drafted into the military service when the treaty between his country and this country provides to the contrary? Our courts have unanimously held that the Selective Service Act supplants all previously existing conflicting treaty provisions on the subject."

A decision of the District Court has been made to this effect, in regard to our treaty with Spain * and the doctrine that the later of two inconsistent laws emanating from the same sovereign controls in his courts is well settled. That we have broken our bargain with Spain cannot affect the legal situation in American courts, however it may involve our national good faith.

The states are following in the same lines, in support of their right of conscription. Maine, this year, made her citizens liable to draft for the militia of the state, that is, the national guard, whenever there are not men enough in the guard to fulfil the requirements of the Act of Congress respecting allowances from the United States towards its support.

THE PROTECTION OF EQUAL LAWS.

The tendency is growing stronger every year to give a liberal construction to the personal guarantees of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

A statute of Iowa, making it a misdemeanor for an employee of a hotel or barber to accept a tip, has been held unconstitutional, on the ground that as the employers were left free to accept tips, the employees did not receive the equal protection of the law."

A Kentucky statute has been declared void, which provided that none of the taxes raised from the property of a white person or corporation shall be used for the support of colored common schools, and that the taxes raised from property of colored persons shall not be used for the support of white schools.

* *Ex parte Larrucea*, 249 Fed. Rep., 981.

" *Dunahoo vs. Huber*, 171 Northwestern Rep., 123.

It was held that the attempt to assign all taxes upon corporations to white schools was violative of the "equal protection" clause of the State Constitution.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

A War Time Prohibition Act, styled a Food Conservation Act, which was approved by the President a few days after the armistice (November 21, 1918) went into effect on July 1, 1919. It forbids the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes after that date, and is to continue in force during the world war and until the President proclaims the completion of demobilization. It purports to be designed to promote the use of grain as food, and prevent its use for brewing or distilling purposes. No penalties for the violation of the act are provided.

The eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States becomes operative on January 16, 1920. It prohibits the manufacture, sale, transportation, export or import, of intoxicating liquors, but does not define what shall be deemed to be such liquors. Conflicting decisions have been rendered in the United States District Courts, as to whether beer containing not more than 2½ per cent of alcohol is intoxicating. The Circuit Court of Appeals for the New York Circuit holds this to be a justiciable question of fact. Appeals have been taken which will present this point before the Supreme Court of the United States next month. The attorney-general claims that beer is intoxicating which contains more than 1½ per cent of alcohol.

Rhode Island passed a bill last April declaring that beer containing not over 4 per cent of alcohol was not an intoxicating liquor.

The beer commonly used in Germany before the war contained 10 or 11 per cent of alcohol. The war cut it down to 3 per cent. The books of the New York Life Insurance Company, which for many years has done a large business there, show that for the 11 years before the war the total mortality among those whom it insured was 107 per cent of the company's standard mortality, calculated for all risks in all countries; whereas during the four years including the war the percentage was only 95 per cent. This shows that there was a much higher rate of mortality during the times of peace, and the friends of prohibition claim this as

evidence of the beneficial effects of restrictions on the diet and drink of the German people.

An Act of Congress, forbidding the importation into a "dry" state of intoxicating liquor, though only for the personal use of the importer, was held a valid regulation of interstate commerce in *United States vs. Hall*, 248 U. S., 420.

The civilized world will look with the greatest interest on our adoption of virtual prohibition, as to most people, of drinking intoxicants as a matter of constitutional policy. A great church has ventured on the experiment before; a great nation never.

New Zealand has a licensing system. In June, 1919, a popular vote was taken on substituting the rule of prohibition. This proposition was defeated by a majority of over 10,000. The soldiers' votes were decisive. Out of nearly 40,000 of these, less than 32,000 were for prohibition. The other voters numbered about 478,000, of whom prohibition was favored by 246,000.

Peru has passed a law forbidding sale or consumption of alcoholic drinks on Saturdays and Sundays; and also a law providing for anti-alcohol instruction in schools. It deprives habitual drunkards of citizenship.

One of the conspicuous agencies of the United States in winning the war was the National Research Council, which in many directions brought science to our aid. Its "Psychology Committee," co-operating with the "Division of Psychology of the Medical Department," in the office of the surgeon-general, the "Committee on Clarification of Personnel in the Army," and the "Psychological Section of the Medical Relief Board," set out to secure the use of the best material for each kind of military service among the enlisted men and, to a certain extent, among the officers. The right men were to be found for each particular class of functions, and found by the aid of close scientific tests. In the final outcome all commissioned officers, except general and field officers, were subjected to a psychological examination.

The results achieved, either wholly or in great part, were giving a rating to every soldier; special assignments of men securing a high rating; turning over for special modes of development men of low mentality; and eliminating those of hopeless inferiority

The mentality of over 45,000 men was found to be no greater than that of a child of ten, and of these a tenth stood no higher in tests of intellect and character than an ordinary boy of seven."

A million and three quarters were thus examined, including 41,000 commissioned officers.

On August 3, 1918, the Secretaries of the Army and the Navy issued regulations to suppress during the war all prostitution and aiding and abetting it in any way within 10 miles of any military or naval station. This was done under the authority of the Army Appropriation Act of July 9, 1918, which authorizes such measures to be made effective within a reasonable distance of such stations.

A former President of this Association has recently said, in a public address, that the government of the United States, hitherto believed to be a government of limited powers, has become, under the decisions of the Supreme Court, a government of unlimited power, at least in time of war."

INDIA AS A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain has pursued, during the past year, the policy initiated by Lord Morley of extending the official influence of Indians in India, but with the growing impression that his reforms have so worked out as to give them neither the best of the former system, nor the best of the new. A report by the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy, presented to Parliament a few months since, indicates that the government is prepared to go further and create without delay, in the major provinces, ministries that are in some matters responsible to the people. The government of India, as a whole, will, as now, proceed from Parliament and remain wholly responsible to Parliament, but the Indian Legislative Council will be more representative and influential, and divided into two Houses, the Upper to be the final legislative authority on points deemed essential by the government. The erection of a Privy Council and a Council of Princes is also contemplated, two bodies which seem rather a concession to the natural craving in the East for glitter and show.

" Science, March 7, 1919, 226.

" Moorfield Storey, Address
of Petigrew College.

On Obedience to Law, at the opening

The report states that the conception of the eventual future of India entertained by the two great officers who unite in submitting it is that it should be made "a sisterhood of states, self-governing in all matters of purely provincial interest, and presided over by a central government, increasingly representative of, and responsible to, the people of all of them, dealing with matters, both internal and external, of common interest to the whole of India."

WATER TERMINALS.

An important step has been taken by Congress towards extending federal aid to harbor improvements. It appears in the River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1919, and reads thus:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that water terminals are essential at all cities upon navigable waterways and that at least one terminal should exist, owned by the municipality or other public agency of the state and open to the use of all on equal terms."

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The Act of Parliament passed in the summer of 1919, founded on the bill presented in 1917 by the Minister of Education, greatly extended the bounds of teaching in public schools, and essentially democratized the whole educational system of England.

The city of New York has made an appropriation of \$50,000 for school lunches during 1919. Heretofore they were furnished by private charitable societies.

Several states have made provision for the Americanization of those of their inhabitants who do not speak and write English. One of the most drastic of these statutes was passed this year by South Dakota. It is designed to secure the compulsory education of any person between 16 and 21 years of age, who does not speak, read and write the English language. Evening schools are provided, which teach it. At these, persons of from 21 to 50 years of age may receive free instruction in English.

New York has enacted a similar law, which went into effect on September 1.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

In Maine, the Supreme Judicial Court, in August, 1919, gave its opinion to the Governor, that the legislature of that state having ratified the National Prohibition Amendment, it could not afterwards be submitted to a popular referendum. The case had been closed.

An initiative and referendum law passed by Manitoba has been held void by the Imperial Privy Council, on the ground that the Province has no power to make laws by the direct vote of the people, but only through its legislative assembly.

FORMS OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Michigan, in 1919, passed a law authorizing suits to obtain a merely declaratory judgment, decree or order, and the court in such cases may make binding declarations of rights, whether any consequential relief is or could be claimed, or not; including the determination, at the instance of anyone claiming to be interested under a deed, will or other written instrument, of any question of construction arising under the instrument and a declaration of the rights of the parties interested.

The "Juries Act" of July 30, 1918, in England, greatly reduces the opportunities there for a trial by jury. It is not a matter of right, unless on issues of fraud, libel, slander, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, seduction, or breach of promise of marriage. Nor does it obtain in petty cases involving a value of less than £5.²²

Largely through the efforts of the American Bar Association, Congress enacted (February 26, 1919) a bill that judgment in appealed cases in the courts of the United States shall be given without regard to technical errors, or defects, or to exceptions which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties. This adopts a policy which was already established in a majority of the states, and supported by a strong and outspoken public sentiment.

A recent instance of the need of such legislation is given by the case of *People vs. Goldberg*, in Illinois.²³ The defendant was charged with 50 illegal sales of liquor, in 50 counts. In one count the name was written *Holdberg*. In the rest it was written

²² Am. Bar Association Journal, V, 290.

²³ 122 Northeastern Rep., 530.

Goldberg. A general verdict was rendered against him, and a motion in arrest of judgment was denied. The Supreme Court, on appeal, found error and remanded the cause.

It will be recollected that for more than 20 years a convention has existed between most of the powers of Continental Europe regulating the modes of proceeding in courts of justice for the enforcement of rights of citizens of one of them against citizens of another. This convention, in its present form, was framed by an official conference of nations held at the Hague in 1894, for the advancement of international private law. It went into effect in 1895 and has been renewed from time to time with certain amendments, in periods of five years. The treaty of peace (Art. 287) between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, now pending for ratification, makes the rules of this convention as to civil procedure apply to suits, of the character mentioned, in the courts of any and all the signatory powers, except France, Portugal and Roumania.

This is an interesting illustration of the possibilities of enlarging the scope of existing international relations, by new adhesions to old conventions."

At the Hague Convention of 1894, the United States was not represented, and until now it has never sought to adhere to it. The treaty of Paris brings it squarely in. A beneficial measure of European origination has therefore (or will have, if the treaty is ratified) been carried over to America, as well as to other continents.

There would seem to be no objection on principle to this exercise of the treaty power, and it would greatly promote commercial intercourse of Americans with foreign countries. If, to mention one instance, they have occasion to sue in a foreign court, no bond or deposit for the costs of suit will be required; but if the action fail, a judgment for costs will be given, which can be collected in the courts of the plaintiff's country.

"Progress of Continental Law in the 19th century, Continental History Series, XI, 506.

FORMS OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The growing practice in the states of appointing special parliamentary draftsmen has now been followed by the United States.

By a recent act of Congress, technical aides in the matter of putting proposed legislation in proper form have been provided for each house.

Wisconsin is the first state in the world to authorize the use of automatic voting machines in legislative proceedings. They are operated by electricity, and have now been employed for two sessions, to general satisfaction.

There are push buttons on the desk of each member, connected with a bulletin board on which are the names of all. As compared with the process of oral voting, the new device saves 99 per cent of the time formerly taken by a roll call of yeas and nays. That time in the House of Representatives of the United States is about 45 minutes.

FORMS OF COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

The provisions in the Pomerene Act of 1916 against frauds in altering spurious bills of lading, were sustained in June, by the Supreme Court, in *United States vs. Ferger*, as protecting an important instrumentality of foreign and interstate commerce.

A law has been enacted by Uruguay requiring the use of the metric system in all trade transactions.

Another step has been taken in Latin-America towards a break with ancient Latin-American practice in favor of methods early inherited from England by North America.

Brazil has passed a law authorizing contracts to be made without the intervention of a notary public. They can hereafter be executed by the parties before two witnesses and, when the signatures are acknowledged can be recorded on the public records. They may be typewritten or printed, but the parties must sign or "rubricate" each page.

Co-OPERATIVE STORES.

The governmental control of prices during the war has had one unexpected effect in England,

The co-operative stores in Great Britain have a membership of three or four millions. They can, of course, buy at the retail prices fixed by the government. By their co-operative rules their members have a dividend from any profits earned on all purchases which they may make. In other words, they have, in the end, a preference over all other purchasers, and to that extent may be said to pay in effect less than the general public for the articles officially priced.

MATTERS OF RELIGION.

While the degrees of LL. D. and J. U. D. refer equally to the canon and the civil law, there have for some centuries been scant opportunities for the legal profession to study the former, on account of its bulk and want of scientific arrangement. Pope Pius X initiated its codification in 1904, and this was completed in 1917, under the auspices of Pope Benedict XV, when the result of the work was promulgated, the code to take effect May 19, 1918. An enormous mass of ecclesiastical jurisprudence has been thus reduced to a volume of about 450 pages.

By the Treaty of Berlin, in 1878, Roumania pledged herself to give citizenship and equal civil rights to her Jewish inhabitants.

On May 28, 1919, this pledge was finally fulfilled, by a royal decree.

In Mexico a presidential decree has greatly changed her laws as to marriage and divorce. Marriage is regarded by the state as a civil contract, not a church sacrament. The parties proposing it must present certificates from two or more licensed physicians that they are each of sound mind and body. Absolute divorces are allowed. Heretofore, following the canon law, they could only be from bed and board.²²

CRIMINAL LAW.

Missouri has restored capital punishment. It is to be inflicted by hanging.

Texas has amended her Constitution so as to permit testimony by deposition against one on trial on a charge of crime.

²² Am. Bar Association Journal, V, 245.

Vermont has adopted this year the system of conditional pardon by the Governor upon such conditions as he thinks proper. He has all the powers over the convict which he would have if he were surety in the case upon the recognizance of such convict before conviction, and shall be the sole judge as to whether the conditions of such pardon have been violated.

ELECTIONS AND VOTING.

The new English election laws allow nearly every citizen to become a candidate for member of Parliament, but only if he puts up a forfeit of £150. If he obtains as many as an eighth of all the votes cast, the money is returned to him, otherwise being turned into the public treasury.

An important point of constitutional construction was settled last winter by the Supreme Court of the United States, in *Missouri Pacific Railway Co. vs. Kansas*, 248 U. S., 276, 599. This decision supports the doctrine that two-thirds of the senators present can overrule a Presidential veto, although less than two-thirds of the senators elected.

Although in Canada, under the Dominion Constitution, a right was reserved to the Governor-General-in-Council to veto any provincial legislation, it has very rarely been used. The jealousy of the people in respect to executive power, has led to the same result there as in England. The general feeling has been that as the Crown has practically abandoned the veto, as to Acts of Parliament, the Governor-General, who is in principle a reflection of regal authority in and for the Dominion, should not resort to it to overthrow the legislative policy of a Province.

Under a recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council it seems to be settled that a Provincial statute cannot be held void because it takes away vested property interests. We in the United States had to adopt the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution to prevent such legislation on the part of a state of the union. In Canada there is no such protection unless by the veto power of the Governor-General-in-Council. That she does have it by the exercise of that power is now determined by an Order-in-Council of May 30, 1918. Mr. Justice Riddell's well-known remark that the rule of the Decalogue "Thou shalt not steal" was not binding on the legislature of a Canadian prov-

ince, is no longer true in view of this decision; but it goes no farther than to provide a remedy for depreciation of property plainly amounting to virtual confiscation.

Switzerland has amended her Constitution so that elections to the National Council are made in the respective cantons or half cantons on the principle of proportionate representation, and regulated by federal legislation.²⁷

Wurtemberg, in her new Constitution as a free state, has adopted the same principle for the elections to the legislative assembly.

Idaho has repealed so much of her direct primary law as applied to state officers and representatives in Congress. They will hereafter be nominated in the old way by party conventions.

In North Dakota a statute has been enacted to give all public advertising to one newspaper in each county. If there are several newspapers published there, one of them is to be elected by a popular vote.

Massachusetts has amended her Constitution so as to give her legislature authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections. This measure was adopted on a referendum by a majority of less than 6000, out of a total voting strength of 430,000.

This reversion to a policy adopted by several of the early American commonwealths, but long abandoned, indicates that a large portion of the people are dissatisfied with giving a vote to those who do not care to use it. The plan of compulsion has worked well for many years in several foreign countries. The other states will watch with strong interest its treatment by the General Court of Massachusetts.

²⁷ Am. Bar Association Journal, V, 307.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SECTION OF PUBLIC UTILITY LAW

The Second Annual Meeting of the Section of Public Utility Law of the American Bar Association was held in Boston University, College of Business Administration, 525 Boylston Street, on Tuesday, September 2, 1919. There were three sessions, 10 A. M., 2 P. M., and 8 P. M., respectively.

Robert E. Lee Saner, of Texas, Chairman of the Section, presided.

The meeting was called to order, and thereupon the Chairman addressed the Section and then called upon Nathaniel T. Guernsey, of New York, the first Chairman of the Section, who spoke on the general aims and purposes of the Section. Bentley W. Warren, of Massachusetts, upon request explained briefly the then existing street car situation in Boston.

The report of the Secretary was read.

A Committee on Nominations was appointed, consisting of Chester I. Long, of Kansas; Charles R. Brock, of Colorado; Richard Mays, of Texas; Bentley W. Warren, of Massachusetts; and Albert N. Eastman, of Illinois.

Richard T. Higgins, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of Connecticut, read a paper.

(The Paper follows these minutes, page 419.)

C. A. Prouty, of the District of Columbia, then delivered an address on "The Valuation of Railroads."

(The Address follows these minutes, page 426.)

Roscoe Pound, of the Harvard Law School, delivered an address on "The Administrative Application of Legal Standards."

(The Address follows these minutes, page 445.)

At the suggestion of the Chairman many members of the Section availed themselves of the opportunity of asking Dean Pound questions, to which he replied.

The Committee on Nominations presented for Chairman the name of William G. Niblack, of Illinois; for Secretary Edward A. Armstrong, of New Jersey, and upon a vote being taken they were unanimously elected.

On motion of Charles R. Brock, of Colorado, it was resolved that the position of Vice-Chairman be created, and thereupon Bentley W. Warren, of Massachusetts, was nominated Vice-Chairman, and upon a vote being taken was unanimously elected.

Upon motion the Section adjourned.

EDWARD A. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

ADDRESS

BY

RICHARD T. HIGGINS,
OF CONNECTICUT.

When I accepted the invitation to deliver a short address before the Section of Utility Law of the American Bar Association, it was with the expectation that the Convention would be held in Connecticut, but a subsequent change of venue from the land of steady habits to the classic city of Boston should also have changed the personnel of the speaker from the sedate to the classic. No subject was assigned, but I assumed that I would be expected to say something about Public Utilities.

The legal, financial and administrative questions pertaining to utility companies are among the most important that confront the American people in this important era of re-adjustment, reconstruction and the adapting of existing facilities to the unusual conditions and requirements of the present day. Many official tribunals are now investigating the different phases of utility problems and opinions and suggestions are being freely offered by the ablest minds and best experts on the particular questions involved. I will therefore not attempt in the brief time which I shall occupy, to discuss in detail any of these perplexing problems, but with your kind indulgence will submit a few personal thoughts on the general situation.

The problems involved at the present time are not so much interpretations and application of existing laws as they are legislative and administrative problems of enacting laws and adopting administrative policies which will permit utility companies to continue business and receive fair returns for the work and capital required.

The growth and development of our public utilities have been in keeping with, and represented a most important factor in the

wonderful growth and development of our country. They were built up under private ownership and with private capital, and not until a comparatively recent date were they under public regulation as to financial matters, rates and service. State regulation has come about in the last few years. The Interstate Commerce Commission has had certain regulatory powers over utilities doing an interstate business for many years, but until recent years its powers have been largely recommendatory. Public utilities are vital public necessities, and the domestic, social and business conditions and enterprises of our country depend upon their efficient and successful maintenance and operation. Many of the utilities are in a critical condition, preventing the rendition of proper service and seriously affecting the public welfare. It is claimed by some companies that the more or less inflexible rules and rates beyond their immediate control, under which they have had to operate during the rapidly changing war time conditions helped to create a financially embarrassing situation.

The unfortunate just or unjust antipathy which the general public has had in the past towards public utility companies prevented a raise in the price of their commodity in keeping with the increasing cost of production.

During the constructive and more or less successful era when privately owned utilities were not under strict public regulation, the spirit of human avarice and arrogance crept into many of the companies and high and unlawful financing were resorted to resulting in detriment not only to the general public but to the companies as well. When these facts became known, there grew up in the mind of the public a feeling of resentment and antagonism and the pendulum swung high in the zone of unpopularity for all utility companies. This was followed by the enactment of state and more rigid federal regulation, but the public could not readily forget the sins of the past and when the utilities were confronted with the mounting cost of labor and material during and since the critical war period, they lacked the sympathy and co-operation of the public. Any attempt to increase the price of their commodity, in keeping with the increasing cost of production did not meet with popular favor; many utilities and particularly transportation companies were unable to obtain necessary new capital or credit. Poor service

resulted and bankruptcy stared them in the face. Many people possessed the idea that public or government ownership would come the nearest to being an Utopian policy for the handling of public utilities. During the past two years we have had a practical experience of government control with practically all the powers of government ownership. The innumerable difficulties which the government had to contend with are generally recognized, curtailment of service has been experienced and notwithstanding increases in rates financial deficits have followed, strikes have taken place and service temporarily or partially suspended. Whatever merit there may be in government ownership or control, we have learned from experience that it is not a panacea for all utility ailments. Even with material increases in rates on steam railroads under government control, the financial results are on the wrong side of the balance sheet, labor troubles are not eliminated and strikes affecting service and threatening the social and industrial life of the nation occur.

Whatever the sentiment may have been in the past, it appears to be an almost universal sentiment today, with the exception of certain utility employees, that private ownership with careful but general and authoritative public regulations is preferable to government ownership or control.

The corporate greed that sometimes creeps into privately owned companies may not be more detrimental than the political influence which government ownership under a democratic form of government, is liable to encounter, but proper and careful public regulation should eliminate the opportunity for graft and unlawful speculation on the part of the privately owned companies.

If credit can be re-established and utilities given a fair chance in the field of enterprise, with a reasonable prospect for a fair return on the necessary capital invested and new capital to be invested, there is no reason why sufficient private capital should not be available for the operation of our public utilities without adding that business and administrative burden and possible financial and taxing obligation on our already heavily burdened governments, both state and national.

If the commodity is in fact a public necessity, its supply should be on a sound financial basis, relieved of all unnecessary collateral burdens, and be self-supporting without becoming a burden by

public taxation or otherwise on other industries. To what extent prosperous utilities operating in profitable sections should help to bear the burdens of like but unprofitable utilities operating in contiguous and contributing territory is a debatable question and would depend upon local conditions. The community of interest between urban and suburban sections is such that there should be a community of obligation in maintaining a necessary connecting utility, in the interest of the general public welfare. I would not, however, advocate the doctrine that prosperous utilities should universally and indiscriminately bear the burden of the weaker kindred utilities.

In speaking of public regulation, I shall assume that all regulatory bodies, both federal and state, perform their duties without fear or favor, realizing that they represent the public, of which the companies and the stockholders as well as the patrons are a part, and that a utility to give good service to the public must be in a healthy financial condition, well managed and economically operated. Assuming this I believe that duplication of regulation should be eliminated as a waste of energy and imposing unnecessary burden on the traffic or public. All interstate business which is regulated by the federal commission and to the extent of that commission's authority should not be burdened and embarrassed by local or state regulation and possibly conflicting requirements, but all utility companies engaged solely in intra-state business, and the intra-state transactions of utility companies doing an interstate business, I believe should come under the control and regulation of the state or local municipalities, when such state or local regulation is not in conflict with or does not affect interstate traffic or the federal regulation thereof.

The importance of efficient and continuous utility service to the public is such that the legal powers of supervision should be sufficiently complete as to be able to prevent unlawful or inadvisable financial transactions, check all unnecessary waste, see that the plant and equipment are properly maintained and require the companies to render adequate and dependable service at reasonable rates, such service and rates depending upon convenience and necessity and operating revenue in each case.

One of the inherent qualities of our human nature is to retain as much as possible our individuality and right to control our own acts and conduct.

The growth of social and business relations has necessitated the imposition of certain restrictions and prescribed regulations for the general good. But in the face of a more or less popular demand for centralizing power we should be careful whether as individuals, local communities, states, or even as a nation, about relinquishing those natural and inherent rights which should and could be retained without detriment to the general good.

It is conceded that public regulation of utilities is for public protection, but the farther removed the seat of power is from the actual business regulated, the more onerous becomes the regularity requirements particularly in the matter of delays or uncertain requirements or adjustments.

As it became necessary in the union of states to have a national regulatory body for interstate commerce, so with a league of nations and a closer national relationship which seems inevitable and I believe desirable it may become necessary to have an international regulatory body for international commerce handled in part by federal and state transportation agencies, but such an international body should not have the power to control or regulate our domestic business and affairs.

The supplying of a public utility is a public function and the officers of a company specially chartered and undertaking to supply such service are public servants and should be amenable to the public for malfeasance in office; not only the officers but all the employees necessarily engaged in the production and supply of a public utility are public servants and should be amenable to the public for the faithful and continuous performance of their voluntarily undertaken duties. Acting as such servants the public should be protected against the suspension of a vital necessity, by strikes, labor demands or other questions of dispute arising between two factions of such public servants.

Employees of public service companies should receive fair compensation in keeping with standard wage or a necessary standard wage at the time, but as the public which ultimately pays the bills is vitally more interested than the officers or

employees of the company in the maintenance and continuance of dependable servants, it should be made unlawful to bring about a total or partial suspension of service by strikes or other internal differences until the public or some official tribunal representing the public interest has had a reasonable opportunity to pass upon the wage demands or other questions of dispute between the officers of the company and its general employees.

I believe that labor should have its fair compensation and favorable working conditions, and I do not wish to be understood as speaking against the desirability of union or organized labor which has done much in the uplift of the laboring man's condition, but when a man or combination of men engage in the production and supply of a necessary utility to the public, the public interest is of paramount importance and it should be a penal offense wilfully to jeopardize that interest or prevent the supply of a public necessity, at least until some legally constituted tribunal has been resorted to for an adjustment of the matters in dispute.

If government supervision is going to limit the maximum price which a utility company can charge for its commodity, then government supervision should have power to limit the maximum wage which its public servants, as such employees, may demand or receive.

This great country with its more than one hundred millions of free people is too enlightened, too powerful and too progressive to permit a comparatively small combination of men or an aggregation of capital, be it large or small, to jeopardize or dominate the public interest and the public necessities or to prevent the enactment and enforcement of ample protective legislation.

The average man wants to be fair and see that not only he but his fellow men are accorded fair treatment; this can best be done by a complete understanding of the whole situation. We are told that the days of secret diplomacy have passed, that the searching light of publicity will display the most important international transactions in the making; the days of secret combinations, corporate intrigues and questionable bookkeeping for public service companies should no longer exist. Fair, frank

and intelligent treatment of utility problems under the searching light of publicity should reveal the actual facts and enlist the support and sympathy of all fair minded men whether officers, employees or patrons. Without the spirit of cooperation and confidence any arbitrary law or rule will have but partial effect.

To my mind a most important factor in bringing about a more stable and satisfactory condition of utility property and service is a fuller realization of the inter-dependence of utility companies and the public, and the necessity for cooperation and friendly relations.

VALUATION OF RAILROADS

BY

CHARLES A. PROUTY,

OF VERMONT.

What is generally known as the "Railroad Problem" has finally reached a stage where a practical solution of some sort can no longer be deferred. Most political and economic problems finally reduce themselves to a question of money and that is the case here. So long as our railroads could pay their bills and even extend in a degree their facilities to meet the demands of increasing traffic theory and experiment were possible. Today when they are earning upon the present basis of wages and material costs less than one-half what the government is paying for their use, when labor is demanding further advances aggregating from \$700,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 per year, when material prices are advancing with no prospect of an immediate decline, when shippers are insisting that an increase in rates will curtail industrial operations, and when thoughtful men are fearful that such advances would be laid hold of as an excuse to disproportionately increase the cost of living, thereby aggravating the present unbearable conditions, this problem ceases to be one of theory and becomes intensely practical.

The question is one of revenue. The property is private but the use is public. How to determine what this private property shall be paid for its public service is the real difficulty. Today the relation of labor to the railroad presses for solution but that is finally again a question of money.

It has long seemed to me that before any intelligent opinion could be formed as to the sum to be paid for the use of this property, the value of the property must be known. This would seem to be self-evident and yet although this railroad situation has been under active discussion for half a century, although the act to regulate commerce was passed more than thirty years ago, it was not until March 1, 1913, that Congress provided for the ascertaining of that value.

In order that you may appreciate the exact legal proposition which I wish to advance it is necessary that you should have in mind the essential provisions of that statute which is commonly known as the Valuation Act.

By its terms the Interstate Commerce Commission is required to ascertain and report to Congress certain facts in reference to that property which is used for common carrier purposes of which the following are the most important:

The cost of reproduction new, the cost of reproduction less depreciation, the original cost. In case of lands the original cost and the present value. The financial history of the property must also be shown giving the actual investment, which may differ materially from the original cost of the property now in existence, and to report any other values or elements of value which may be found to exist. There are numerous other provisions of the act but the above are the essential things.

A reading of the valuation act will disclose that the commission is nowhere required in clear and express terms to state in one sum the value of the property and it has been earnestly contended that the commission is not only not required but that it cannot properly find and report such a value. The opponents to the finding of that value, which has come to be termed in these discussions the "ultimate value" base their objections largely upon the assumption that the value of the property of a common carrier used for common carrier purposes might vary with the purposes for which that value was being found; that is, whether it was being determined for the purposes of condemnation or of taxation or of capitalization or of rate-making. The commission finally held that whether the valuation act did or did not require the finding of an ultimate value, it authorized such finding "for purposes under the act to regulate commerce" and stated that such a finding would be made. Since at the date of that decision the only purpose for which such a value could be used by the commission or by the courts in examining the orders of the commission must have reference to the making of rates, and inasmuch as the commission may in the near future be invested with other powers in the exercise of which the value of these properties may become

material, it seems best in this discussion to refer to the value which the commission is to state as the rate-making value.

The question which I wish to propose to you is this: The commission has before it certain facts, the original cost, the cost of reproducing the property today, the amount of depreciation, the present value of the carrier lands and the original cost of the same, the money actually invested in the enterprise, and the return which has been paid the investor. It also has certain other facts which may have a certain influence upon the value of the property according to the theory of valuation which is adopted, but the foregoing are the essential things. Now how is the commission to deduce from these facts the rate-making value of this common carrier property?

Most of us think better in the concrete than in the abstract. To put this matter clearly before you I will assume three cases and inquire what the value in each case should be. In doing this working capital will be entirely disregarded.

Case No. 1.—Cost of reproduction, excluding lands, \$55,000,000.

Cost of reproduction less depreciation, \$45,000,000.

Original cost of property now in existence, other than lands, \$50,000,000.

Present value of lands, \$5,000,000.

Original cost of lands, \$4,000,000.

Total actual investment in the enterprise, \$55,000,000.

The carrier began business 25 years ago and has paid an average rate of 6 per cent on the total investment from its earnings and no more.

Case No. 2.—The cost of reproduction new, the depreciation, the original cost, the original cost and present value of lands, are the same as in Case No. 1.

The total investment in the enterprise is \$60,000,000.

This carrier also began business 25 years ago but has only earned upon the average 2 per cent upon the total investment. The difference between investment in property owned and total investment has been due to the inability of the company to pay its fixed charges from earnings.

Case No. 3.—The first five items are the same as in the two previous cases.

The total investment in the enterprise is \$40,000,000.

This carrier in the 25 years of its existence has enjoyed a highly profitable business from which it has paid 6 per cent upon the money actually invested and in addition has improved its property. A part of the property now in existence has been provided out of earnings.

While no one of the foregoing assumptions represent an actual case any one of them could be duplicated in principle from the files of the Bureau of Valuation. By what rule or formula should the commission determine the rate-making value in these cases and what would that value be? Is it the same in each case or would it differ in each case?

What I wish to attempt to put before you is the holding of the Supreme Court of the United States upon this subject and perhaps the best way to do this is by briefly stating to you what methods have been used by state commissions and other evaluators in the past and what methods are being contended for today.

What may be known as the reproduction theory has probably been most generally accepted and applied in the past. Under this theory the cost of reproducing the property in existence upon the date of valuation determines the value. There has been a good deal of discussion as to the application of this plan. Some have insisted that the cost of reproduction new without any deduction for accrued depreciation should control while others have added something on account of going value, but it may be said that the general rule when the valuation act was passed was to use the cost of reproduction less depreciation. This rule was extended to both structures and land until the decision of the Minnesota rate case since when the market value or present value of land has been used instead of the reproductive value. The amount thus arrived at has sometimes been styled the physical value of the property.

You will note that under the reproduction theory as generally applied since the Minnesota rate case, the rate-making value in each of the foregoing cases would be \$45,000,000 plus \$5,000,000, or \$50,000,000.

While the reproduction theory has been the most generally accepted in the past, what may be termed the investment theory has always found and still finds many earnest supporters. Here

the actual investment in the enterprises; that is, the total cash sacrifice, is the controlling factor. In applying this theory consistently the amount taken out must of course be considered in connection with that put in, the idea being that the investor shall be allowed a reasonable return upon what he has in fact contributed to the use of the public.

This theory has been accepted in a degree by some state commissions and presents strong equities. Its exact application is exceedingly difficult especially in case of an old property. You will observe that under this theory the rate-making value in the first case would be \$55,000,000. That value would be varied in the other cases. In the second case it would be \$60,000,000, and in the third case \$40,000,000 or that approximately.

A third theory has come into prominence since March 1, 1913, which may be termed the original cost theory. Under it the original cost of the property now in existence would control the value. I believe the advocates of this theory would deduct from the original cost the depreciation. In principle this plan differs radically from both the foregoing; in its actual application it would be a repetition of the reproduction method except that the original price instead of the present price would be applied. In these days of increasing prices this theory is making many converts. Under this theory the rate-making value would be the same in each of the three cases proposed; namely, \$54,000,000, without any deduction for depreciation, or \$44,000,000 of depreciation be subtracted.

A fourth and last theory remains to be referred to. It will be noted that none of the plans enumerated takes into account the market value or the earning capacity of the property. Indeed, great earning capacity, if surplus earnings have been invested in the property, might under the investment theory force down the value. Certain carriers whose property is under valuation by the commission at the present time have insisted that all these three plans are utterly wrong in theory; that there is no such thing as "rate-making value"; that there is but one value; namely, the exchange value, and that the most powerful factor in determining this value is the earning capacity of the property.

I have not attempted to give you all the theories which have been put forward and discussed by courts, commissions, and

economists, nor could I within the limits of this paper, but I do think that these four methods or theories are the families so to speak within which the various valuation ideas may be classified. You will note that the result reached will differ according to the plan followed and that that difference will be very substantial in amount. When it is remembered that the valuation to be fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission will probably become the rate-making base for the entire nation, it will be seen that it is vital both to the carrier which owns the property and to the public which must pay the rate that this base should be correctly determined. Asking you to keep in mind in a general way what these plans are, I wish now to refer to certain decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. These cases are few in number and are already familiar to every one of you who have the slightest acquaintance with the valuation of public utilities but you may never have put them together as I have occasion to do in seeking aid and direction for the discharge of this important duty.

The first case to which your attention is directed is our venerable acquaintance *Smyth vs. Ames*, 169 U. S. 466. This case involved and decided several legal questions but we are only concerned with what the court said as to the proper method of determining the value of the carrier property used.

The State of Nebraska had prescribed by legislative enactment a schedule of rates applicable to transportation by railroad from point to point within the state which worked a reduction from previous schedules of about 30 per cent. Suits were brought by non-resident stockholders and bondholders in the circuit court of the United States to enjoin the observance of this statute. The circuit court granted the injunction and the Supreme Court upon appeal confirmed this decree.

The case was one of great popular interest and the decision of the court was anxiously awaited. A reargument was ordered upon which Mr. William J. Bryan appeared for the state. The official report of the argument of counsel indicates that the contentions of both sides were presented with clearness and fullness.

The railroads contended that they were entitled to maintain such rates as to enable them to defray cost of operation and

maintenance, to pay interest upon their indebtedness, and a dividend upon their stock. This Mr. Bryan denied insisting:

1. That not the capitalization but the actual value of the property devoted to the public use must control.

2. That this value should be established by determining the total cost at the present time of reproducing these properties. It was immaterial what the corporation might have borrowed upon its property or what stock it might have issued against it; even the actual investment in the property should give way to its present value as determined by the cost of creating the same property at that time.

The court sustained his first proposition but declined to go with him upon the second. For convenience the language of the court is here given:

"We hold, however, that the basis of all calculations as to the reasonableness of rates to be charged by a corporation maintaining a highway under legislative sanction must be the fair value of the property being used by it for the convenience of the public. And, in order to ascertain that value the original cost of construction, the amount expended in permanent improvements, the amount and market value of its bonds and stock, the present as compared with the original cost of construction, the probable earning capacity of the property under particular rates prescribed by statute and the sum required to meet operating expenses, are all matters for consideration, and are to be given such weight as may be just and right in each case. We do not say that there may be other matters to be regarded in estimating the value of the property."

What I desire to particularly emphasize is that the court in this first and leading case declined to accept as controlling in the determination of the value of carrier property for rate-making purposes, the cost of reproduction. That was a proper thing to be considered but it was only one of the elements which the court enumerated. I also ask you to observe that the term used in this case by the court is not value but "fair value." To one who carefully reads the decisions of the court this qualifying adjective takes on a distinct significance.

The next case referred to is *Cedar Rapids Gas Light Company vs. Cedar Rapids*, 223 U. S. 655. The schedule of rates involved in the *Smyth* case was enacted in 1892; the decree of the Circuit Court was entered in 1894, and the decision of the Supreme Court

in 1897. The above case was decided in 1911 so that 17 years had elapsed since Mr. Justice Brewer entered his decree on circuit and 14 years since the Supreme Court had approved that decree.

During these years the valuation of public utilities had rapidly developed. Many valuations had been made and much discussion had been had by courts, commissions, lawyers, and economists. On the whole it must be conceded that the reproductive theory of Mr. Bryan had made very substantial progress. Almost without exception valuations were based upon the cost of reproducing the property as of the date of valuation. Many subordinate questions were encountered, as, for example, should depreciation be deducted, should an allowance be made for franchise, and especially what if anything should be allowed on account of that elusive thing termed "going value." Some of these questions had reached the Supreme Court of the United States. In the Knoxville Water Case, 212 U. S. 1, the main question was upon depreciation. In the Consolidated Gas Case, 212 U. S. 19, one of the principal points in issue had reference to franchise. Both these cases proceeded upon the reproductive theory and in neither case did the Supreme Court suggest that the method employed was not correct.

In the Cedar Rapids case, *supra*, the municipality had fixed the rate for gas by ordinance and the Gas Company brought suit in the state court to enjoin the order of the city. The Supreme Court of Iowa finally held at the conclusion of a protracted litigation that it did not clearly appear that the rate prescribed was confiscatory and that no order of injunction should issue until trial of the rate had been actually made. The bill was therefore dismissed with leave to begin anew if an actual experience of the rate prescribed indicated that it was unlawful. From this decree the Gas Company appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States and that appeal was dismissed. Appellant contended that the court had declined to make a proper allowance on account of franchise or going value. Upon this point the Supreme Court said:

"Then again, although it is argued that the court excluded going value, the court expressly took into account the fact that the plant was in successful operation. What it excluded was the good will or the advantage incident to the possession of a monopoly,

so far as that might be supposed to give the plaintiff the power to charge more than a reasonable price. *Willcox vs. Consolidated Gas Co.*, 212 U. S. 19, 52, 53, L. ed. 382, 399; 29 Sup. Ct. Rep. 192; 15 A. & E. Ann. Cas. 1034. An adjustment of this sort under a power to regulate rates has to steer between Scylla and Charybdis. On the one side if the franchise is taken to mean that the most profitable return that could be got, free from competition, is protected by the 14th Amendment, then the power to regulate is null. On the other hand, if the power to regulate withdraws the protection of the Amendment altogether, then the property is naught. This is not a matter of economic theory, but of fair interpretation of a bargain. Neither extreme can have been meant. A midway between them must be hit."

Franchise and going value seem to have been hopelessly confused in the mind of the attorney for the Gas Company. A reference to the record in the state court leaves the whole subject in doubt. What the Supreme Court of the United States did was to decline to interfere with the decree of the state court which it characterized as eminently fair and not clearly unlawful. For my own part I have never been able to see that this case was of the slightest significance upon the question of going value, and it is only referred to here because of its influence upon the Master in the next case to be noted which is one of very great significance.

Des Moines Gas Company vs. Des Moines, 238 U. S. 153, was an appeal from a decree of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa dismissing a complaint brought by the Gas Company against the city to enjoin the enforcement of an ordinance fixing the price of gas.

The District Court had referred the matter to a Master who stated in his report among other things the value of the property, and it is with this phase of the case only that we are here concerned.

The Master in stating the value of the property gives the following items:

Working capital	\$140,000
Real estate	150,000
Organization expenses	6,923
Meters in stock	6,603
Present value of physical property aside from above items	1,937,402
Total physical value	\$2,240,928

As to what the Master meant by the last item in the above tabulation the following extract is made from the opinion of the Supreme Court:

"What is called in this summary 'the present value of physical property,' the report shows was arrived at by the Master in the manner following: He first found what he thought was the base value of the property, *i. e.*, 'what it would cost to produce it at the present time new, without adding thereto any overhead charges.' This figure he fixed at \$1,975,026. To this he added overhead charges, 15 per cent, \$296,254. From this he deducted depreciation, \$333,878, leaving as the value of the property thus ascertained, \$1,937,402."

The Master states in his report exactly what items were included in these overheads, which were as follows:

1. Promotion expenses.
2. Engineering.
3. Losses arising from accidents and injuries to workmen and material during construction.
4. Contingencies during construction.
5. Cost of administration during construction.
6. Interest during construction.
7. Taxes during construction.

It will be noted that all the above items accrued during the period of construction, that nothing whatever is allowed by way of overheads in connection with the development of the business. All these overhead expenses were incurred during the building of the plant and stopped when operation began. It follows therefore that while, as the Master says, he estimated the cost of reproduction upon the theory that the plant was in actual operation, nevertheless he did not include in that estimate any expense which would not have been included in the actual building of the plant. What he finds as the physical value of the plant is in fact what it would cost to build and have ready for operation a new plant at the date of valuation.

It would appear that the Master prepared a tentative report in this case previous to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Cedar Rapids case. It had been his intention to add to the above so-called physical value \$300,000 for going concern value. What he meant by this can be best stated in his own words:

"It may be asked on what basis this amount is determined. The evidence followed strictly might require me to make it

higher, could my mind rest satisfied that the 'Going Value' of this concern is worth more, but I cannot feel justified that such is the case, and regard \$300,000 as every dollar it is worth over and above its physical value, and in my judgment, it is worth that much more than a plant would be that had to develop its business. But that would be much more rapid, in my judgment, than is estimated. I think a purchaser would be willing to add this amount for its developed business, and that a seller would not be willing to sell unless he got that much more than its physical value, but I could not give the mental process by which this conclusion is reached any more than a jury could do so, under like circumstances, but it is nevertheless my judgment under all the evidence in the case."

It is clear from the above statement that what the Master meant by "going value" was that element of value which inheres in a plant already in successful operation, as distinguished from that same plant when completed and ready to operate.

Upon the strength of the Cedar Rapids case the Master concluded not to add this \$300,000. The complainant contended before the Supreme Court that this was error, and the principal question was whether this item should or should not have been included. The Master stated in his report that "the physical value as hereinbefore determined is reckoned upon the fact that the plant was in successful operation when the ordinance was enacted, otherwise this value would be much less. The going value is that enhancement which results from a well-developed, paying business."

The Supreme Court held that it did not clearly appear that the Master had not included in his valuation of the property the element of going concern value. The court uses the following language on this point:

"'Going value,' or 'going concern value,' i. e., the value which inheres in a plant where its business is established, as distinguished from one which has yet to establish its business, has been the subject of much discussion in rate-making cases before the courts and commissions. Many of those cases are collected in Whitten on 'Valuation of Public Service Corporation,' 550-569, and the supplement to the same work, 1350-1385. That there is an element of value in an assembled and established plant, doing business and earning money, over one not thus advanced, is self-evident. This element of value is a property right, and should be considered in determining the value of the property,

upon which the owner has a right to make a fair return when the same is privately owned, although dedicated to public use. Each case must be controlled by its own circumstances, and the actual question here is: In view of the facts found, and the method of valuation used by him, did the Master sufficiently include this element in determining the value of the property of this company for rate-making purposes?

"Included in going value as usually reckoned is the investment necessary to organizing and establishing the business which is not embraced in the value of its actual physical property. In this case, what may be called the inception cost of the enterprise entering into the establishing of a going concern had long since been incurred. The present company and its predecessors had long carried on business in the City of Des Moines, under other ordinances, and at higher rates than the ordinance in question established. For aught that appears in this record, these expenses may have been already compensated in rates charged and collected under former ordinances. As we have said, every presumption is in favor of the legitimate exercise of the rate-making power, and it is not to be presumed, without proof, that a company is under the necessity of making up losses and expenditures incidental to the experimental stage of its business."

You are especially asked to note that here the cost of reproducing new the physical property of this public utility less depreciation was with certain additions on account of working capital, etc., accepted by the Supreme Court as the fair value of the property on which that utility was entitled to earn.

Attention is next called to *Denver vs. Denver Union Water Company*, 246 U. S. 178. This case was similar to the Des Moines case. The City of Denver had promulgated an ordinance fixing the rates to be charged by the water company; that company had brought suit to enjoin these rates; reference to a Master had been had and the District Court upon his report had granted the injunction from which an appeal had been taken.

The Master in fixing the value of the property of the water company devoted to the public use had proceeded exactly as did the Master in the Des Moines case. He first estimated the cost of reproducing the structures new, including overhead charges, and from this deducted the accrued depreciation. To the amount thus arrived at he added a sum for working capital, another sum for the present value of real estate and water rights, and a third sum of \$800,000 for going concern value. The total thus arrived

at was \$13,415,899. The city did not seriously question these figures of the Master except as to certain water rights, with which we are not concerned, and as to the item of \$800,000. Inasmuch as the court had held that the item of \$300,000 for going value had been properly excluded in the Des Moines case, it was insisted that upon the authority of that case the \$800,000 should have been excluded here. The Supreme Court held, however, that the item had been properly included by the Master and did so entirely upon the authority of the Des Moines case, using, in disposing of that phase of the case, the following language:

“What we have said establishes the propriety of estimating complainant's property on the basis of present market values as to land, and reproduction cost, less depreciation, as to structures. That this method was fairly applied by the special Master hardly is disputed by appellants, except as they contest the items allowed for ‘going concern value’ and for the water rights acquired by complainant and its predecessors by original appropriation. With respect to the former item, we adhere to what was said in *Des Moines Gas Co. vs. Des Moines*, 238 U. S. 153, 165: ‘That there is an element of value in an assembled and established plant, doing business and earning money, over one not thus advanced, is self-evident. This element of value is a property right, and should be considered in determining the value of the property, upon which the owner has a right to make a fair return when the same is privately owned, although dedicated to public use.’

“As was then observed, each case must be controlled by its own circumstances. In the present case, the Master expressly declared that his detailed valuation of the physical property and water rights included no increment because the property constituted an assembled and established plant, doing business and earning money; and a careful examination of his very elaborate report convinces us that this is true. The amount allowed by him on this account is not open to serious question from the standpoint of appellants.”

It will be seen, therefore, that the court approved the exclusion of an item for going value in the Des Moines case and approved the inclusion of an item of the same name in the Denver case, and that the court based its action in the latter case upon its decision in the former. Unless the court is to be charged with gross inconsistency it must follow that while the designation of the item was the same in both cases, the thing itself was different

or that some other fact existed which justified the action of the court below, and this appears from an examination of the two records to have been possible.

The \$300,000 which the Master had in mind in the Des Moines case was, as clearly appears from his statement, a purely commercial proposition. The success of the plant had been demonstrated and for that reason a purchaser would have paid and a seller would have asked \$300,000 more for the property. If actual operation had shown that the plant could not succeed, exactly the reverse would have been true. In that event the purchaser would have paid no more and perhaps less than the cost of reproduction new. Going value so estimated would be based entirely upon the success of the operation; it might be a minus quantity, and in that event should be subtracted from the cost of reproduction less depreciation instead of being added.

Upon the other hand, it appears that the Denver Company had claimed upon hearing before the Master that it should be allowed something by reason of early losses and development expenses, and had shown that these losses and expenses very much exceeded the \$800,000 which the Master allowed. While his report does not definitely indicate the method employed by him in reaching his figure for going value, he may well have taken into account the early history of the company.

It will be noted from the last paragraph in the excerpt from the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Des Moines case already made, that this thought, namely, compensation for early losses and development expenses, was in the mind of the court. These, the court said, might very likely have been paid out of more liberal rates allowed in the early history of the company, and, inferentially, if they had been once paid they ought not to be a second time allowed for. While going value has been given all sorts of definitions and has been computed in many ways, it has more frequently than otherwise been associated with development expenses and early deficits.

What I desire to particularly emphasize is that in one case an allowance of \$300,000 for going value was excluded and the value based upon the simple cost of reproduction less depreciation approved, while in the second case a very substantial amount was added to cost of reproduction less depreciation for

something called going value. Going back to the three cases which I assumed at the outset, it clearly appears from these two citations that although the cost of reproduction and the depreciation were exactly the same in the three cases, nevertheless the rate-making value might well be different in each case, and that this difference does not depend upon any exact computation, but largely rests in the judgment of the tribunal which determines the question of fact. These cases apparently show that the Supreme Court has never attempted to prescribe any rule or method of valuation. It has examined each case which came before it and disposed of that case, but it has never affirmatively approved any method or theory to the exclusion of others, all of which clearly appears from the last case which I shall cite, namely, the Minnesota Rate Cases, 230 U. S. 352.

These suits were brought on the equity side of the United States District Court for the State of Minnesota to enjoin two acts of the Legislature of that state and two orders of its commission prescribing maximum rates for the transportation of passengers and property between points within the state. The cases were referred to a Master, who found after an extended hearing that the rates were confiscatory. The Circuit Court accepted his report and entered decrees enjoining the rates, from which the state appealed to the Supreme Court.

The complainants contended first that the statutes and orders were void for the reason that the rates prescribed necessarily affected certain interstate rates, and were therefore a burden upon and an interference with interstate commerce. With this issue, which was ruled against the complainants, we are not here concerned.

It was further urged by the complainants that, assuming that the state might lawfully prescribe intrastate rates like those in question, nevertheless the specific rates fixed were so low as to be confiscatory, and this issue involved a determination of the value of the property of each carrier.

The cases attracted wide attention. They were twice argued, and most of the theories of valuation were in one way or another brought to the attention of the court. The Master had adopted the reproduction method both as to structures and lands, but had deducted nothing on account of depreciation. The state

insisted that original cost should govern, certainly in the case of lands. All these contentions were rejected by the court. It was held that accrued depreciation should be deducted; that original cost, while a thing to be considered, did not control; that the cost of reproduction might properly be looked to in showing the value of structures, but that in the valuation of lands it was vicious and out of place. The underlying principles which should govern in the fixing of a value in confiscation cases were stated in the following language:

"In determining whether that right has been denied, each case must rest upon its special facts. But the general principles which are applicable in a case of this character have been set forth in decisions.

"(1) The basis of calculation is the 'fair value of the property' used for the convenience of the public. *Smyth vs. Ames*, *supra* (p. 546). Or, as it was put in *San Diego Land & Town Co. vs. National City*, *supra* (p. 757), 'What the company is entitled to demand, in order that it may have just compensation, is a fair return upon the reasonable value of the property at the time it is being used for the public.' See also *San Diego Land & Town Co. vs. Jasper*, *supra*; *Willcox vs. Consolidated Gas Co.*, *supra*.

"(2) The ascertainment of that value is not controlled by artificial rules. It is not a matter of formulas, but there must be a reasonable judgment having its basis in a proper consideration of all relevant facts. The scope of the inquiry was thus broadly described in *Smyth vs. Ames*, *supra* (pp. 546-547): 'In order to ascertain that value the original cost of construction, the amount expended in permanent improvements, the amount and market value of its bonds and stock, the present as compared with the original cost of construction, the probable earning capacity of the property under particular rates prescribed by statute, and the sum required to meet operating expenses, are all matters for consideration, and are to be given such weight as may be just and right in each case. We do not say that there may not be other matters to be regarded in estimating the value of the property. What the company is entitled to ask is a fair return upon the value of that which it employs for the public convenience. On the other hand, what the public is entitled to demand is that no more be exacted from it for the use of a public highway than the services rendered by it are reasonably worth.'

In holding that the cost of reproduction method should not be used in ascertaining the value of railroad lands the court, among other things, said:

"Moreover, it is manifest that an attempt to estimate what would be the actual cost of acquiring the right-of-way, if the railroad were not there, is to indulge in mere speculation. The railroad has long been established; to it have been linked the activities of agriculture, industry and trade. Communities have long been dependent upon its service, and their growth and development have been conditioned upon the facilities it has provided. The uses of property in the communities which it serves are to a large degree determined by it. The values of property along its line largely depend upon its existence. It is an integral part of the communal life. The assumption of its non-existence, and at the same time that the values that rest upon it remain unchanged, is impossible and cannot be entertained. The conditions of ownership of the property and the amounts which would have to be paid in acquiring the right-of-way, supposing the railroad to be removed, are wholly beyond reach of any process of rational determination. The cost-of-reproduction method is of service in ascertaining the present value of the plant, when it is reasonably applied and when the cost of reproducing the property may be ascertained with a proper degree of certainty. But it does not justify the acceptance of results which depend upon mere conjecture."

Upon the question of original cost the following language was used:

"It is clear that in ascertaining the present value we are not limited to the consideration of the amount of the actual investment. If that has been reckless or improvident, losses may be sustained which the community does not underwrite. As the company may not be protected in its actual investment, if the value of its property be plainly less, so the making of a just return for the use of the property involves the recognition of its fair value if it be more than its cost. The property is held in private ownership and it is that property, and not the original cost of it, of which the owner may not be deprived without due process of law."

Put side by side *Smyth vs. Ames*, the first case in which the court announced a rule of valuation, and the *Minnesota Rate Cases*, the last decision of the same court upon that subject. Sixteen years have gone. Many cases have come before the court involving issues of valuation during that time. Many important questions have been decided. But upon the underlying principles which shall govern the court simply repeats in the last case what it had said in the first. Certain factors which should be considered are enumerated, but the court has carefully refrained

from assigning a relative weight to any one factor as compared with others.

This is the whole thought which I am endeavoring to develop. There is no formula by which the Interstate Commerce Commission can put together the facts which it has collected and in that way work out a value. Every case stands by itself. Certain facts must be assembled; to these facts an intelligent consideration must be given, and from that consideration a result reached. Many principles have already been declared for its guidance and others will be evolved, but the final conclusion must rest in the enlightened judgment of that tribunal, and unless it is clear that some substantial error has been committed that conclusion will not be disturbed by the courts.

The attitude of the Supreme Court in this respect has been severely criticized. The rule of valuation as enunciated in *Smyth vs. Ames* has been denounced as *vox et preterea nihil*, mere words meaning nothing to him who seeks a practical direction. It is urged that the court should declare in favor of some definite plan or theory. Personally I dissent from all this. If an inflexible rule of valuation is to be established it should come from Congress, not from the courts. Such a rule must be dictated by policy and would be binding upon the court if it did not impinge upon the Constitution. But the wisdom of attempting to apply any hard and fast method in all cases is extremely doubtful. To do this would inevitably distort values and work injustice. In the last four years the cost of reproducing and equipping the railroads of this country has doubled, although original cost, capitalization, investment, all remain the same, and while their market value has declined from 5 to 50 per cent. To my mind the present rule of the Supreme Court applied by the commission under such further instructions as that court may from time to time promulgate will produce more just and satisfactory results than could flow from the application of any rigid formula.

The only use which the Interstate Commerce Commission can make today of this valuation is in the fixing of rates, and that is the only aspect of the subject considered in this discussion. In a final word let me emphatically rebut the assumption that this valuation can have no other uses.

The railroad problem may be disposed of in many ways. The government may continue to operate our railroads, paying their private owners for the use as at present; it may elect to own these railroads, turning over their operation to private agencies; it may both own and operate; it may enforce consolidations requiring a condemnation of the property. Whatever is done the value of the thing dealt with and all the facts relating to present costs and past history which are being collected are of vital consequence. Whatever happens there has been no waste here of money nor of energy.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE APPLICATION OF LEGAL STANDARDS.

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In the whirl of change which has gone on in Anglo-American law in the past two decades the rapid rise of executive justice, of administrative adjustment of relations and disposition of controversies through boards and commissions, stands out as a significant and apparently a permanent phenomenon. No doubt this radical change in our legal and constitutional polity has been hastened by the war. But it was palpably going forward in all common-law jurisdictions and has gone further in England than with us. As we look back, we may now perceive the beginnings of this change in the United States as far back as 1880, and it had made much progress beneath the surface by 1900. Moreover it seems to be connected with a significant political tendency. In our political theory the executive, the legislative and the judiciary are co-equal. Nevertheless at different stages of our history now one and now another has in practice attained a distinct leadership. In the beginning of our political history the legislative department was the leader. Legislatures were fully persuaded that the other departments, if accountable ultimately to the people, were directly and immediately accountable to them. They thought of themselves as in a special sense the representatives of the people. They believed themselves competent to call upon judges to explain and defend their decisions and were wont to interfere as of right with the disposition of particular controversies. The first half of the century had gone by before legislative appellate power had come to an end. Indeed the last echoes of this claim that the other departments were directly and immediately responsible to the legislative were heard in the debates over the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

Next for a time, and notably from the enactment of the Fourteenth Amendment to the first decade of the present century, the courts achieved a definite leadership. They thought of themselves as custodians of a fundamental law, running back of all constitutions, and merely declared thereby, to which all law-making and all executive action must yield. All political questions came ultimately to questions of constitutionality, and the Constitution was believed to declare universal, eternal principles, beyond reach of change, by which judicial interpretation and application of the declaratory instrument must be governed.

The legislature no longer made extravagant claims and the claim of the executive to be the peculiar mouthpiece of public opinion and to enforce the popular will upon legislatures and courts was yet to come. For nearly half a century the judicial hegemony was scarcely disputed.

Many things, into which we cannot enter, have combined to work a change. Today the executive thinks of itself and is thought of as peculiarly representing the whole people. Legislative and judiciary, if ultimately accountable to the people, are more and more thought of as liable to be called to account by the executive. It calls the legislature to its duty and demands enactment of this or that; it formulates laws and calls on legislatures to add the mere formality of enactment; it reviews the decisions of courts by administrative investigations and challenges their judgments. It even obtains for administrative commissions something very like a Roman *lex regia*; if not a grant of law-making power, at least a power of filling in details, a power of making rules, a power of giving definite content to legal standards, which may yet lead us a long way. The hegemony of the executive is at hand. As the eighteenth century and the fore part of the nineteenth century relied upon the legislative and the last half of the nineteenth century relied upon the courts, the twentieth century is no less clearly relying upon administration.

To more than one observer, this shifting of the center of gravity in our polity has appeared to foreshadow a decadence of constitutional government. A like passing of leadership from legislation to administration is going on in England, and a book has been written upon this theme, bearing the significant title of "The Decline of Liberty in England." But the passing of the

hegemony from legislative to judiciary in this country was made the occasion of like predictions of disaster. When that movement began, Jefferson thought Lord Mansfield's liberal innovations in law and the power of courts with respect to unconstitutional legislation, as declared by Marshall, equally usurpations and equally fatal to liberty. The later phenomenon is as natural, one might say as inevitable, as was the earlier one. In each case the change has had its roots in the fundamental problem of legal administration of justice and its occasion in a widening of the circle of interests to be secured through law.

A third phase of the movement in question should also be noted. It is not merely that the political leadership is passing to the executive and that administration plays a continually greater part in the adjustment of individual relations and determination of individual disputes. A related change has been going on in the judicial administration of justice. Greater reliance upon standards and less reliance upon rules, more attention to the application of legal precepts and less to their abstract content, are going along with a shifting from a society wherein property and contract were all-important to one wherein the conduct of enterprises is at least equally important; from a condition where justice might well come after the event and take its own time to one in which the exigencies of economic life call for a swift-moving preventive justice.

On its legal side, the movement I have tried to sketch began in the law of public utilities. It has gone farthest in that branch of the law. We have had more and longer experience of it there than anywhere else. Hence it should be of peculiar interest to lawyers whose primary occupation is with that field. But in order to understand it we must look at it in its relation to the law as a whole; we must find its place in a rational scheme of the administration of justice; we must perceive its relations to the general problems of the science of law.

In Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*, Astyages "asks Cyrus to give an account of his last lesson. Cyrus answers thus: 'One of the boys of our school who had a coat too small for him gave it to one of his companions, a little smaller than himself, and forcibly took in exchange the latter's coat, which was too large. The preceptor made me judge of the ensuing dispute, and I decided that

the matter should be left as it was, since both parties seemed to be better accommodated than before. Upon this the preceptor pointed out to me that I had done wrong, for I had been satisfied with considering the convenience of the thing, whereas I ought first to have considered the justice of it.'” This case has been taken to exemplify the difference between judicial and administrative action. In the last century philosophers urged that when convenience was consulted law abdicated in favor of administration. It was supposed by some that the ends as well as the methods of law and of administration were distinct and hence that in a government of laws and not of men administration, as a necessary evil, was to be held down to the inevitable minimum. Others, holding the ends to be the same, considered the methods of administration incompatible with constitutional liberty and sought a remedy in a judicial theory of administrative action. Naturally enough reaction has given us in some quarters an attempt to identify the judicial with the administrative by an administrative theory of law. Xenophon’s case raises the question neatly. Accordingly it is worth while to examine that case in order to see what was really wrong in Cyrus’s decision; to consider whether justice and convenience are incompatible; to inquire whether judicial justice must ignore the latter, while administrative justice must regard it exclusively.

Instead of the usual ethical or metaphysical approach to our problem, let us state it anew in terms of engineering. Let us think of the legal ordering of society as a great task, or rather a great series of tasks of social engineering. For the problem of law and government is not one of abstract harmonizing of human wills; it is one of concrete securing or realizing of human interests. The central tragedy of existence is that there are not enough of the material goods of existence, as it were, to go round; that while individual wants are infinite, the material means of satisfying those wants are finite; that while, in common phrase, we all want the earth, there are many of us but there is only one earth. Thus the task of organized society becomes one of conserving the goods of existence in order to make them go as far as possible, of eliminating friction in the use of them and preventing waste in the enjoyment of them, in order that where each cannot have all that he claims, he may at least have all that is possible. Put in this

way, the problem becomes one of securing as many interests as we may with as little sacrifice as possible of other interests. From such a standpoint, Cyrus's decision was simply a crude bit of social engineering. It sacrificed more than it secured; it did not tend to conserve the goods of existence, to eliminate friction or to prevent waste. It was obviously expedient that each boy should have a good fit. But Cyrus did not take the trouble to look deeper and see what other claims than the claim of the larger boy to a larger coat might be involved. Hence he ignored the interest of the smaller boy in his personality, his claim to be secure in his dignity and sensibilities, his claim as a human being that his will should not be subjected arbitrarily to the will of his larger school-mate, and the claim of the smaller boy to hold his coat, rightfully acquired, till he could grow into it. Even more Cyrus ignored the interest of society in the general security and the interest of society that everyone be able to live a truly human life and to that end that his person and his will be respected. Perhaps a judge might have had formulas at hand that would have led him instantly to a better bit of social engineering. But the common sense of an experienced magistrate would have led him to a better decision also, and in each case very likely the result would have been reached without consciousness of the census of interests and the weighing and valuing of interests by which the sound decision is to be justified.

Perhaps the most significant advance in the modern science of law is the change from the analytical to the functional attitude. For the jurist of today, the world over, seeks to discover and to ponder the actual social effects of legal institutions and legal doctrines. He views them as instruments of social engineering. He seeks to study their social operation and the effects which they produce in action. He regards law and the legal ordering of society as things which may be improved by conscious human effort. He holds it his duty to discover the best means of furthering and directing that effort. All this goes along with and is part of the pragmatist or instrumentalist movement in modern thought. Men are not thinking today in closed systems nor seeking to foreclose change by rigid postulates from which the details for all time are to be inevitable logical deductions. Looked at functionally, then, Cyrus's decision is as unsatisfactory as it was

when measured by the ethical or metaphysical thumb-rule of his preceptor. But it does not follow that convenience and circumstances and times and places are to be left out of account and that our sole concern is with abstract formulas of justice.

In nineteenth-century American thinking law and administration were put as rival rather than as complementary agencies. Coke fashioned our modes of legal thought in the formative period and the part which he played in the contests between courts and crown in the seventeenth century, coloring his Second Institute and his Reports, gave color to common-law ideas as to administration for the next two centuries. Moreover the Puritan was averse to administration, as involving subordination rather than consociation, and the pioneer, who had little need of it, was by instinct opposed to regulation or supervision as involving needless interference with the freedom of grown men. Later these prejudices were put in the form of doctrines and were given the appearance of scientific finality by the economic and juristic individualism of the last century. The ideal of social engineering was a maximum of individual self-assertion; the social ideal was a régime of universal, spontaneous, unshackled individual initiative. To such ideals, administration and all its works were wholly repugnant.

When put in terms of social engineering, the nineteenth century doctrine is much less formidable than it was in its prime. Then it passed for an inevitable deduction from a fundamental idea of liberty implied in the very existence of a free-willing man. Today we see that it is but an attempt at a formula for securing as many interests as possible with the least possible sacrifice of other interests. Looking at it in this way we perceive that there are other values to conserve besides free individual self-assertion; we see that values may be wasted and friction increased by an apotheosis of individual initiative; we are forced to admit that a wise engineering may hold down free self-assertion in many situations and is not bound, as a condition of rightful existence, to leave all men free to contract or to conduct enterprises with the minimum of restriction necessary to keep the peace. Thus the supposedly decisive bar to administrative action as a regular agency in the ordering of society falls to the ground. At the same time new demands upon the social engineer have been making,

which require revision of the traditional view. For the twentieth century calls more and more for individualization and for concrete justice. The nineteenth century was satisfied with abstract justice. It was enough that one's case be covered by a rule just in its abstract content and that he have a legal remedy open by its abstract terms to all alike, whether it would avail him in practice or not. Today, thinking of law functionally, we are not satisfied to look merely at the abstract content of legal precepts and the abstract existence of legal remedies to give them effect. The emphasis has changed from the content of the precept and the existence of the remedy to the effect of the precept in action and the availability and efficacy of the remedy to attain the ends for which the precept was devised. In the eighteenth century jurists inquired how far the precepts of law were consistent in themselves and in the abstract with the principles to be deduced from the nature of the abstract man. In the nineteenth century they asked, how do the precepts of law derive from principles reached through historical study of legal institutions or how far do they deduce from abstract principles reached through analysis of the legal system and its rules and doctrines in their matured form. To these two questions of the nineteenth-century jurist, the twentieth century adds a third, namely, How do the precepts of law function in action? This raises application of law to a problem of the first rank, whereas in the past formulation of abstractly just legal precepts, to be applied mechanically, had the whole stage to itself. But the moment we thus insist upon application, as something more than mechanical, we open the way to increased reliance upon administration.

To be an instrument for conserving values, for eliminating friction in the use of the goods of existence and waste in the enjoyment of them—in other words, in order to secure as many interests as possible with the sacrifice of as few as possible—the administration of justice must have three characteristics. First, it must be free, so far as things human may be, from passion, bias, and prejudice. Second, it must be certain and consistent so that judgments may be foreseen and men may proceed in advance of controversy with assurance as to the outcome of their action. Third, it must be practical; it must be conscious that it is a means toward practical ends; it must not forget that it is dealing with

life and all the variations and mutations that make up life, and not with postulates, or with postulates only so far as they are effective means of handling actualities. Hence, if it habitually employs logic to meet the first and the second of these requirements it must have the courage to throw logic overboard upon occasion to meet the requirements of the third. Obviously we cannot wholly satisfy these three requirements in their entirety. As in all other practical situations, we must compromise. But the tendency has been to insist upon some one of them for the time being exclusively and to neglect or ignore the others. Primitive law and the strict law concerned themselves chiefly if not wholly with the first. Above all it was feared that the personal bent of the magistrate would subject one free man to the arbitrary will of another or would affect the granting of the remedies which made up the whole armory of the law. Hence the narrow purpose by which the strict law deliberately constrained itself. It was content to administer the arbitrarily fixed and rigidly settled remedies in a formally consistent and mechanically impartial fashion, in order to maintain the social interest in the general security at all hazards. In the maturity of law, in a commercial society in which the security of acquisitions and the security of transactions, property and contract, are all-important, men were chiefly impressed with the second requirement. Thus they came under the influence of a false principle of certainty, and assuming that there was one paramount interest to secure, sacrificed too much in the endeavor to secure it.

Rigid form, mechanical application of strict rules and inexorable logic, proceeding on the basis of fixed principles and exactly limited conceptions, are the means by which legal systems have sought to attain impartiality and certainty in the administration of justice. In the stage of the strict law reliance was upon rule and form. Mechanical application of rule and rigid adherence to form admit of no personal bias and give no latitude for differences of individual opinion. Moreover, the process of decision, so conducted, is simple and easy, whereas to go beneath form to substance requires hard thinking and close reasoning. Following Greek learning and Greek philosophy at Rome and following the revival of learning in modern Europe, the stage of equity and natural law relies upon reason as against rule and form, and

seeks to find and be governed by ethical principles. But for a long time men distrusted reason as giving too much scope for the personality of the magistrate. It is only in the maturity of law that men acquire confidence in reasoning as an infallible, impersonal instrument, quite as reliable as mechanical forms and much superior in its results. Indeed this idea of the all-sufficiency of reason belongs to the so-called age of enlightenment and owes its place in legal thought to the influence of that age in molding the ideas of the maturity of law. Thus we get the orthodox nineteenth-century theory of a group of legal conceptions, derived by strict logical analysis from the body of rules that make up the legal tradition, and of subsuming particular states of fact under these conceptions by a purely logical process. When such a theory prevails, administration proceeding upon experience rather than analysis and upon intuition rather than logical deduction, seems antagonistic to the fundamental ideas of justice according to law. But in truth the legal theory expresses only an ideal to which the legal order was never able actually to conform and from which it has been constantly compelled to depart. For human interests will assert themselves continually in new ways and significant institutions of every-day life often arise extra-legally and produce their most important results independent of or even against the law. For example, the law of contracts, the law of master and servant, the law of voluntary associations and the law of public service have but little relation to the actualities of modern industry, in which the laborer, or rather the group of laborers, has a vested right in the job not arising out of contract, which is not lost during a strike, in which the conditions of employment are not fixed by law nor by the parties to the relation but by union rules, in which the relation is not individual but collective, in which bargains are made with and enforced on behalf of *de facto* entities that are not legal entities, and in which the obligations of public service do not apply to groups by which the most vital public services are in fact performed. Our logical analysis and logical deductions have failed here and we resort perforce to administrative action. But in less degree they fail also in their more immediate domain, where in theory logic reigns unchallenged. For our legal theory presupposes the methods of the old scholastic logic, and those methods are not adapted to the

measuring of living situations by symbolic conceptions which goes on in the actual administration of justice. At best we achieve but partially, and often only in form, the exactness and certainty which our ideal demands.

Much of our difficulty in discussions of this subject comes from thinking of the modern law as made up wholly of rules; from thinking of the proposition that estates in land may be conveyed only by deed executed and delivered, of the proposition that he who acts through another acts through himself, of the proposition that a bailment is a delivery of goods for a certain purpose subject to a duty of executing that purpose and restoring the goods when the purpose is fulfilled, and of the proposition that a common carrier is bound to render a reasonable service with reasonable facilities, as legal precepts of the same sort, to be applied in the same way. The Anglo-American analytical jurists, who set the models in juristic thinking, were real-property lawyers and thought of the law in terms of the law of property. The layman is apt to think of law in terms of the rules of the penal code. Hence writers on jurisprudence, in and out of the profession, speak of law as an aggregate of rules. But in truth a modern legal system is much more complex. We have rules, in the sense in which a real-property lawyer thinks of them, but we have much besides; and I venture to think we shall understand the matter much better by distinguishing rules, principles, conceptions and standards. This may seem unduly complex. But life, which law is to govern, is a complex thing, and modern law requires and possesses a diversity of instruments for the purpose.

Rules were the staple of the beginnings of law. Ancient codes are made up of a series of detailed rules for definite detailed situations. "If a free man strike a free man," says Hammurabi, "he shall pay ten shekels of silver." "Whoever is going to contend about a freeman or slave," say the twelve tables of Gortyna, "shall not lead him away before trial." "If the father sell the son three times," say the Roman Twelve Tables, "let the son be free from the father." "If any man shall have called another 'fox'," says the Salic law, "he shall pay three shillings." Here in each case we have a definite detailed provision for a definite detailed state of facts. There is nothing to be done in the way of application beyond ascertaining whether that state of facts exists

or does not exist. Compare with these the rule as to what particular estate will support a contingent remainder, the rules as to what covenants will run with the law and when they will run, the rule that no one can transfer a better legal title than he has and the English rule making an exception in case of sale in market overt, the rule that possession is necessary to a common-law lien, the rules as to what is a negotiable instrument, how such instruments may be transferred and the effect of different modes of transfer. All these prescribe a fixed and definite result for a fixed and definite situation of fact. Outside of the criminal law, we find such rules chiefly in the law of property and the law of commercial transactions, where there is exceptional need for certainty to maintain the economic order. It is no accident that these same portions of the law rely much upon forms.

A second element may be called principles. These are general premises for judicial and juristic reasoning, to which we turn to supply new rules, to interpret old rules, to meet new situations, to measure the scope and application of rules and standards and to reconcile them when they conflict. Examples may be seen in the principle that one person is not to be enriched unjustly at the expense of another, which is used in declaring constructive trusts and is behind the rules as to quasi contract; the principle that liability is a corollary of fault, which has played so large a part in the modern law of torts; the principle that harm intentionally caused is actionable unless justified, through which a new chapter in the law of torts was written in the last generation. This element comes into law with the advent of legal writing and juristic speculation and the presence of this element as a controlling factor is the mark of a developed legal system.

A third element may be called legal conceptions. These are more or less well-defined types to which we refer or by which we classify cases, so that when a particular case is so classified we may attribute to it the legal consequences attaching to the type. Examples are sale, bailment, lien, trust, contract, tort. This element comes in with juristic study in the attempt to set the materials of the law in order. But it is also much relied upon in the maturity of law as a guarantee of certainty and a means of holding down the personal feelings of the magistrate. For it is supposed that the process of fitting a particular case into the

appropriate category is one of pure logic, affording no more chance to the bias or prejudice of a tribunal than the ordeals and mechanical modes of trial in primitive law.

Fourth, we have standards—legally defined measures of conduct, to be applied by or under the direction of tribunals. As examples, I may cite the standard of due care under the circumstances which obtains in the law of torts, the standard of reasonable service in the law of public utilities, the standard of conduct of a fiduciary in equity, the standard of reasonableness in the law as to restraint of trade, and the standard of due process of law in passing on the validity of legislation under the Fourteenth Amendment. We may see the same institution in Roman law, as, for instance, the standard of good faith in *negotia bonae fidei*, the standard of use by a usufructuary according to the judgment of a good man, the standard of fault in contractual relations, namely, failure to come up to the measure of a just and diligent head of a family. It will be noted that a common idea of reasonableness or fairness runs through them all, and in consequence they must have a variable application with time, place and circumstances. Moreover most of them contain a large moral element and so application of them calls for common sense or the average moral judgment rather than for deductive logic.

Standards are late developments in law. Thus the standards of the Roman law belong to the classical period; the standard of due care in our law of negligence is the work of the nineteenth century, and the standards of reasonable service and reasonable facilities in our law of public utilities were not understood until the end of the last century. Moreover, nineteenth-century courts distrusted these standards and sought to put them into strait-jackets. Degrees of negligence, attempts to lay down that this or that was negligence "as a matter of law," and the "stop, look and listen" rule bear witness to distrust of standards and desire to subject conduct to fixed detailed rules. But elimination of circumstances in order to get a rule makes the rule impossible as a practical compromise between the interests of the several participants in the infinitely variable situations of human conduct. In framing standards the law seeks neither to generalize by eliminating the circumstances nor to particularize by including them; instead, the law seeks to formulate the general expectation

of society as to how individuals will act in the course of their undertakings, and thus to guide the common sense or expert intuition of jury or commission when called on to judge of particular conduct under particular circumstances. Titles to land and the negotiability of bills and notes do not depend and ought not to depend upon circumstances. Such matters are governed by rules and are not left to juries or to commissions. On the other hand what is due care in driving cannot be determined in the abstract once for all for every driver who will ever drive. What is a reasonable railway service cannot be laid down in the abstract for an abstract railroad running through an abstract region and applied to all railroads thereafter by a logical process. These are standards, devised to guide the triers of fact or the commission in applying to each unique set of circumstances their common sense resulting from their experience. So, also, due process of law, applied to legislation, is not an abstract conception from which to reach absolute conclusions as to the abstract validity of legislation, applicable to every time and place. It is a standard to guide the tribunal in upholding the claim of the individual, guaranteed to him by the bills of rights, that his will shall not be overridden arbitrarily, that his will shall not be subjected arbitrarily to that of the lawmaker, and it is to be applied in view of the special circumstances of time, place and public opinion in which the act is to take effect. Thus disagreements of judges in cases under the Fourteenth Amendment become intelligible. If the matter were one of pure logic, the long series of five-to-four decisions would suggest that there was madness in the logical method. Because, as Mr. Justice Holmes has so aptly put it, these judgments "depend on intuitions too subtle for any articulate major premise," we can expect no absolute agreement among those who apply the standard. And yet to have the standard applied in the light of the expert intuitions of trained judges may be a useful part of our scheme of social engineering. In negligence cases judges frequently disagree as to whether a reasonable jury could reasonably find negligence on given evidence. If we assume that holding judicial office is *prima facie* evidence that the office-holder is a reasonable man, it would seem at first that the mere fact that one member of the court thought the evidence warranted a verdict of negligence would be conclusive

that twelve other reasonable men might reasonably have so found. But that is to mistake the question. What is really in question in such cases is the limits of the standard, not the application of it. Those limits are not questions of common sense or of expert intuition. No more is the interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment, as distinguished from application of the standard established by the interpretation, a matter for common sense or intuition. The criticism sometimes directed at the illuminating *dictum* of Judge Holmes assumes that he was laying down a canon of interpretation. But he was not. He was describing what actually takes place in the application of a standard after the standard has been found and its limits have been fixed by deduction or interpretation or the appropriate means of finding the law. To quote him once more, between these institutions of modern law, which involve nice shadings and expert intuitions "and the simple universality of the rules in the Twelve Tables or the *Leges Barbarorum*, there lies the culture of two thousand years."

Indeed the sequence of rules, principles, conceptions and standards is but a phase of a general sequence in modern thought. In the Middle Ages men relied on authority. The Fathers of the Church, Aristotle and Justinian sufficed to decide all questions. Beginning with the Revival of Learning and culminating at the end of the eighteenth century, men relied on pure reason. In the nineteenth century men relied on logical development of fundamentals found through metaphysics. Today there are many signs that we are coming to rely on intuition having its roots in experience. In legal history, the strict law relies on authority and employs rules; the stage of equity and natural law relies on reason and employs moral principles; the maturity of law relies on logic and employs legal conceptions. Today we rely also on intuition, expressing experience, and we employ standards. But it should be noted that in this sequence we do not wholly replace the foregoing by the succeeding. We add each successively to those that have gone before, so that with the increase in the number and the complexity of the interests to be secured we acquire a larger and more diversified legal armory.

Throughout legal history fear of arbitrary action by courts and magistrates has been a bogey. It is true a sound instinct has been

behind this abhorrence of any latitude in judicial action, for we know how large a part subconscious desires play even in our most reasoned actions. The social interest in the general security is paramount, and this interest calls for jealous scrutiny of free action by the magistrate. Yet here, as everywhere else, the law must compromise. All other interests are not to be sacrificed indiscriminately to the general security. And this needs to be impressed upon the lawyer who is prone instinctively to resist the most urgently needed liberalizations from a vague fear of letting in some unperceived encroachment of magisterial caprice. When we talk of standards and of application of them by means of intuition rather than by logic, he is prone to assume that we mean to banish logic from law and thus to drive out a chief guarantee of certainty. Indeed I have heard good lawyers object to general principles as weakening the authority of received detailed rules and thus impairing certainty. We ought therefore to make it very clear that the movement under discussion is not at all a movement to cast out logic. It is rather a movement to develop a better technique of using other instruments where legal logic has failed and is of little avail. Moreover legal logic is susceptible of much improvement that will in no wise impair certainty. We need wider premises than the nineteenth century conceptions, we need to take into account the interests to be secured and to consider the ends of the legal order. We need to keep in mind that law is a practical matter and to keep in touch with life. Above all, however, we need to realize that logic has made great advances of which the lawyer is not yet aware; that we are still employing the methods of the old scholastic logic while logic as a science has moved far beyond them. Even in those parts of the law where we properly rely upon logic, the logical element is not one of pure deduction. In constitutional interpretation, for example, deduction of the consequences of the lawmaker's expressed will is largely a dogmatic fiction. What we have to do is to discover by a process of coherent thought the end to which the legal precept was directed, to find the jural postulate of that end and to perceive its relation to the society of today. This is a logical process. But it is not the mechanical deductive process which the lawyer's theory has pictured.

Not only does legal logic in its proper place serve to maintain the general security by insuring certainty, but logical analysis

and abstraction have an important function in every part of the law in the saving of effort. A logical, systematic body of law enables the magistrate to dispatch more business with more assurance; it enables ordinary men to sit as magistrates; it enables those who engage in enterprises to ascertain their legal rights and their liabilities more readily and with more certainty in advance of action. These are weighty considerations. But they do not suffice to subject every part of the administration of justice to the yoke of legal logic nor to ban every instrument of securing interests which does not govern itself thereby. There are things of much moment in the administration of justice to which it is not adequate. Nor are the cases where we must employ legal standards the only cases of this sort. Our nineteenth-century method of deduction from legal conceptions is by no means the inexorable mechanical process of our ideal. The geometrician may postulate a circle or a square with certain definite qualities and those only and, excluding all other possibilities, may reason about these figures and come to necessary conclusions. He may postulate a universe of one dimension or of four dimensions and reason accordingly. He is not troubled in his work by the irregular figures or the three dimensions of the world outside. The jurist also may postulate legal conceptions as perfect as the circle or the square by eliminating all the atypical features of special cases. But he has then to refer actual cases in all their infinite variety to these conceptions and he soon finds that even such relatively clear conceptions as contract and tort have a no-man's-land between them and that a multitude of cases where atypical features predominate are not to be forced into any of his conceptions by the purely mechanical processes of deductive logic.

As has been said, when the lawyer speaks of logic he refers to the old scholastic logic. This logic was derived from the so-called speculative sciences, that is, from sciences which do not draw their subject matter from experience but, as it were, create their own subject matter by a process of thinking, or, where they do draw upon experience, postulate it in its simplest forms by means of abstraction. Accordingly in these sciences the conceptions are exactly defined with respect to all their qualities. Thus, as has just been said, the mathematician postulates one dimension or four dimensions and proceeds accordingly. His

conceptions are so exactly defined that his thinking may be entirely exact and perfectly consistent. His conceptions do not shade into one another, for at the outset he so defines them as to leave no neutral or transition zone. The logic of the past, and so the logic of the lawyer, assumed that all ideas might be as sharply defined as those of the mathematician. It thought of ideas as geometrical figures, as diagrams obtained by abstraction. On this basis it was possible to construct a body of thought free from internal inconsistencies. But this body of thought was not usable in the empirical sciences. Jowett is reported to have said of it that it was neither a science nor an art, but a dodge. Recently there has been a reform in logic and a logic is building that has value in the empirical sciences. Instead of taking the concept to be a diagram it is taken to be a symbol. But this excludes at once the absolute exactness and complete consistency of ordinary mathematical thinking.

In the conceptions of the empirical sciences, we have a well-defined type at the center surrounded by an indefinite shading off or transition. Nor may this zone of transition be obviated by more exact definition because we can only define through other conceptions. The phenomena of life are so complex that if we exact an all-fours correspondence we must multiply conceptions till they are of no use, while if we do not, it constantly happens that our whole set of facts falls within a transition zone. This is true of all the social sciences and as a result many of the conceptions in these sciences are little more than "adumbrations generated by feeling." Working with such conceptions, it is only by a dogmatic fiction that we can say the result of our legal reasoning was already involved in the original content of the legal conception. When we called up the conception we did not think of these transition cases, we thought of typical cases. Only the typical cases were actually included in the original conception. What we do is to choose between two or more conceptions partly by an instinct of what will work and what will conduce to a coherent body of law, and partly by consideration of the interests to be secured or, as we put it, considerations of policy. Such a process is more deliberate and more conscious than the action of a jury in passing on an issue of due care in case of a collision; but it is not necessarily more deliberate or more conscious or more

coherent than the action of a chancellor passing on a question of sharp practice or unfair bargain in a suit for specific performance or the action of a public service commission in passing on what is a reasonable passenger service at Podunk Station. In each case general common sense or intuition born of experience is a controlling factor. When putting aside the fictions of legal tradition, we look squarely at what actually takes place in the judicial and juristic development of legal materials, we need not fear for constitutional liberty because the commissions to which the application of so many legal standards is now committed do not proceed by the exact and certain methods of legal logic.

At first thought it comes as a distinct shock to be told that anything anywhere in the administration of justice proceeds otherwise than logically. We feel that to say of any proceeding that it is not logical involves reproach. This is true in life at large as well as in law. "Everyone," says Dr. Jones, "feels that as a rational creature he must be able to give a connected, logical and continuous account of himself, his conduct and his opinions; and all his mental processes are unconsciously manipulated and revised to that end." Hence, he says, men continually seek to justify instinctive action by providing explanations after the fact that "have a plausible ring of rationality." The legal theory that the common law has existed potentially from the beginning and has been discovered from time to time by a purely mechanical logical process, is a rationalization after the fact of exactly this sort. Another rationalization of the sort is the proposition that the jury in applying a legal standard are merely finding facts. But in truth we have no need to be ashamed of confessing that much that goes on in the administration of justice is intuitive. Bergson tells us that intelligence is more adapted to the inorganic, while intuition is more adapted to life. In the same way rules and conceptions, where we proceed mechanically, so far as we may, are more adapted to property and to business transactions; and standards, where we proceed upon intuitions are more adapted to human conduct and to the conduct of enterprises. He tells us that what characterizes intelligence as opposed to instinct is "its power of grasping the general element in a situation and relating it to past situations." But, as he points out, this power may be acquired by loss of "that perfect mastery of a special situation in

which instinct rules." Standards are devised for special situations in which we are compelled to take special circumstances into account; for classes of cases in which each is necessarily unique. For such cases we must rely on the common sense of the common man as to common things and the common sense of the expert as to uncommon things. And this common sense cannot be put in the form of a syllogism. To make use once more of Bergson's discussion of intelligence and instinct, the machine works by repetition; "its use is mechanical and because it works by repetition there is no individuality in its products." On the other hand, in the hand-wrought product the specialized skill of the workman, depending on familiar acquaintance with particular objects, gives us something infinitely more subtle than can be expressed in rules. In law some situations call for the product of hands not of machines. Where the call is for individuality in the product of the legal mill, we resort to standards. And the sacrifice of certainty in so doing is more theoretical than actual. The instinct of the experienced workman operates with assurance. Innumerable details and minute discriminations have entered into it and it has been gained by long experience which has made the proper inclusions and exclusions by trial and error until the effective line of action has become a habit. "We live forward," says William James, "we understand backward . . . and to understand life by concepts is to arrest its movement, cutting it up into bits . . . and immobilizing these in our logical herbarium, where, comparing them as dried specimens, we can ascertain which of them statically includes or excludes which other. The treatment supposes life to have already accomplished itself, for the concepts, being so many views taken after the fact, are retrospective and *post mortem*."

No one can deny that there are dangers involved in committing the application of legal standards to administrative bodies. One danger is that they will do what the courts have done before them: crystallize particular applications to particular cases into rules and thus destroy the standard. More than one court attempted this in the law of negligence and American courts of equity in the nineteenth century did much toward turning experience in the exercise of the chancellor's discretion into hard and fast rules of jurisdiction. But from the very nature of these administrative

tribunals they are less likely to fall into such an error than the courts. At the other extreme there is danger that commissions fail to develop any real technique of individualization or any well-formed intuitions on the basis of experience. Selden's equity of which the measure was the length of the chancellor's foot, may yet have its counterpart in administrative application of legal standards of which the sole measure is the ability of the commissioner to keep his ear to the ground. Much has grown out of the crude, instinctive common sense of the fifteenth-century chancellor. Speaking of the enforcement of trusts, Maitland says: "Did the chancellor ask himself what sort of right he was giving Did he ask himself under what rubric this new chapter would stand? Probably not It is scandalous dishonesty if the feoffees disregard the trust." Yet we may well be critical of this intuitive application of standards. However necessary, it jeopardizes two of our three characteristics of the legal administration of justice. For while the legislator and the judge seek to do things objectively, the administrative officer is expected to act subjectively. They endeavor to treat questions, so far as possible, abstractly, divorced from personal considerations, and to refer their conduct at the crisis of official action to general principles. He treats questions always concretely, as particular questions, not as illustrations of a general principle; his act is unique and his action is a unique series of independent acts. But for these very reasons administration by a judiciary is apt to be as unsatisfactory as adjudication by an administrative officer. For the most part we leave application of standards in courts of law to juries; we shall be wise to continue to commit adjudication in connection with administration to the courts.

As one reads current legislation, current administrative orders and current discussion, a more real and imminent danger appears to lie in the tendency to bar lawyers from appearance before administrative tribunals charged with applying legal standards. For we have effective checks upon their action only when their decisions are published in reports, and lawyers who practice before them subject those decisions to analysis and endeavor to give them order and coherence. Few things could be more unwise, few things could be more unfortunate for constitutional government and the legal order of society than to carry out the program

of well-meaning reformers who would exclude the Bar from administrative hearings. The administrative officer does not work under the checks that secure us in the case of the judge. We might better revert to the old condition of slow-moving, mechanical, judicial application of these standards than emancipate administrative tribunals from the one check that entitles their work to confidence—the influence of a Bar of specialists, whose specialty is projected on a background of the common law, whose habits of thought are critically conservative from the very nature of their calling.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS-
GENERAL

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Attorneys-General was held in Room 12, Rogers Building, Boston, Massachusetts, opening on Tuesday, September 2, 1919, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, sessions also being held Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning.

Clifford L. Hilton, of Minnesota, President of the Association, presided as Chairman.

After the Association was called to order, Henry A. Wyman, of Massachusetts, extended a welcome to which a response was made by the President, Attorney-General Hilton.

(The Welcome and Response follow these minutes, pages 469 and 470.)

The Chairman appointed the following as members of the Standing Committees of the session:

Nominating Committee: J. Q. Smith, of Alabama; Dan. B. Shields, of Utah, and Henry A. Wyman, of Massachusetts.

Committee on Resolutions: Guy W. Sturgis, of Maine; John G. Price, of Ohio, and Samuel M. Wolfe, of South Carolina.

During the sessions, as provided in the prepared program, addresses were delivered as follows on the subjects indicated:

John G. Price, of Ohio, "Living Problems."

(The Address follows these minutes, page 474.)

Charles D. Newton, of New York, "Bolshevism, Its Causes and Cures,"

(The Address follows these minutes, page 480.)

Samuel M. Wolfe, of South Carolina, "The Abuse of Law Making and Its Possible Results."

(The Address follows these minutes, page 487.)

After each address an interesting discussion followed which was participated in by many of the members present.

President Hilton announced receipt of the following telegram from United States Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer:

"Hon. Clifford L. Hilton, President, National Association of Attorneys-General, Boston, Mass.:

"I very much regret that a severe cold, which has kept me in bed since Saturday, will prevent my getting to Bar Association meeting. Doctor forbids my making trip. I had looked forward with pleasure to meeting the Attorneys-General of the several states at your meeting tomorrow. I am more than sorry to miss the opportunity to meet all of you personally and to discuss with you methods by which the states may co-operate with the federal government in the present campaign against high cost of living. Perhaps your Association might name a committee to confer with us at Washington with the purpose of working out plans of co-operation, if such plans could be evolved. The committee could report back to the several states so that close team work could be maintained between federal and state authorities.

A. MITCHELL PALMER."

Following the report of the Nominating Committee, officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

President, Clifford L. Hilton, of Minnesota; Vice-President; Guy W. Sturgis, of Maine; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Q. Smith, of Alabama; Executive Committee, Oscar L. Young, of New Hampshire; Charles D. Newton, of New York; Dan. B. Shields, of Utah. (The President and Secretary-Treasurer are *ex-officio* members of this committee.)

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Association:

"Resolved, By the National Association of Attorneys-General at its twelfth annual session in Boston, Mass., this third day of September, 1919, that the incoming President be instructed to appoint a special interim committee of five, of which he shall be a member and *ex-officio* its Chairman, with power to fill temporary or permanent vacancies, to propose uniform legislation for the purpose of preventing the taking of extortionate and unreasonable profits in the sale and furnishing of food, clothing and other necessities of life; the curbing of profiteering and the effecting of a general reduction of the high cost of living.

"That said committee meet at the call of its Chairman as soon as advisable at some convenient city to take up its labors and, if found expedient, meet with the United States Attorney-

General at Washington, D. C., for the purpose of working out plans for co-operation along the lines indicated between the state and federal authorities.

"That a full report of this committee's activities together with copies of the proposed legislation be sent to the attorney-general of each state.

"That the Executive Committee be instructed to pay from the Association's funds such sums as it deems necessary for postage and stenographic services required by such special interim committee."

President Hilton announced the following as the Special Interim Committee referred to in the preceding resolution:

Clifford L. Hilton, of Minnesota, Chairman *ex-officio*; John G. Price, of Ohio, Vice-Chairman; F. A. McAllister, of Missouri; Guy W. Sturgis, of Maine, and Dan. B. Shields, of Utah.

Adjournment.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

BY

HENRY A. WYMAN.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: As the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of two weeks' standing I bid you welcome to the Commonwealth. The welcome that I extend, however, could not be more sincere, more genuine or more hearty had I been the Attorney-General all my life.

In these strenuous days, and they are as strenuous here as in any part of the country, it perhaps behooves us to be ready for action rather than words. But it is also a time for conference, consideration and thoughtful attempts to work out the problems before us, and I doubt not that these meetings will be fruitful of great good for us all.

In extending this general welcome I wish also to extend the welcome of the department of which I am the head, and I trust that all the Attorneys-General here will take the opportunity to visit that department. For that and other purposes I have designated Mr. Benton, an assistant Attorney-General, as your guide and aid, and I have also instructed him to give you cards to the University Club of which I hope you will make full use.

RESPONSE
OF
CLIFFORD L. HILTON,
ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF MINNESOTA,
PRESIDENT.

General Wyman: On behalf of the National Association of Attorneys-General and on my own behalf, I wish to express appreciation for your cordial words of welcome. We fully appreciate your hospitality, and particularly the offer which you have made to furnish us with a guide. In going about Boston where the streets are laid out wherever a cow path existed in early days, we shall need a guide, and I know Mr. Benton will serve us well.

Addresses of welcome are many times only matters of form, but in this instance we appreciate, General Wyman, your welcome, coming as it does from your heart, and it strikes a responsive chord in our hearts. We know you mean every word that you have said. We might perhaps have been welcomed by the Governor of Massachusetts, because I understand he is to welcome the American Bar Association tomorrow. Perhaps we might have been welcomed by the Mayor of Boston, who would have extended to us the freedom of the city, and presented us with the keys thereof. It is after July 1, and even if two and three-fourths per cent alcoholic content in Boston is permissible, the privilege is a delusion and a snare as I am told by those who from experience ought to know. I doubt whether the keys of the city and the freedom thereof would be of any use to us, although, in times past, both might have been. But, "The world do move and times do change," as a philosopher once said. King Alcohol has been dethroned, and the sceptre has been seized by one who claims to be a near relative. The same informants, however, tell me that there is no relationship, even in the remotest degree of consanguinity or affinity. So let us exclaim: "King Booze is dead, long live Grape Juice!"

Perhaps we could have been welcomed by the head of some old historic association in this city, for instance, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; or perhaps by someone who could trace his ancestry back to a passenger on the *Mayflower*, but we did not request any one of them to welcome us. We preferred to

be welcomed by you, General Wyman, representing the sovereign state of Massachusetts, of which you are the chief law officer; by you who are a member of this Association. We know what manner of man you are, and we feel that you know what manner of men we are.

I was born in Minnesota, then a part of the wild and woolly West, but now a center of refinement, intelligence and culture. That can go into the record without proof, I admit it. I can trace my ancestry back to colonial days, to one who came in the ship next following the *Mayflower*, and who did his part, I trust, in inaugurating the early colonial government of this region.

I have not delved too deeply into what this ancestor did, nor as to whom he did; it is not always a safe thing to do. He might have been put in the stocks for some grievous offence, such as thinking on a secular subject on the Sabbath day, and it would be very embarrassing for me to learn that. After getting the colony of Massachusetts well established, he went to New Hampshire and started the same kind of work there, and New Hampshire's success today is, perhaps, largely due to the assistance of that ancestor of mine. Later on, he went to what is now the state of Maine, the original arid zone of this country, where he perhaps rendered important aid and assistance in starting the future Pine Tree State on its non-irrigating way.

Now, I am not saying this for the purpose of placing myself on a high pedestal, or to make you who have not a New England ancestry feel badly about it, but to show why I am particularly pleased to have this association meet in New England during the year when I have the honor of being President.

Our association is a small one. Our number is 48, a mystic number—I could tell you wherein the mysticism lies, but I shall not take the time to do it now. No matter how good a lawyer a man may be or how good standing he may have, he cannot break into this select company. It is restricted solely to the elect—perhaps I should have said the elected. However, a man once a member is always a member, at least to the extent that he is welcome to participate in our meetings with his voice, though not with his vote. Perhaps I should refer to him as a *denatured* member.

Our association was formed in 1907, and no one who belonged to it in those days, or shortly thereafter, is a voting member now.

Some of them have gone to the great beyond where they are reaping the reward, I trust, of duty well done. Others have taken up private practice so that they may earn a reasonable income sufficient to support themselves in decent comfort even in these profiteering times. Others, I am sorry to say, owing to the ungratefulness of a fickle constituency, are not now in office. But no matter when one first belonged, he will always be welcome to take part in our deliberations.

The first meeting was at St. Louis in 1907. The next was at Denver in 1908; then Buffalo, 1909; St. Paul, 1910; Salt Lake City, 1911; Charleston, South Carolina, 1913; Washington, D. C., 1914; San Francisco, 1915; Chicago, 1916; Saratoga Springs, 1917, and Cleveland, 1918. The meeting held last year in Cleveland was far from satisfactory. Our association found itself in an embarrassing position. Its President was dead. Its Vice-President had retired from office and entered the service. Its Secretary and Treasurer was in France. The next officer in rank was General Peebles, of South Carolina, of the Executive Committee. He called a meeting for Cleveland, Ohio. No regular program was prepared and unfortunately a day before the time set for the meeting, word was received that General Peebles would be unable to attend. The number in attendance was very small. Two papers were prepared for the occasion, but very little was done on account of the small attendance. Each one present, however, resolved to do all in his power to make the meeting in 1919 a success.

Sometime since the Association of Attorneys-General passed a resolution providing that the annual meeting each year should be held at the same place as the American Bar Association meeting for that year, but a day or two previous. Accordingly I called this meeting, first for New London, where the American Bar Association was scheduled to meet, and afterwards made the proper change when the Bar Association changed its meeting place to Boston.

My work as President of this association has of necessity been rather limited. I would that I might have had back of me the inspiration of a large and enthusiastic annual meeting, where many members had given expression to their views of work to be done during the year. I have written a number of letters to each Attorney-General relative to this meeting and wish to express my

gratitude for the uniform courtesy shown in replying. Under rather unfavorable conditions every effort has been made to make the meeting a success. The attendance today is very gratifying. A program has been provided, which I trust will prove satisfactory. It has been prepared by Mr. Markham, an assistant Attorney-General of Minnesota, who is entitled to whatever credit may be due.

In these days, even in a very short address, it is customary to refer to the war. With this custom I have no quarrel, though I do not intend to follow it. I have no intention of talking about the war, but simply refer to it to bring out the thought that now, in these times of what we call "peace," there are problems confronting the country more serious even than those arising during the war. Bolshevism, red socialism, and anarchism must be suppressed. Profiteering must be brought to an end. Everything that has a deterrent effect, or tends in that direction, upon the prosperity of this land and of the world, must be counteracted. In accomplishing these necessary ends there is no other state officer who is in position to render as effective work and achieve as great results as the attorney-general.

I am not here for the purpose of rallying you to the colors or to impress upon you the call of duty. It is not necessary. Each of you will, I know, act well his part. In closing I want to bring out the thought that we each hold a responsible position and each can be of very great service in solving these questions now so prominently before the people.

The program which has been prepared, as you will notice, deals particularly with some of these matters now crying for attention—the high cost of living, Bolshevism, profiteering and the like. The program has been arranged so that after each paper we may have a discussion. At the morning session tomorrow United States Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer will address our association on "Legislation as Affecting the High Cost of Living." It will undoubtedly be a most instructive and interesting presentation of a live subject, and I will ask each of you to advertise the meeting as much as possible. I think General Palmer is entitled to a large audience.

Now, I want to say to you, General Wyman, that notwithstanding my wandering afield I have intended to express to you in no uncertain way our appreciation of the welcome which you have given us.

LIVING PROBLEMS.

BY

JOHN G. PRICE,

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF OHIO.

Ohio has started an investigation into the high cost of living, and our starting point was in this way: The Attorney-General summoned the 88 prosecuting attorneys to Columbus, the capital. We had a conference participated in by 85 out of the 88 prosecuting attorneys of the various counties. The other three who did not come had very good reasons for not being there, so that there was no lack of interest on the part of any one.

Our investigation has taken the turn of a grand jury investigation in a large number of the counties throughout the state, and a large number of indictments have resulted. I will tell you, first, of one case commenced in Franklin County, wherein under the joint operation of the cold storage law, known as the Smith Cold Storage Act of Ohio, and the Valentine Anti-Trust Act, 75 tons of pork were seized and placed in the hands of a receiver. The court granted an order to sell. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals and subsequently to the Supreme Court of the state, resulting in an affirmance of the lower court decree. So that as the proposition stands at this time the meat is subject to sale unless a stay is granted in the effort of the defendants—or the plaintiffs in error—to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. I understand that will be done, but for the present we are assuming that the law has been settled in Ohio, and that the storing of food, of certain enumerated food products, beyond the time specified in the Smith Storage Law, which permits storage for a time after which it becomes unsalable, constitutes also a violation of the anti-trust law, and that the remedies for such violation of law are injunction, appointment of a receiver, *quo warranto* and so forth. That is the situation which we have in Ohio with reference to what is perhaps the most important case that has been taken up. Our cold storage

act requires the storage companies to take out a license in the first place; to make report to the Department of Agriculture which has supervision; to see to it that stored products are labeled showing the date when they are deposited in storage, and also the date when they are withdrawn from storage. In the case of pork, it is permitted to be stored for six months. In the case of the pork which was seized, it had been stored for a period of longer than six months, and upon those facts was based the contention that the Valentine Anti-Trust Law had been violated. In other words, that there was a contract or agreement between the storage company and the owners of the food products, to violate the anti-trust law by holding the food for purposes of advanced price. That case has been determined by the highest court of Ohio, and favorably to our contention, so that it remains for us to wait for a decision of the United States Supreme Court if the case should be taken there.

Our greatest difficulty in Ohio grows out of the operation of the cold storage law, rather I would wish to say the use of the cold storage warehouses under the cold storage law. In approaching this subject it is necessary to assume that the individual states have their cold storage laws, and that they are perhaps widely different in their provisions. In the main our cold storage law requires a license and the keeping of records, and we have also taken up the proposition of what constitutes a violation of the law with reference to the keeping of the records and where the duty falls to make the records. The managers of the cold storage houses in a number of instances have been indicted, or rather affidavits and information have been filed against them for failure to keep records. It has been held by the Attorney-General's office that the responsibility for labeling food when it is placed in a cold storage house is upon the owner and upon the licensee generally. In other words, the food must be labeled showing the time when it was placed in storage for the protection of the public in the sale of food kept there longer than the time allowed by law.

Another question which has arisen and which is giving a lot of trouble grows out of facts something like these: Whether it is true or not it is alleged that large quantities of meat have been shuffled back and forth between Chicago and points in Ohio,

notably Cleveland; that it would be kept in storage in Illinois, in Chicago, for certain periods and then when approaching the time in Illinois under which it might be seized or action might be taken, the food would be moved to storage houses in Ohio, kept there perhaps for a period just short of the time fixed in Ohio, and then taken out and sold. A ruling of the Department in Ohio is to the effect that the periods covered by food in storage must be cumulative. That is, food allowed to be in storage six months under the laws of Ohio, if kept in storage four months in Illinois or any other state and then moved to Ohio, and kept there three months, which would be three months short of the Ohio provision, would in fact have been in storage one month longer than allowed by the Ohio law, and consequently would be rendered unsalable. We have had no adjudications on that case, but I am assuming that in the very near future we will have. We have had a number of prosecutions and have a number pending now, wherein poultry has been kept in storage for 22, 23, 25 or 30 months. We have had some convictions, some pleas of guilty; in fact, the Columbus manager of Morris & Company pleaded guilty last week on an agreed statement of facts, subject to determination of law points only.

The penalty under the Smith Anti-Storage Law is \$500 for the first offence, and after the first offence it is possible that a jail sentence may be imposed for the second and for subsequent offences. The Valentine Anti-Trust Law enables us to proceed with more harsh methods and the result will be in some cases, I believe, that corporations, both foreign and domestic, will be ousted from operating in the state.

We are inclined to believe that a number of new provisions of law affecting cold storage will be advisable. Of course, as all of you have been doing no doubt, I have been following the developments in the Congress of the United States, and I believe that it is certain that there will be more law enacted in Congress which will bring about complete federal supervision of the cold storage houses. It has been urged, and with some very good logic, that cold storage houses, all cold storage houses, should be made public utilities and put under the most perfect control, with strict supervision. There is a reason for all of this. Your problems are the same as ours in Ohio. We have our industrial dis-

turbances there, and sudden demands for increased wages, but as yet I have to hear of the first case where the laboring man is coming forward with a demand for increased wages and basing his demand on the fact that he is producing more, that he is more efficient, that he wants better hours, better working conditions; but he bases his demand wholly and entirely upon the fact that it costs him more to live. Granting that to be true, we look with favor upon his demand, but we are met immediately on the other side by the manufacturer, the middleman, and the retailer, who responds directly that he must then increase his prices because labor is demanding more for its services. So that if we are to pursue that policy we will get nowhere. It means just a struggle that is vicious; that one part depends entirely upon the other, and there must be a break somewhere.

I am satisfied that there has been and that there is now in process a decided break in prices. If you will survey the situation of the meat market in the past week you will see that pork has broken to the extent of nearly 25 per cent, dropping from something like \$23 to \$18.50 or \$18.75 a hundred. Of course that may be an incident, and it may be something that is a direct result of the present agitation. Although, as I said at the outset, we believe—or rather I believe and I do not care to commit anyone else to it—I believe that a federal investigation was the proper plan which should be taken up. However, the fact that we might agree on that does not relieve the Attorneys-General nor the prosecuting attorneys, and I assume that in most of the states the relationship between the prosecuting attorneys and Attorneys-General of the different states is the same as in Ohio—in other words, they work very closely together.

The fact that we may believe that a federal investigation would be the proper way to solve this problem does not in any way relieve the prosecuting attorneys nor the Attorneys-General of the state from exhausting all of the remedies which may be available in those states. In other words, there should be no passing of the buck. We have many associations in Ohio, among retail dealers. There have been many charges that those associations have exhaustive means whereby the price of living commodities has been kept up. We have in Columbus now five manufacturers who have been indicted, and I have been assured

that there is sufficient ground upon which convictions can be had. We have lots of trouble in Cleveland and other large centers in the state growing out of the exorbitant prices that are required for milk. There is nothing in Ohio that is not up to the top notch, and it has been suggested that the investigation into the cost of living will not be complete or effective until every item that enters into the living expense, including even rent, clothing, shoes and all those things, is investigated.

Various remedies have been suggested. Just here today one of the members of the association suggested that probably the most potent factor that might be introduced would be to have all goods marked with the cost price and the selling price.

One man, speaking this morning, talked about a pair of shoes that he was wearing that he paid \$12 for. He said that he positively knew that these shoes cost the retailer who sold them to him \$5.50. Well, of course, the retailer fixes his own price, and that may be his idea of a proper margin of profit, but it does seem like a large margin. In Ohio we have nothing that will reach the margin in question as yet, but we are considering there the proposition of introducing some legislation which will take care of that side of the question.

The United States regulations during the food régime took care of a lot of the price problems, but under our laws we can do nothing. The sugar question in Ohio has been very much of an annoyance. They have seized large quantities of sugar there by reason of the fact that, first, it was being sold at too high a price, and the further reason that it was hoarded—that there were too great quantities of it hoarded in various centers.

These are problems which must be dealt with by the federal government, or at least it might be timely for this association to take up and consider the advisability of drafting some uniform law which would take care of hoarding, take care of excessive profits, and other matters which tend to increase the cost of living in matters outside of natural causes. If we have natural causes to compete with we must meet them with natural remedies. If we have artificial conditions, forced conditions, then the laws in the state which I represent, and I suppose many of you have similar laws, can reach combinations.

We are working hard in Ohio endeavoring to meet this problem, and we realize that we cannot meet it alone. One state can do but very little in this matter. It is true that in the interior of a state one might be able to regulate and bring about desirable results, but when you get to the border line, then you must have co-operation between the states, and I believe that the fullest, freest co-operation, and the most expedient form of taking care of this matter will be through the interposition of the federal authorities with the present laws or such new laws as may be prepared.

I shall be very glad to have anyone here who has in mind any suggestions which might meet our conditions suggest them to me because I came to get information, realizing that we have problems in which outside help will be of assistance.

BOLSHEVISM. .

BY

CHARLES D. NEWTON,

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF NEW YORK.

I esteem it a great privilege and great pleasure to attend this meeting of the National Association of Attorneys-General. I am possibly as much in favor, or more so, of organizations and meetings of this kind, as any man who has held office in my state. I believe that an organization of attorneys-general, to get together once a year and spend a little time visiting, a little time in exchanging views and discussing different questions as they are presented in different parts of the country, is of immense value not only individually but of great value to the people of all the states. We get the views of you men from far away, who may meet certain conditions that we may have to contend with and, therefore, benefit accrues to the people.

Russia can lay claim only to having been the first country to try the deadly experiment of Bolshevism and to having tagged this doctrine of destruction with the ponderous title—Bolshevism.

The idea itself, the Soviet notion of government, was conceived in the mind of an American, one of the tolerated malcontents who were active in radical circles a few years ago. This "American" was Daniel De Leon.

He is the father of the Soviet plan of dictatorship. No less an authority on radicalism than Nikolai Lenine has stamped De Leon with the eternal ignominy of having been the first to advocate the establishment of the Soviet councils which have written the recent history of Russia "in the blood of the innocents."

"Daniel De Leon, an American, first formulated the idea of Soviet government which grew up in Russia."

These are the words of Lenine himself found in a document seized by the New York State Legislative Committee to Investigate Bolshevism in the headquarters of New York Radicals a short time ago. In this document Lenine, crediting De Leon

with the fatherhood of Sovietism, predicted that in the future there will be Soviet rather than geographical boundaries for nations.

As further proof that the Soviet plan is of American conception, I might point out that a majority of the active workers aligned with Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik dictator of Russia, were educated in radicalism in the slums of Boston, on the east side of New York, in the slums of Chicago and the dregs of other large American cities. Documents seized by the committee's investigators bear out this startling and lamentable fact.

Trotsky himself formerly resided in New York City and was an active radical propagandist. His present name—Trotsky—is a Russianism, adopted to deceive the mujiks as to his nationality. His name was Bronstein when he left this country for Russia just before the outbreak of the Russian revolution. He carried from this country the plans for the sovietization of Russia, the details of which were drafted by De Leon.

With the collapse of the Czar's government there was an influx of radicals into Russia from the United States, and Trotsky, the advance agent, and Lenine, promptly pressed them into the Bolshevik service.

But all the Bolsheviks in the United States did not depart for Russia. We have a sufficiently large number of them still in this country to give us a Bolshevik problem of our own, and between the Bolsheviks in Russia and the I. W. W. in the United States there is no fundamental doctrinal difference. The Industrial Workers of the World, like the Bolsheviks in Russia, aim at the overthrow of organized government, seizure of industrial institutions, the extinguishment of the heaven-born right to own property privately and the substitution of the hell-conceived notion that no man is entitled to own what he honestly buys with his own labor or money.

Testimony was profuse that the I. W. W. in America, which now embraces in its folds the anarchists of former years and a large following of the more radical socialists, plans to cripple industry by means of "direct action" when it feels the time is ripe for initiation of its campaign of destruction. "Direct action" merely means the employment of sabotage, interference with the machinery of production so as to destroy the output

of our factories and mills as a first step, and, finally, the wholesale larceny of these mills and factories from their rightful owners. In line with this policy of larceny goes the doctrine of overthrow of organized government and the establishment of Soviet councils controlled by the workers. The ultimate aims of the I. W. W. are best summarized in the statement of John T. Doran at the Heywood trial in Chicago some years ago when he said:

"We, the I. W. W., say: 'Listen: What is the good of buying railroads? We don't want to buy railroads. We don't want to buy brickyards, nor the mills, nor the factories. This is what we mean to do: Organize the slaves in the brickyards and then we own the brickyards; organize the slaves of the railroads and then we own the railroads; organize the slaves in every industry and then all these things are ours. But to buy them and attempt to compete with capitalistic classes is nonsense. We are not there.'"

Another I. W. W. document in the hands of the committee discloses the utter disregard of this organization for the rights of others. This document was part of an inflammatory publication sent broadcast by the I. W. W., and reads:

"As a revolutionary organization the Industrial Workers of the World aim to use any and all tactics that will give the results sought with the least expenditure of time and energy. The tactics used are determined solely by the power of the organization to make good in their use. The question of 'right and wrong' does not concern us.

"No terms with an employer are final. All peace so long as the wage system lasts, is but an armed truce."

The preamble of the I. W. W. Constitution adopted in Chicago in 1905 contains this enlightening information as to its purpose:

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace as long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

"Between the two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organized as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.

"By organizing industry we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

The affinity between Bolshevism in Russia, as we have noted its development in the newspapers, and the ultimate aims of the

I. W. W. in the United States, as we have them from the representatives of this organization, readily can be discerned.

The New York State Legislative Committee discovered a direct connection between the Bolsheviks in Russia and the radicals in the United States. This connection was maintained by Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, "envoy" of the Bolsheviks, who opened an office in New York which the newspapers were accustomed to style "the Bolshevik embassy." Martens posing as the "commercial representative of the Trotsky-Lenine government," described his work as an effort to establish trade relations between the United States and Soviet Russia. He claimed to have \$200,000,000 with which to purchase American-made goods for shipment to Russia. The committee made the closest examination of his transactions, but was unable to find where he spent a single dollar of this alleged fund for purchases of supplies.

Martens himself was a German alien until the outbreak of the Russian Revolution. He confessed to the Legislative Committee that he registered as a German alien in England in 1914, that he was born of German parents in Russia and that his Russian citizenship papers were forwarded to him in this country after the radicals took over the reins of government in Russia in 1917. He supplemented this confession with an admission that he was a revolutionist in Russia in his youth and had spent three years in Russian prisons. In the opinion of the members of the Legislative Committee he was indeed a proper person to act as envoy for the Bolsheviks in America.

Documents seized by the committee disclosed that the functions of the "embassy," whose affairs Martens directed, included furnishing legal aid to radicals charged with violation of the espionage act; co-operation with the various Socialist organizations in the accomplishment of industrial unrest; dissemination of radical literature extolling Bolshevik rule in Russia; furnishing radical speakers for meetings of extremists held to protest against the imprisonment of the I. W. W. associates; maintenance of a correspondence bureau by which every radical of note in the United States was kept in touch with the progress of revolutionary propaganda and the distribution of the appeals of Lenin and Trotsky to the extremists in America.

Working hand in hand with the Martens Bolshevik bureau the committee found the Rand School of Social Science, whose charter it is my aim to revoke as soon as the evidence indicating that its aims and purposes are subversive to American ideals and institutions is ready for presentation to the courts. This institution is nothing more or less than a school of radicalism, a preparatory school for the I. W. W. and other extremely violent organizations.

Typical of the literature published at this institution was a dissertation by Nikolai Lenine upon "Russian Soviet Government and Fundamental Problems of Socialist Revolution." This document openly advocated overthrow of organized government, suppression of the right to own property privately, rule of the mob and destruction of present forms of government in the United States and European countries.

Translations of the Bolshevik constitution and governmental regulations made at the Rand School disclosed some alarming incongruities in the radical doctrines. The committee learned that Trotsky and Lenine had ordered compulsory military training for youths in Russia, although the radicals in America oppose it; that Bolshevism was not adverse to child labor and permitted the employment of boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 16; that the Soviet government had established courts which inflicted punishment upon offenders of Bolshevik laws; that strikes in industrial plants were prohibited under pain of imprisonment; that magistrates sitting at these courts could issue search warrants just as search warrants were issued for the seizure of the documents at the Soviet headquarters and the Rand School; that decisions of these courts which are known as revolutionary tribunals are final and not subject to appeal; that a censorship is maintained over all newspapers and that the right of free speech has been extinguished.

The committee obtained a true insight upon Bolshevik rule in Russia from the documents seized in these two radical headquarters. These papers indicated that Bolshevism consists largely in the suppression of practically all individual rights and the establishment of a dictatorship which countenances no interference with its rules and regulations; that while Bolshevism promises the largest measure of liberty, in reality it grants the

smallest; that in the same measure that it suppresses the right of private ownership of property it extinguishes practically every other personal privilege.

And just what the Bolsheviki did in Russia their American fraternal, the Industrial Workers of the World, seek to do here. Don't be deceived. The doctrines are twin.

The radicals in this country have begun to wail already that they are being persecuted. In New York State the legislative committee was attacked by some of the radical organs upon the ground that it was interfering with the personal rights of the directors and managers of the institutions which were spreading the doctrine of disloyalty to government.

They claimed that their right of free speech had been encroached upon. In fact, every attack made by the radicals upon the legislative committee had as its basis alleged interference with the right of free speech.

Such claims are ridiculous. The so-called free speech in which the radicals indulge is anarchistic. To permit a foreigner who enjoys all the privileges our Constitution guarantees him to stand on a street corner and indulge in disloyal utterances against our government is not free speech in the accepted sense of that term. To permit him to do this is simply connivance at treason and sedition. The framers of our Constitution never contemplated tolerance of seditionists and disloyalists.

How are we to handle the problem of radicalism confronting us in this country is a question that is engaging the minds of practically every legislative body in the country. Of course, it will become necessary to prosecute and convict some of the more radical ones who have openly defied the law by flagrantly preaching the doctrines of violence and overthrow of government. We cannot permit these anarchists to spread the doctrine of disloyalty.

I believe that in deportation lies the most effective means of solving this problem. Large numbers of these radicals are aliens who have no intention of becoming Americans. They come to this country solely for the purpose of agitating unrest. They should be deported.

The present immigration laws may be broad enough to permit this deportation, but if they are not, I believe they should be amended so as to facilitate the deportation of radical agitators.

If these laws now permit such deportation and the immigration officials lack the backbone to do their duty in this respect, then we should supplant these immigration officials with men who have the courage to handle this situation fearlessly.

As additional remedies I would suggest Americanization and the country-wide organization of the veterans of the World War into actively patriotic legions, ever watchful of movements designed to destroy the ideals for which these veterans fought.

By Americanization I mean intensive instruction in our schools in the ideals and traditions of America, in the nature of her institutions, in the history of these United States. Implant in the minds of our children an appreciation of the liberties America alone can give, the liberties that spring from respect for law and order, obedience to constituted authority; liberties, rights and consequent happiness which are unobtainable in any other country in the world, and you will create an American citizenry that in the years to come will stamp out the last vestige of I. W. W. and kindred creeds. Most states are now engaged in campaigns of Americanization and the progress they are making is encouraging. Let Americanism be the universal aim. Teach it to American children and preach it to the foreigner who comes to our shores. Americanism is surely an antidote for Bolshevism.

In the creation all over the country of American legions which enroll the veterans of the World War, we have the means further to combat Bolshevism. These men who stood ready to make the supreme sacrifice in France will not tolerate the preachings of the malcontents in America. Every legion formed will be a combat unit for the destruction of radicalism.

THE ABUSE OF LAW-MAKING AND ITS POSSIBLE RESULTS.

BY

SAMUEL M. WOLFE,

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

On one occasion a "promoter" came into my community: he bankrupted almost every man in the town who had anything: but do you know he left the nucleus of an interurban system there that has since been developed and made an invaluable commercial machine in the piedmont section of my state? If it had not been for that Get-Rich-Quick-Wallingford who struck my town when he did, we would not have had an interurban system today. Just so, a radical has his place, and while I do not pose as a radical, if what I have to say savors a little of radicalism, it is intended simply to get us all thinking.

My subject has to do with criminal law rather than with civil law. I use the term criminal law advisedly. For in reality, it is becoming more a matter of criminal law than it is one of law for criminals. And yet, if the niceties of distinction are to be observed, could we properly accept either term as a correct definition? When we speak of a law for criminals, do we not necessarily imply that the criminal exists irrespective of the law? Or is it, that the law itself makes the criminal? And does our Constitution not recognize this in its inhibition against *ex post facto* laws? And should not this carry with it a warning against the very error into which we have fallen, namely, making a crime of that which prior thereto did not constitute a crime?

The editor of one of our most popular weeklies, with a tendency for statistics, had the temerity to venture the following editorial in his issue of February 5, 1916:

"It is rather depressing to read that a thousand bills were introduced in the Senate directly after Congress convened. It is impossible that more than 10 per cent of them ought to have been introduced.

"Over two hundred bills were introduced in the legislature at Albany on the first day of the session; but no experienced person expects much of Albany.

"The Senate is supposed to contain the pick of the lawmaking talent of the nation.

"Over six thousand laws were enacted in the United States in five years. The mania seems to increase. This Niagara of legislation, like the incurable loquacity of the gabbler, shows the absence of cerebration and the presence of a mere nervous excitement.

"A distinguished psychologist informs us that a certain legislative body produced nine thousand bills, but that upon applying his brain-scope, he discovered that the membership collectively possessed only eight and one-half ideas on all subjects.

"The disproportion is too great."

Civilization should tend to elimination rather than to increasing the necessity for law. Accepting this view of it, might we not reasonably infer from the multitude of annual statutes that we are rapidly degenerating into a race of bandits and helpless hoodlums?

Are we to accept the philosophy of the poet in that nothing walks with aimless feet; or proceed upon the assumption that there is no aim in anything except in our honorable lawmaking bodies?

What of the tendril that knows where to reach for its support? What of the birds that know when to build? What of the water-fowl that traverse the heavens from zone to zone without chart or compass? What of the flowers? They know when to bloom. Are we not greater than these?

When we contemplate the solar system with its central sun; eight planets with their twenty-seven moons and eight hundred asteroids, occupying an area in diameter nearly six billion miles, and remember that in all their wonderful and multitudinous movements they obey but a single law, the lesson for mortals should not go unobserved.

Suppose our Lord of Hosts, the Great Law-Giver, should say to Mars: "You cannot show your 'Irish' but a bit of it in your cheeks." And to Saturn: "You can have but one ring at a time." And to Jupiter: "You can have but one satellite; or if you have them all, they must revolve in the same direction." And suppose the Lord Almighty should say to His Royal Highness, Old Sol: "You must temper your rays today and intensify them tomorrow." And to the Moon, the Magic Queen of Night:

"You can shine for lovers but one night in the week." Do you not believe the constellations would soon turn Bolshevik?

An astronomer has estimated that a steel bar 500 miles thick would be required to keep Neptune in her path around the sun if the force of gravity were removed.

What replaces the force of gravity in the social world if it is not the instinct of conscience; the moral sense? Then is it not reasonable to conclude that if this moral sense is not given a chance because of its work being attempted by an artificial bar of steel, it will dwindle, and finally like an unused organ, atrophy, if not disappear?

Virtue is the result of struggle. The truth is impressively enunciated in these words of the Master in his sermon on the Mount:

"Ye have heard that it hath been said: Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy: but I say unto you, love your enemies: bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you and pray for them that despitefully use you. For if you love them that love you, what reward have ye? Do not the Publicans the same? And if you salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? Do not even the Publicans so?"

Where there is nothing left to struggle; nothing to conscience, nothing to the moral force, are you not destroying the very things that make for the building of character?

Of the law, some one has aptly said that there can be no less acknowledged than that her voice is the harmony of the universe.

The Ten Commandments are, in substance, the beginning and the end of the Mosaic Law. And they are, with certain modifications under the New Dispensation, as vital today as they were when first promulgated among the Israelites, for the reason that they are based upon the laws of nature. In these, we find the symbolism of justice, and no human statute is worthy the name of law which is not founded upon this principle.

Sidney Smith said of justice, that "Truth is her handmaid; Freedom her child; Peace her companion; Safety walks in her steps."

There is a legislative instinct, but it comes only of an intelligent sympathy with divine law. This is literally what is meant when we read of the Decalogue being given to Moses on Sinai.

The Apostle Paul said: "There is no power but of God." And in this rests the immutability of any law.

Whim and capriciousness have no place in a legislative branch of government. And fanaticism should not be permitted there to breed her dangerous progeny. You cannot command respect for that which does not respect itself, and the law to be respected must purge itself of all but just and moral principles.

Nor is it a multiplicity of laws that society demands. In but three of the Ten Commandments are embodied the fundamentals of all municipal law: One concerns the domestic relations; another the sacredness of life; and another forbids that one should swear falsely against his neighbor. It was upon these that the legislator built the whole superstructure governing the Israelites.

At the conclusion of the Roman Twelve Tables was the admonition *Salus populi suprema lex*. And Sir Francis Bacon said that laws, except they be to this end, are but things captious and oracles not well inspired.

In human nature as in physics, there is the law of diminishing returns. If this has not already been reached, there is danger of our approaching it. The disposition to regulate every perturbation of the individual's life by legislative enactment, and to penalize his every digression from what is not infrequently a false standard, is generating in the hearts of men a spirit of rebellion, if not contempt for law. Solon was once asked if the laws he had given the Athenians were the best he could devise, and he answered that they were the best the Athenians would accept.

After much internal dissension the contending factions in Rome decided in the year 454 B. C. to have the laws written and codified. Our history relates: That there was a resident of Rome at the time, a learned Greek exile from the famous city of Ephesus in Asia Minor, a man of philosophic turn of mind by the name of Hermodorus. He advised the Romans, by whom it appears he was held in high esteem, to organize a commission of capable men and to send them to Greece to study the laws of Sparta, Crete and Athens, and especially the legislation of Solon, and thereupon to prepare a code for Rome.

This suggestion was readily accepted and upon the basis furnished by the Roman code thus accomplished, was evolved a superstructure by one of the greatest races of law-givers the world has ever known.

The Code-Justinian is but a compilation of the statutory enactments of the Roman law. It comprises 12 volumes and contains but 4600 statutes or acts—a number easily exceeded annually by our least virile general assemblies.

So the remedy is, rather than that we suffer such reversion of sentiment as to amount to anarchy: First, that those selected to represent the government in the legislative branch, be the best trained men from the standpoint of intelligence and moral training; and that there be brought to bear such inducements in the way of pecuniary remuneration and the reduction of sessions of the law-making bodies as to make such men available. Second, that there be a general revision and recodification of all state and federal laws. Third, that the respective committees to which bills are referred, note in their adverse reports, their reasons for so reporting the bill. Fourth, that the attorney-general constantly advise upon the fundamental legal principles governing legislation.

The principles upon which the American government and institutions are founded are given permanent record in the Declaration of Independence in the postulates: That all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights, Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness; and that all just powers are derived from the consent of the governed. This is the basis of a true Democracy and is so vital in its appeal that many of the war-ridden monarchies of Europe in sheer preservation of their titled heads have in effect embraced its virtues.

Let us resolve to safeguard these at all costs.

For if the past record is to be maintained and the present tendency persisted in, Americanism will have soon become a mockery; Life a mere fantasy; Liberty a term to conjure with, and the Pursuit of Happiness but an idle dream. Virtue will have given place to impulse; morality to passion; and law—what there is left of law—to anarchy.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY

The Eleventh Annual Meetings of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology were held in the rooms of Boston University, at Boston, Mass., on September 2 and 3, 1919. There were five sessions in all, fraught with interest and constituting the most successful gathering ever held in the history of the organization. The discussions were animated and effective, and the attendance at every session large and enthusiastic.

Justice Charles A. DeCourcy, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, welcomed the delegates, and President Pam responded.

(For address of President Pam, see page 496.)

The committee reports submitted were those on "Insanity and Criminal Responsibility," read by Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner on Charities and Corrections of New Jersey (see report on page 512); "Probation and Suspended Sentence," by Miss Edith Abbott, of the University of Chicago; "Drugs and Crime," by Francis Fisher Kane, of Philadelphia; "Indeterminate Sentence and Probation," by Edward Lindsay, of Warren, Pennsylvania, and "Metropolitan and State Police," by P. O. Ray, of Northwestern University (see report on page 516). These reports were all pertinent to reforms accomplished and those still needed. U. S. District Attorney Kane pointed out the amendments to the Harrison Act, which will still further regulate the restrictions on the use of drugs.

The report of Miss Edith Abbott, however, was one full of excellent suggestion. She clearly showed how judges in Illinois, as well as throughout the country, were disregarding the laws of their various states when they refused to place first offenders upon probation, where such cases came before the courts and should be disposed of in that manner. She emphasized the necessity of utilizing the probation laws, especially in the light of the

beneficent results that have been secured wherever it has been intelligently employed. She also called for the securing of more probation officers and persons interested, so that the work could be carried on more effectually.

(See Report on page 521.)

Secretary of the Commonwealth A. P. Langtry spoke on "The Bolsheviki in America." He said we need have little fear here of their triumph, as our democratic principles were too well grounded to allow such fanaticism to destroy the bulwark of our government, but "we must be on guard and stamp out this evil wherever it appears."

President Pam, in his annual address, referred principally to the great work of juvenile courts, showing how crime was being prevented in its incipency by the humane administration of this branch of modern penology. "Saving the children is saving the nation," he said, and "the proper physical, mental and social instruction of our children will produce the results of a stronger, healthier and more moral nation in years to come." He also took up the subject of adult imprisonment, showing how this great force could be utilized from an economic standpoint. "But we should not make him resentful. We must never destroy his desire of returning to responsibility. We should not destroy his ability to work, nor should we appropriate all of his earnings. His family should be given part of the results of his labors, and his future considered even while his present is curtailed."

Dr. Morton Prince, of Boston; Dr. E. E. Oliver, of Baltimore, Md.; Judge Orrin N. Carter, of the Illinois Supreme Court, and others, contributed to the testimony of the beneficent effects of the indeterminate sentence and parole laws.

Thomas Mott Osborne, now a commander in the U. S. Navy and having charge of the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H., told of the work he is doing there after having been deputed by Secretary Daniels to reform that institution. He said he was now turning that place from a "scrap heap into a repair shop," and showed how the system of forever debarring naval prisoners from returning to the service was changed during the war, by his sending back nearly 2500 men to various battleships after relieving them of the stigma of a "dishonorable discharge."

Albert J. Weber, of New York, made the report on behalf of the Committee on Drugs and Crimes.

(See Report on page 530.)

(See also report of L. L. Stanley, page 527.)

Mrs. Mary E. Paddon, of New York, spoke on "The Work of the Inferior Criminal Courts." Her remarks demonstrated the efficacy of new courts—the traffic court and the family court. Both are doing good work and have a most useful place in the community.

Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, of Boston, spoke on a new system being tried in Massachusetts under an old law, which allows the reformatory for women to place their prisoners out at service or work in factories on the indenture plan of probation. It is still in the experimental stage, but bringing excellent results. The women are working steadily, earning a competence and relieving the state of the expense of keeping them, while most of them are inculcating a desire for decent work and sticking to it after their discharge from probation.

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, of New York; Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, of New York, and Judge Charles W. Hoffman, of the Domestic Relations Court of Cincinnati, Ohio, all read papers dealing with the treatment needed and now generally accorded prisoners who should not be regarded as criminals, but delinquents. Many of these have been cured from their evil ways and restored to society, fully capable of properly sustaining themselves; others have been found subjects for prolonged treatments and medical attention has been given them. Dean Kirchwey, of the Columbia Law School; E. Stagg Whiten, of the National Prisoner Labor Commission of Washington, D. C.; Dr. William Healy, of the Judge Baker Foundation of Boston, and others, joined in these discussions.

Edwin M. Abbott, of Philadelphia, presented a request for the Institute to appoint a special committee on "The Abolition of the County Jail," and to co-operate with the National Prison Labor Commission in accomplishing this result.

Mr. Freeman, of Boston, also asked for the appointment of a special committee to consider the subject of "Mental Analysis" in regard to children in the public schools who show any tendency towards criminality or delinquency.

Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, of New York, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology recommend the adoption in the several states of legislation prohibiting the imposition of fines in cases of conviction for common prostitution, soliciting, loitering, and similar offenses, and the substitution therefor of probation in cases where imprisonment in appropriate institutions does not seem desirable.

"Resolved, That the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology endorses and urges the adoption in all states which are now without probation laws, or in which the application of probation is limited to minors or lesser offenders, the adoption of adequate probation laws. Such laws should permit judges to exercise wide discretion in releasing offenders on probation, and should provide for salaried probation officers in all courts.

"Be it also Resolved, That we urge all judges, or the authorized officials, to provide sufficient number of probation officers in all districts, so that the probation system may be used to the fullest extent compatible with the protection of society and the reformation and rehabilitation of the offender.

"That adequate salaries be appropriated for probation officers in order to secure the entire time of able men and women.

"That in every state we favor and urge the establishment of a State Probation Commission or Bureau to supervise probation work, both adult and juvenile, and to urge its extension in all parts of the respective states."

A change in the by-laws provides for the election of officers to serve for two years, while the newly-elected members of the Executive Board will serve for three years. The elections resulted as follows:

President: Judge Hugo Pam, Chicago, Ill.

Vice-Presidents: Justice Charles A. DeCourcy, Boston; Com. Burdette G. Lewis, Trenton, N. J.; Joel D. Hunter, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary: Edwin M. Abbott, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Bronson Winthrop, New York.

Executive Board: Edward Lindsay, Warren, Pa.; Thomas C. O'Brien, Boston, Mass.; August Vollmer, Berkeley, Calif.; Henry B. Chamberlain, Chicago, Ill.; Col. Robert W. Millar, Chicago, Ill.

After a trip to Deer Island, one of the penal institutions near Boston, we concluded our most successful two days' sessions.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, *Secretary.*

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

BY

HUGO PAM,
OF ILLINOIS.

Last year saw the ending of the war. From England, from France, and in our own country, statistics have been gathered which show that serious crime which had been on the decrease during the period of the war was again stalking in the foreground. No longer did the activity of the war serve as a release of those elementary passions and pent-up energies which in the case of many men, unless directed into proper channels, lead to the commission of acts either criminal or of such violence and force that unless curbed and restrained lead to acts of crime.

In many sections of our country the form of violence was in the nature of race riots; in others, industrial disturbances. All engaged therein were not criminals, but these occasions were taken advantage of by the worst elements of society to give vent to its inclination to lawlessness and disregard of the rights of the community.

The newspapers are filled with accounts of crimes of such daring and boldness as to make the average citizen stand aghast at the manner in which the security of life and rights of property are ruthlessly disregarded and imperiled.

A forceful element in the character of crime has been the advent of the automobile. Formerly, in the days following the Civil War, and up to the nineties, the horse was the quickest means of getting to and away from the scene of a crime. Today, the automobile changes this—makes possible a quick advance and a quick getaway. Before an alarm can be sounded, all trace of the culprits usually has disappeared and their escape practically assured. While in many instances criminals have been apprehended, there are many others where no capture was effected. The boldness of the crime and the apparent helplessness of the

law to apprehend the perpetrators have embittered the public to the extent that any advance in the treatment of the criminal or any suggestion save one of punishment of the criminal is looked upon with disfavor. In addition, those having charge of prosecutions, namely, the state's attorneys and the officers, have repeatedly charged that in the main these serious crimes have been committed by persons either on parole or probation, and have often, without justification, declared that these humane provisions of the law had been abused and should be either curtailed in their application or entirely repealed.

Such opinion has also received support by our daily press, both in its news columns and in its editorials, all of which inflames the public mind and arouses a feeling of resentment against any legislation which has for its purpose anything else but the physical punishment of the criminal.

The average individual feels that he is law-abiding and that his rights have been invaded. He does not stop to ask himself whether he or society is in any way responsible, but goes upon the presumption that the individual alone is at fault, and therefore has entirely forfeited his rights to the protection of society. The community does not realize that often these crimes but evidence the condition which itself has helped bring about, and therefore does not sympathize with an institution or group of men or women who attempt to bring this fact home.

At the present time this feeling in the community is in ascendancy, and therefore members of our Institute should work the harder, not only to prevent enactment of reactionary legislation, but to bring about a better understanding in the community of the real causes that lie at the root of present-day criminal conditions.

While it is not possible within the limited space of time that I have to address you to cover this entire subject matter, I do wish to present my views upon two phases of this question.

First, the juvenile in relation to crime, which subject can be divided into two heads,

(a) Those who are subject to the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court, namely, children up to the age of seventeen;

(b) Those between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five.

As to the juvenile offender: The juvenile offender has been the beneficiary in recent years of special legislation throughout

nearly all the states of our country. The purpose of the laws is salutary, and the object is to provide the child with an environment such as will save him to the state and society as a useful and law-abiding citizen, and to give him the educational requirements necessary to attain that end. This purpose, however, has not always been accomplished. Especially is this true of the rural communities in our various states.

This difficulty has been appreciated by the Children's Department at Washington and, as a consequence, a survey has been made under the direction of Miss Julia Lathrop, in charge of the department, with reference to the Juvenile Court acts in the various states and the manner in which it has been enforced.

In the course of this survey, inquiries were addressed to nearly 2500 courts, or agencies, to which 2343 responded.

In the year, 1918, 140,252 cases were tried in the various children's courts of the United States, and of that number 79,946, more than half, were cases of delinquency. The fact that more than one-half of these children were actually charged with the commission of crime is in itself a serious indictment against the conditions that prevail in many parts of our country. I therefore, wish to digress for a moment and present to you the situation that in many instances confronts these children who in such appalling numbers have passed through our courts.

In nearly all of our large cities there are congested sections where housing conditions are deplorable. Often families of five, six or seven live in either one or two rooms. In many instances to meet the economic stringency of the family life, strangers are brought into these congested quarters and occupy a bed when not in use by a member of the family, thus making for lack of privacy and hence, lack of modesty. The husband is often engaged in work that requires no skill, and deadly monotonous in its character; it constitutes and is considered merely a daily grind. There is nothing uplifting or exhilarating about it, and when he returns to his squalid, ill-kept home, he brings no cheer to it, and its desolateness adds dullness to the family life.

The situation in which the mother finds herself, adds but despair to it; she is either confined to an all-day drudgery of the care of her family and household, or she is compelled by the exigencies of economic conditions surrounding the home to also

become a wage earner. Often this father and mother bring to their married life but little education and no experience in the world, and the development of their married life is narrow in the extreme, and the horizon of their outlook very limited. In an environment of this kind the children must necessarily be severely handicapped. Unrestrained in their movements, with no supervision over the impulses of their infantile mind, often deprived of the neighborhood settlement house or small playground, the children have no opportunity for sane development of mind, or a proper outlet for their energy.

Where some religious instruction is given the child, it is limited usually to but one day a week; and only in the school-house is the child afforded the first consistent contact with opportunities for his or her welfare, and in these congested districts the attendance of the child is uncertain and very irregular. The child enters at a late year and leaves at the earliest opportunity, and often in the interim the child is kept home by the parents either to meet cases of illness in the family or to take care of a younger child. In fact, the welfare of the child is the last consideration in the struggle of the family for its economic existence.

There has been no purpose in presenting this background of many of our children, save to place before the public the necessity to have the Juvenile Court and its every agency developed to its highest efficiency.

Not only have these 79,946 delinquent cases shown evidence of actual crime on the part of the children, the remainder of the 140,000 children were either dependents, or in some way a charge to the public, and therefore a potential factor in the development of crime.

It is only in our larger cities, such as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and cities of more than 250,000 inhabitants, where the Juvenile Court functions properly. In all the states but one there is provision for separate procedure for the juvenile offender, but in many states the provisions are inadequate, and in many others, while the legislation if carried out efficiently would secure an effective juvenile court, yet the means have not been provided for an adequate system, save in the larger cities; the reason for that being that the

application of the laws and the enforcement thereof are left to the various counties in the state, and the financial budget of such counties for the work is entirely inadequate.

The survey heretofore spoken of also shows that while every state but one has legislation for the juvenile delinquent, less than half, namely, 45 per cent, have a separate judge or probation service connected with the Juvenile Court, and of this 45 per cent, less than half have paid probation officers, and the rest are entirely dependent upon volunteer service.

Our full responsibility will not be met towards the children who are subject to the jurisdiction of our children's court unless provision is made so that the benefits of the Juvenile Court and its agencies be distributed impartially to one and all throughout every state and throughout the nation. As it is, the rural communities suffer very much because through lack of funds they are deprived of the benefits of the legislation enacted.

A further study of the survey shows that in the larger cities where we have a highly specialized Juvenile Court, as in Chicago, with proper facilities for examination and probation, that a much larger proportion of delinquent children are placed on probation, and a much smaller proportion sent to institutions. We further read from this report in many of the states there are no separate correctionary institutions for the care of children, and when punishment is incarceration, the confinement is either in the ordinary jail or prison.

In one of such rural districts in one of our states, the disposition of children's cases was as follows:

- 65 were sent to jail;
- 40 placed in the chain gang;
- 12 sent to reformatories;
- 1 to an orphanage;
- 156 fined;
- 156 dismissed;
- 25 in which judgments were suspended, and only 51 placed on probation.

It is our duty to prevent such discrimination being made against some of the children of our land. The delinquent child must be treated the same as the dependent, namely, the neglected or homeless child. Legislation to that effect has been enacted.

The court has the power to grant this protection to the delinquent child, and the community must see to it that such protection is bestowed.

The highest development in the treatment of the juvenile delinquent and dependent, as set forth in this survey, is found in the Judge Baker Foundation in Boston, through which all the children before the Juvenile Court are given a thorough physical examination, their mental condition is carefully studied, and especially qualified investigators attached to the staff of the Foundation gather the social data. All the information in a given case is then assembled and studied at a staff conference, and a diagnosis of the child's condition, and a recommendation as to the kind of treatment needed, is made by one person qualified to determine it and evaluate all the facts. Child welfare work will make its best progress and reach its highest efficiency when every state strives to attain the highly specialized development afforded by the Judge Baker Foundation. It should not depend upon the private fortune of an individual to bring about this standard, but the state should meet its responsibilities and duties towards its children and citizens.

Every dependent or delinquent child should either be under the control of a parent who shall meet his or her responsibilities and give that child a proper environment, or be under the control of some branch of the Juvenile Court, properly equipped to afford the child a fair chance as far as nature has endowed it to meet the problems of life. The stain that attaches to imprisonment leaves its indelible mark upon the character of the child and creates prejudice in the minds of the public; therefore, the last place in the world for the child delinquent is an institution which is of a correctionary character.

It is a question of education and discipline, a question of proper environment, and if we could establish throughout our land institutions of as high a character as that of the Baker Foundation, we would create a potential agency in the unmaking of the criminal and the prevention of making one.

Let us take up the case of the youthful offender between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five. It must be apparent to many of you who have come in contact with men of these ages, either in your prison investigation or psychopathic and psy-

chiatric examination, that a great proportion of crime is committed by young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five. The public and the community are made aware of that fact by the news columns of the daily papers. In fact, they constitute forty to fifty per cent of the criminal offenders. In the eyes of the law under the enactment of juvenile legislation these men are considered adults. It must be apparent, also, to all of you that the determination that one boy one day less than seventeen, and another boy one day over seventeen, committing the same offense, are subject to different laws, different examination, different care and different punishment is arbitrary and unjust in the extreme. It may well be said that such arbitrary differentiation must be made at some time in fixing responsibility; but in my mind the justice and unfairness that often result from such arbitrary delimitation would be obviated if the principle that motivated the development of the Juvenile Court were applied to criminal offenders between these ages.

Just as we have in our Juvenile Courts provisions made for an investigation of the mental antecedents of an offender, we should also have provided for this young adult offender an investigation of his antecedents and the social conditions surrounding him; also an examination to determine his mental capacity. As a result of such examination we would often find the same environment as surrounds our dependent and delinquent, and by modern and scientific methods it would be found that very frequently a young man between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five has but the mentality of a boy of eight or twelve years; the only difference being that his experience in life, by reason of greater years, may have grafted upon his deficient mental makeup more fixed habits dangerous to society. If, however, the crime does not show an abandoned heart, there is no reason why the same humane provisions should not be made for this class of offender as for the juvenile delinquent.

Again, it should become not merely a question of punishment, but education and discipline. In some of the states of our union, and in some of our cities, this principle has been recognized, especially in the city of Boston, where a psychopathic institute is at the service not only of the Boys' Court or the Juvenile Court, but at the service of every agency in the state,

in order that there may be a proper and intelligent physical and mental examination made by trained psychologists and psychiatrists. Some of the other larger cities have made similar provisions, but in the main such legislation has not been looked on with favor in many of our states. While all the states of our union have made provisions for probation for the juvenile offender, quite a number of states have no provisions for adult probation, even for first offenders, and where such provisions have been made they are often entirely inadequate and fail to provide a proper staff of probation officers to give effect to such provisions. Just as probation is an efficient force for the juvenile delinquent and dependent, so probation can be a great factor for reformation and restoration of the young adult offender, and any legislation which endeavors to curtail probation, or rather fails to extend its application, is reactionary.

There are some crimes of a character (even outside of capital offenses) for which probation could not be allowed, but in the vast number of offenses in the category of crime the first offender should receive the benefit of probation.

It might be said that most of the states have such provisions for probation, but my investigation of the subject leads me to make this statment: That with the exception of two or three states, notably that of Massachusetts and New York, the use of probation is very limited.

Very little discretion is left to the judge. The law usually provides exactly the character of the offense for which probation may be given, makes the value of the property the determining factor, and limits the application of the provision of probation to the first offender. To my mind there should be but one limitation upon the judge's discretion to grant probation, and that is not to act in any way as to endanger society. Save for certain grave offenses, if a judge after having before him reports as to the physical and mental examination of the offender, and also from the investigation of his antecedents and environment is convinced that the offender should have the opportunity to again take his place in society without suffering physical punishment, then probation should follow. I am just as firmly of the opinion that in the case of the first offender, if reports and examination satisfy the court that such person released on pro-

bation would be a danger to society, and that society would be better protected by having him removed from contact with it, then, whether he be a first offender or not, that person should be excluded from contact with the community.

Just as in the case of the juvenile offender, the thought that should actuate the public mind is the saving of this youthful criminal between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five to society. Physical restraint merely, should not be for the purpose of punishment, even though physical restraint is provided for under conditions which make for the improvement of the offender. (Of that I will have something to say later on.) The confinement of prison and the possibility of being known as an ex-convict may tend forever to taint a man's career and check every impulse to seek redemption in the eyes of the world. Where there is a chance to salvage a human soul, and education and discipline without imprisonment will advance it, then the interest of society will be served better without prison confinement.

I had intended to speak somewhat at length with reference to the question of the character of our prisons and prison management, because, to my mind, if there must be confinement for the protection of society, the prisons must be of such a character and the management of the offender such as to have the offender returned to society with a recognition of his responsibilities, and a determination to resume his place as a law-abiding citizen.

Any prison system which allows a man to stagnate, that limits his vision merely to the life within its walls, and does not impress him with the belief that while there he can prepare to meet the responsibilities of good citizenship, fails to accomplish the essential purpose for which the offender was imprisoned, namely, reformation.

But in the limited time I have left I can only present to you two phases of this subject.

First let me call your attention to the fact that in most of the prisons throughout our country today the labor of the prisoner is confiscated by the state. That practice has come down to us from time immemorial, and less advance has been made in this regard than in any other branch of prison management.

Restraint of one's liberty—that is, the right to come and go at will—proves, as time goes on, a severe strain upon every

normal impulse within us. Let anyone in this audience be limited to his home, and that home a comfortable one surrounded by spacious grounds, and yet if his movements be confined to that area even for but a week, such restraint would prove most irksome.

While there have been improvements in some of our prisons with reference to the buildings and their equipment, yet we do know that there is some form of cell-house and a very limited opportunity for release of physical energy. The education of the prisoner is a negligible factor in the routine of prison life. By employment of persons in various occupations, either within the prison walls or within certain limits outside of them, the time of the prisoner is consumed, but his entire life is one determined for him, and it is his province to obey the prescribed rules and regulations subject to the orders of those in charge of the prison. In other words, there is a complete subjection of the will of the prisoner. That is the essence of physical restraint, and that is why it proves so burdensome. The state has the undoubted right to deprive an offender of his liberty, but I am strongly of the opinion that it has no right to appropriate the right and ability of the men to labor. Of course, work must be provided, otherwise life in prison would be unbearable, and all efforts for the reformation of the prisoner unavailing. It is only in the sane occupation of his time, with due allowance made for recreation and education, that a correctional institution can restore the man better equipped to resume his responsibilities once he has regained his freedom. While the offender may reconcile himself to a restraint of his liberty and also welcome the opportunity to work, yet I am of the opinion that he resents the appropriation of the proceeds of his labor without a return of the equivalent of its value; a fair wage over and above the expense of his confinement to the state.

Where a prisoner's time is used in labor, which either brings a profit to the state from the articles manufactured by him or saves to the state the employment of another individual whose work the prisoner does, the prisoner should be entitled to have placed to his credit either the profit or the wage saved to the state by his labor. Against this should be charged the expense of his maintenance. Everything over and above should be either

given to the family depending on him, or it should be given him upon his release from the prison, when he again assumes his place in society.

There is no more degrading influence upon the man who still has some character left than the knowledge that by his criminal act he has not only forfeited his right to freedom, but has also brought misery and a state of helplessness to those who had been dependent upon him; and there is no greater force for uplifting a criminal and making him look to the future than the knowledge that while he is paying the price of his offense against society by being deprived of his liberty, he is contributing to the welfare of his family.

There may be difficulties in making provision for such employment of prisoners so as to return a profit, but they can be overcome easily. There is no question that, to begin with, that the labor of prisoners can be employed for articles and materials for use in public institutions. This is being done in Massachusetts, and a report of the Bureau of Prisons in that state shows that the sale of articles manufactured in the state prison amounted to \$571,356; sales in the Women's Reformatory at Schermerhorn amounted to \$132,867; at the Men's Reformatory at Concord, the sales amounted to \$220,016, making a total of \$924,239; the net profit of such sales was \$218,817.31. Among some of the articles manufactured were aluminum ware, bedding, blankets, boys' clothing, men's clothing, flags, furniture, hosiery, shoes, and so forth.

In Chicago, in an institution where the average sentence of a prisoner was three months, namely, the House of Correction, to which persons convicted of misdemeanors were sent, an experiment was made by Mr. John Whitman (the present Director of Prisons in Illinois). While he was in charge of that institution, without provision of law but with the consent of the trustees, prisoners were employed in doing work for the city. They manufactured all the street brooms and ash receptacles, used by the city of Chicago in its cleaning department. They baked all the bread for all the public institutions of Chicago, save the hospitals; they also junked all old and discarded machinery used by the city; and while I have not the detailed figures before me, such work resulted in a profit, and by arrangement

of the trustees, the men having families, who worked in the prison, were given the profits.

In meeting this situation we need not fear the position of union labor, because I am convinced that union labor will take an advanced position on this, as it has on all vital questions of the day. Union labor will co-operate with every other agency in having such a prison management as will not only protect society, but also make for the reformation of the prisoner and his ability to resume his place in society.

Therefore, if a man as he enters prison knows that his labor will be used for the comfort of his family while he is in prison, or that it will be turned over to him when he comes out to reinstate himself in the community, he begins with an objective which will carry him through the trying period of imprisonment and will make him look forward to the day of his release with confidence in his ability to assume responsibility, and with no resentment against society.

The other question I wish to touch upon is that of parole. When we speak of parole we have in mind also the indeterminate sentence, which in its accepted sense means that for a particular crime there is a minimum and maximum term a prisoner may be called upon to serve, the period of time depending on that agency in each state charged with the control of prisoners and granting parole.

In the beginning of my talk, I spoke of the distrust and disfavor that has been engendered in the community with reference to the paroling of a criminal. To my mind it is important that this attitude should be dispelled, and that the agency that has made for part of this feeling of suspicion, namely, the press, be the medium through which the confidence of the community in the system of prison parole be firmly established. To that end the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology should bend its every energy, and by its research and investigation place before the community, through the medium of the press, the real facts on the question of parole. The principal information placed before the community today, and that mostly in the form of headlines, is that a crime has been committed, that a paroled man has committed it, and then follows either a direct or veiled attack on the agency granting parole, and a

stinging criticism on the abuse of the parole system. We must recognize there have been men who, as events showed, did not justify the confidence reposed in them to make good, and also that at times men have been paroled through improper influences. Such a situation, however, should not militate against the principle of parole, because every remedial welfare measure for the benefit of the weaker part of our community has often failed to reach its objective, not, however, because of the inherent defect in the measure, but because of the manner in which it was administered, or because of a mistaken judgment as to the beneficiary. What I am most concerned about is the hasty and ill-considered criticism made upon the general principle without the necessary reservations upholding the principle. The first requisite to overcome the prejudice against parole is to have the welfare board or the agency having in charge the release of prisoners on parole made up of men and women who are familiar with the subject of criminology, who are above suspicion of being influenced by either political or personal consideration, and who can be held directly responsible for their acts. If the public knows that such a board is acting, then all question of favoritism or incompetency will be dispelled. The next step is to acquaint the public with the workings of the parole system. Statistics should be gathered, which show not merely the number of crimes but the character of crimes committed; for often there are certain periods of unrest and certain general conditions which result in trivial criminal acts, and these outbreaks are but temporary and sporadic. The public should not only be made familiar with the failures of parole, but with its successes.

Just as in probation, the great difficulty with the proper working of parole is the failure in most of the states to provide for sufficient officers to supervise and care for the paroled man, and to encourage his contact with society. But the great factor that the community must consider is the effect parole has upon the convicted man who is serving his sentence in prison. It is conceded that no system of prison management is progressive unless there is an objective towards which the prisoner is constantly working. While in places of confinement he may show advancement, such as from a cell-house to a cottage prison, and

from an enclosure to comparative freedom, restricted only by the limits of prison territory and extending even to work in places entirely apart from prison surveillance, the real goal that is ever before the prisoner is his ultimate release. If that can be hastened by proper observance of prison regulations, by understanding service in the various branches of work assigned to him, by earnest application to educational advantages offered, all of which is a preparation for the resumption of the responsibilities of good citizenship; if the reward for this effort within the prison will secure for him the earlier opportunity to demonstrate his right to meet the responsibilities of good citizenship out of prison, such objective will prove the great urge in his prison life.

The consciousness on the part of a convicted man that he has been released on parole before the expiration of the maximum sentence is a tremendous factor in his reformation and in the rebuilding of his character.

Paroles, like probation, can in my opinion be far more effective instrumentalities in the protection of society against crime than hard, drastic punishment.

Lack of sympathy in the public mind with probation and parole is due first, to the lack of information that the public has of their effectiveness even while operating under adverse conditions, and second, to the lack of funds to properly equip and maintain an efficient and capable probation and parole system.

If the information could be brought home to the community it would be found that the sum of the experience of the states and courts in which the probation and parole system had been given its longest and most thorough trial is that it is an essential part of the judicial and correctional system of the state. One of the difficulties has been that where the probation service has been established there has been such an overloading of its officers so as to not only threaten, but actually to impair, the quality of its work.

In New York, where the number of paid officers was 197, the number of persons in their care one time in the year 1918 was 14,532; an average of 73 charges for each officer. In Massachusetts, with 154 officers and the number of cases at one time

14,990, the average per year was almost 100. The figures are at hand in these two states because they have a State Probation Commission. The report of the Probation Officer for Cook County indicates a like situation, but even these figures do not indicate the load carried by a single officer because the figures given are the average. Sometimes during the period of a year an officer has nearly 300 persons in his charge. His service must not only be one of restraint to a probationer, but also one of helpfulness and therefore such overloading results in a lack of that thorough attention which is the most obvious requisite in accomplishing the purpose of probation. It is remarkable, in my opinion, that any results have been obtained from the probation service, handicapped as it has been by lack of funds, no matter where it has been placed in operation. That even partial success has been attained is a strong tribute to the essential goodness in human nature, which can be appealed to and can become the real formative factor in the dependable restoration of an offender to society.

What I have said here in reference to probation applies with equal force to the question of parole, save that there is a still greater necessity for securing an adequate and competent staff of parole officers, because the man once in prison, even though he has earned an early release because of advancement made by him in prison, starts out with the great handicap of having been in prison, a handicap in his loss of confidence in himself and a still greater handicap because of the prevailing lack of confidence in him by the average individual in the community.

Any danger threatening the physical and moral welfare of our people strikes at the very source of our strength and at the very heart of the nation. Their physical and moral strength must be protected at any cost, so that if ever the principles of our government which guarantee the liberty and freedom of our people are threatened, the people themselves—in their own strength of character and saneness of mind—will overcome the danger through their devotion, loyalty, and patriotism to the institutions of our land.

Therefore, if we bring home to the public through the medium of the press (the greatest agency for progress that this country has), the problems underlying the criminal conditions of the

present day, effecting the bone and sinew of our government,—namely, the welfare of its citizens, their young sons and daughters—the people will realize the wisdom of dealing with the juvenile offender and the young adult offender, not only as a wrong-doer, but as one in special need of care and protection. As a consequence the people will not only grant, but demand the expenditure of sufficient moneys—first, to maintain a juvenile court with its every agency fully developed, not only in one state or part of a state, but for the benefit of the people in every state and every part of each state; second, to obtain the full benefit of a properly maintained and equipped parole and probation system; to the end that there may be conserved for the continued welfare of our people their virility, energy, and morality.

INSANITY AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY.

(Report of Committee A of the Institute.)

By VICTOR P. ARNOLD, CHAIRMAN.¹

The central idea which this committee has had in mind in preparing this report may be expressed by saying that in the consideration of mental abnormality as a factor in the causation of crime it is necessary to realize that there are forms of mental abnormality other than insanity and feeble-mindedness (as these terms are generally understood) which must be taken into account.

That a very considerable proportion of delinquency is associated with mental abnormality is very strongly emphasized by army experience during the war. When it was found necessary to raise a large army the disciplinary authorities were requested to estimate the number of delinquents for whom it would be necessary to provide accommodation when the army was increased to three million men.

Using the experience of previous war and peace armies it was officially estimated that the disciplinary barracks would be called upon to care for 50,000 prisoners. As a fact, with an army considerably in excess of three million men, the total number so confined was approximately 5000.

Doubtless many factors entered into the consummation of this remarkable result, but the one which we would emphasize is the exclusion of men presenting mental disability of any kind. In this connection it must be remembered that in previous armies the obviously defective and insane were eliminated and hence that the additional exclusions, based upon more expert psychiatric study, represent, in large degree, persons who had succeeded thus far in civil life without giving evidence of marked anomaly.

¹ The personnel of this committee is as follows: Victor P. Arnold, Chairman, Judge of the Juvenile Court, Chicago; Dr. Hugh T. Patrick, Chicago; Dr. H. Douglas Singer, State Alienist, Kankakee, Ill.; Dr. Sidney Kuh, Chicago; Burdette G. Lewis, Commission on Charities and Corrections, Trenton, N. J.

Studies of prisoners in civil penal institutions, especially of recidivists, reveal a large proportion of persons showing mental anomalies similar to those upon which exclusion from military service was based.

We may then conclude that expert study permits the recognition of many such individuals even before the commission of serious crime.

In offering these statements we do not wish to be understood as alleging that all crime is due to mental disorder. We recognize two large categories into one or other of which all causative factors must fall.

- (1) Defect or abnormality in the delinquent.
- (2) Factors dependent upon the environment in which the delinquent has developed.

We would insist that factors belonging in both categories may be operative together in one and the same case and that expert study often extending over a considerable period of time, may be necessary to determine the presence and relative importance of the various causative elements.

The prime objects of society in relation to criminals are the prevention of crime and the reformation of the criminal.

When the crime results from the mental inadequacy of the offender it is quite generally admitted that he is not responsible and that the problem of his disposition and care becomes one of treatment directed towards the amelioration or cure of the anomaly and the segregation of the individual as long as may be necessary to prevent further crime.

In the case of responsible persons the treatment applied is usually included under the name of punishment. This may be deterrent, retributive or reparative, and is also described as preventive and reformative.

Punishment may be termed preventive when it takes the culprit's life or shuts him up within prison walls permanently. In such cases society is usually attempting to protect itself and not to make the offender pay for his offence. Strictly speaking, then, this is not punishment and is identical in purpose with the segregation provided for the mentally irresponsible.

The reformative aspect of punishment has been emphasized in this century and recognizes that the offender must be prepared

to return to society through the building up of his physical well-being and of his moral life. This reconstruction is identical in its purpose with that of the treatment accorded to persons presenting some mental abnormality.

Hence it may be said quite generally that prevention of crime and the reformation of the criminal are problems of treatment, the first essential in prescribing which is correct diagnosis of the factors leading to the delinquency. Our concern is to find, not the "punishment" to "fit the crime," but the treatment necessary to make the criminal law-abiding and to prevent the commission of further crimes.

Delinquencies of exactly the same nature as offences against the law may be the result of either personal or environment inadequacy or both. The treatment needed for persons committing the same crime may therefore vary within wide limits.

No man, expert or layman, can foretell in most cases how long will be required to effect reformation. No age limit can be set at which the factors determining the delinquency will cease to be operative.

As a defence for crime the irresponsibility of the criminal is, from the view-point of society, largely an academic question. The pragmatic feature of such a situation is that the offence has been committed and this remains a fact regardless of whether it is decided that the person committing it was irresponsible by reason of juvenility, feeble-mindedness, insanity or other inadequacy. Such considerations are of importance only for determining the particular treatment to be adopted for the reformation of the criminal and the protection of the community. Society needs as much protection from the criminal acts of irresponsible individuals and is as vitally interested in their reformation as in the case of the responsible.

Upon the above considerations this committee recommends the adoption of a program for the development directed towards the following ends:

(1) That in all cases of felony or misdemeanor punishable by a prison sentence the question of responsibility be not submitted to the jury, which will thus be called upon to determine only that the offence was committed by the defendant.

(2) That the disposition and treatment (including punishment) of all such misdemeanants and felons, *i. e.*, the sentence imposed, be based upon a study of the individual offender by properly qualified and impartial experts co-operating with the courts.

(3) That provisions be made permitting the transfer of such misdemeanants and felons at any time after conviction from one institution to another affording a different kind of treatment upon the presentation of evidence of the needs for such action satisfactory to the court which passed sentence.

(4) That no maximum term be set to any sentence.

(5) That no parole or probation be granted without suitable psychiatric examination.

(6) That in considering applications for pardons and commutation careful attention be given to reports of qualified experts showing the applicant's mental age and mental stability and that in drafting statutes determining or defining juvenile delinquency, mental age and mental stability, within reasonable limits, be regarded as of importance with the calendar age of the delinquent.

In view of the foregoing and as an initial step towards the ends stated your committee submits the following resolution and urges its immediate adoption:

"Resolved, That the several states be urged to make provision for the psychiatric examination, under conditions permitting prolonged observation when necessary, of all persons convicted of a felony, misdemeanor or other offence by properly qualified experts appointed to assist the court in reaching a decision as to the proper disposition and treatment of the offender."

METROPOLITAN AND STATE POLICE.

(Report of Committee I of the Institute.)

By P. O. RAY, CHAIRMAN.¹

Your Committee on Metropolitan and State Police begs to report as follows:

So far as your committee has been able to ascertain, Illinois is the only state in which the subject of creating a special state police force, or "State Constabulary," has been given serious legislative consideration within the past year. The two most populous states in the union, New York and Pennsylvania, already having state police forces, it was quite in order that Illinois, as the third state in population, should be the next to take up the consideration of this important subject.

With the work of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, created in 1905, and, to a less degree, with the work of the New York State Police, organized in 1917, the public has been made fairly familiar through the illuminating articles by Miss Katherine Mayo which have appeared in the past few years in the *Outlook* and the *Atlantic*, and especially through her interesting volume, *Justice to All* (1917), telling of the origin and work of the Pennsylvania state police force. It is more than probable that the widespread interest in the subject of a state police system which those articles and books have created explain in a very large measure why this subject happened to come up for consideration in Illinois at just this time.

In the House, Representative Howard P. Castle, and in the Senate, Senator Henry M. Dunlap introduced practically identical bills to establish a state force of mounted police as a means of furnishing more adequate safeguards for life and property,

¹ The personnel of this committee is as follows:

P. O. Ray, Professor of Political Science, Northwestern University, Chairman.

Frederic B. Crossley, Librarian of the Elbert H. Gary Law Library, Northwestern University.

August Vollmer, Chief of Police, Berkeley, Calif.

especially in rural communities which are now without proper police protection. These bills, modeled upon the Pennsylvania and New York laws, provided for a force of 330 men, divided into four troops, each to be composed of 65 privates, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 5 sergeants and 8 corporals. This force was to be under the Department of State Police, a new department created by the bill, at the head of which was to be a State Superintendent of Police appointed by the governor for a term of four years, and drawing a salary of \$5000.

Membership on the force was restricted to citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 40 years, "able to ride, of sound constitution and good moral character," who had passed a physical and mental examination. It was made the duty of this state police force "to prevent and detect crimes and apprehend criminals." The force was to be subject to the call of the governor and was to be empowered "to co-operate with any other departments of the state or with local authorities," and to arrest, without a warrant, any person committing or attempting to commit, within their presence or view, a breach of the peace or other violation of the law; to serve and execute warrants of arrest or search, issued by the proper authorities, and to exercise "all other powers of peace officers of the State of Illinois." It was expressly provided, however, that the state police should not exercise their power within the limits of any city or village "to suppress rioting or disorder, except by the direction of the governor, or upon the request of the mayor of the city or president of the village, with the approval of the governor."

The House bill never came up for final vote, and the main fight over the police bills occurred in the Senate over the Dunlap measure. The supporters of the bill advanced the following arguments:

- (1) A great many bank robberies, accompanied by murders, have occurred in recent years in the outlying parts of Chicago and in the country districts adjacent to Chicago. "An efficient state police force, patrolling the country districts, with proper telephone connections between the several sub-stations, in many cases, could not only have apprehended the robber, but inspired a healthy dread on the part of those contemplating such crimes."

(2) A state police force, equipped with motor-cycles, would soon be able to stop the lawless and reckless driving of automobile speeders in the paved highways of the state and thus those highways would be made both safe and attractive for general use.

(3) A state police force is badly needed to afford proper protection to life and property in rural districts, and particularly to combat the growing activities of automobile bandits, whose activities will undoubtedly be greatly stimulated by the completion of the good roads projects now under way. It was such considerations that impelled the board of directors of the Chicago Motor Club to adopt a resolution in April urging members of the legislature to vote for the state police bills.

(4) A state police force could be utilized to put out of business the many disreputable road-houses and blind pigs in the country districts over which the police of nearby cities and villages either have no jurisdiction or no effective control.

(5) A state police force would, in general, provide residents of country districts, who pay a large part of the state taxes, a degree of police protection comparable to that enjoyed by residents of cities and which is now almost completely lacking in the non-urban areas.

(6) Finally, the excellent work done by the State Constabulary in Pennsylvania and by the State Troopers in New York, was cited in favor of the creation of a similar force in Illinois.

Some opponents of the police bills denounced the system of state police as militaristic and as imposing a considerable financial burden on the state at an inopportune time. Others thought that they perceived the possibility of perverting the state police into a political weapon. The chief opposition, however, came, as in Pennsylvania and New York, from the leaders of organized labor, who made violent attacks upon the measure. It was even reported that the President of the State Federation of Labor threatened to call a general strike throughout the state in case such a bill should be passed. Such intemperate attacks, however, seem to have made little impression upon the supporters of the measure. Senator Dunlap declared that his bill was in no way aimed at labor, and that so long as a citizen is law-abiding no possible harm could come to him from such a law. Undoubtedly the opposition of organized labor had much to do with the ulti-

mate defeat of the Dunlap bill by a vote of 31 to 16. The Democratic senators voted solidly against the measure.

In view of the fact that this was the first time that the subject of a state police system has come up for serious legislative consideration in Illinois and that the appearance of these bills in the legislature had not been preceded by any organized campaign of education concerning the value and practical workings of a state police force, the friends of such legislation have every reason to feel encouraged by the degree of interest which the Dunlap and Castle bills awakened, the newspaper support which they evoked and the creditable showing made in the final Senate vote in the face of the bitter labor opposition. The bills came a little ahead of Illinois public sentiment apparently, and two years hence they will stand a much better chance of enactment after the public has been enlightened as to the possibilities for good bound up in a properly organized and administered state constabulary. In the meantime the chief obstacle to be overcome and opposition to be appeased is the understandable, but on the whole, indefensible, opposition of labor leaders to the use of the state police in preserving order and protecting life and property in connection with strikes and lockouts.

Perhaps, in concluding this report, mention should be made of the possibility of opposition arising from another and slightly suspected source. It appears that early in 1918 or late in 1917, the constables of Illinois towns and villages organized themselves into an association for mutual comfort and support. The discussion of the subject of a state police inevitably brings out the fact of the weakness and inefficiency of the rural constable as an agent for the prevention of crime and the apprehending of criminals; wherefore the approaching Illinois Constitutional Convention might feel warranted in abolishing outright the office of constable. Ergo, the association of constables comes forward with the following constructive suggestion which, although smile-provoking, may nevertheless attract considerable political support of the baser sort in its favor, and against the enactment of a state police system such as exists in Pennsylvania and New York:

“To create a state police force that will allow localities to have large powers over their selection and retention—without impair-

ing their efficiency, can be done by using the country constable *elected in townships* and whose police power has been confirmed in numerous judicial decisions.

“Place all the constables under state supervision, provide a way for their removal for cause, have the state employ 300 as a state police, and as many more as they can use in other capacities, provide a state uniform to be used by all constables doing police work. The village would soon see the advantage of using constables as marshals, and it would be but a short time until Illinois had a trained police force of nearly 5000 men at a small expense to the state. Add a bureau of criminal investigation to do detective work, and Illinois will lead the world in freedom from lawlessness and crime.”

Upon this novel proposal the editor of the *Short Ballot Bulletin* makes the ironical comment: “Truly a state police force elected by township constituencies would be a new thing under the sun. Perhaps this is an attempt to find some reason why constables should be elected at all.”

PROBATION AND SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

(Report of Committee B of the Institute.)

By EDITH ABBOTT, CHAIRMAN.¹

Instead of a report covering recent legislative enactments relating to probation, it has seemed worth while to submit to the members of the Institute some recent data relating (1) to the operation of certain adult probation legislation already on the statute books, and (2) to the need of extending such legislation.

As to the first point, it may be said that

(1) In our zeal for gathering in the sheaves of social legislation, we sometimes forget to see how valuable the harvest really is. This has certainly been true in the adult probation field. For example, some recent reports have been published which make possible a view of the adult probation law of Illinois as it actually operates. The adult probation law of Illinois went into effect July 1, 1911. But the last report of the Executive Secretary of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare shows that in nearly half the counties of the state this law has never been used at all during the intervening eight years. The only reason assigned is "a lack of interest on the part of the officials." That is, the local judges of Illinois during this period have not had enough interest in this great ameliorative statute to make any attempt to use it. In other counties where the statute is nominally in use, probation is not an extensive substitute for the old sanctions of the law. Thus the Secretary reports that approximately one-half of the counties that do employ probation officers pay only from \$50 to \$300 a year as salaries or per diem allowances in lieu of salaries. The extent and character of probation services secured for these salaries need not be described.

¹The personnel of the committee is as follows: Edith Abbott of the University of Chicago and the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, Chairman; the Hon. A. C. Backus, Milwaukee; Minnie F. Low, Chicago; Homer Folks, Yonkers, N. Y.; Joel D. Hunter, Chicago; the Hon. Maclay Hoyne, Chicago; John L. Whitman, Springfield, Ill.

In other counties where the law is supposedly used, it is really misused by judges who apparently take the position that they do not need to obey the laws themselves. The case of Chicago is especially interesting. The chief adult probation officer for Chicago in his Fourth Annual Report reported that upon his recommendation the legislature of 1915 had so amended the adult probation law that it provided that "no PERSON should be admitted to probation until an investigation had been made by a probation officer 'to ascertain the residence of the defendant, his occupation and whether or not he has been previously convicted of a crime or misdemeanor or previously been placed on probation by any court.'" According to the statute the report of this investigation must be in writing and filed with the clerk in the case. However, this mandatory provision with regard to a preliminary investigation failed to alter the practice of the judges of Chicago. In his next (Fifth) Annual Report the chief probation officer again is obliged to call attention to the evils resulting from failure to require a preliminary investigation. He again calls attention to the necessity of issuing warrants for probationers who could not be found because they gave false addresses. "This shows," he says, "the utter futility of admitting defendants to probation without an investigation." An investigation would show where they "reside and whether they were the kind of persons who would be bettered by supervision."²

In the next (Sixth) Annual Report, 1916-17, the chief probation officer presents a study of 3730 probation cases discharged from courts which were required under the law to make an investigation before placing these persons on probation.³ In only 934 of these cases had an investigation been made as required by law, and in 1796 cases the judges had violated the law by admitting defendants to probation without a preliminary investigation. Out of the 429 cases on probation from the Criminal Court, no investigation had been required in 294 cases; and out of 2176 cases on probation from the Municipal Court, no investigation had been required in 1440 cases. That is, in about two-thirds of the cases of persons placed on probation in Chicago the

² Fifth Annual Report of the Adult Probation Department of Cook County, Illinois, for 1915-1916, p. 8.

³ Investigation is not required for cases from the Court of Domestic Relations, but no cases from that court are included in this study.

success of the system is jeopardized because the judges themselves refuse to obey the law. It is not necessary in a report to this Institute to discuss the importance of the statute which Chicago judges are continuing to ignore.

Another reform that has been practically nullified by Chicago judges is the provision with regard to instalment fines. The Merriam Crime Commission of 1914 had called attention to the fact that the Chicago House of Correction was being supported at great expense to the taxpayers largely to take care of men who were too poor to pay the small fines assessed against them. The Commission showed that in the current year 82 per cent of the fourteen thousand prisoners in the House of Correction were there solely for the non-payment of fines and the Commission recommended as a measure that would be both economical to the taxpayer and more beneficial from the reformatory point of view to the prisoner the use of the instalment fine system. The passage of the instalment fine amendment to the probation law in 1915 (made upon the recommendation of the chief adult probation officer for Chicago as well as the Chicago Crime Commission) has, however, made little if any change in the practice of the Chicago judges. A report recently published by the House of Correction showed that in 1916, 10,275 men and women (80 per cent of the whole number committed to the House of Correction) were committed for the non-payment of fines and in 1917, 12,103 men and women were committed for the non-payment of fines.

Getting an adult probation law through the legislature is apparently much easier than persuading county supervisors to provide money for salaries for probation officers or educating judges to make use of the privilege, to follow the mandates of the law as to the conditions of probationary release. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that a duty lies upon this and similar organizations of carrying on educational work with regard to the importance of adult probation long after probation laws have been placed on the statute books. There is reason to believe that the experience of Illinois is in no way exceptional. Large numbers of judges apparently take a merely perfunctory interest in their work and will have to be systematically encouraged to make use of such reforms as are embodied in adult probation laws.

(2) Passing on to another aspect of this subject, certain recent evidence is available as to the need and practicability of extending the probation system and of making the use of probation in certain types of cases mandatory upon the courts instead of optional with them.

The recently published United States Census Report on Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents^{*} contains important data with regard to the need for adult probation in the United States. This report shows that several hundred thousand persons each year experience the demoralization of a short sentence in one of our minor prisons and that nearly three hundred thousand persons are committed annually for the non-payment of fines.

This Census Report presents, for the first time in this country, statistics showing the total number of persons imprisoned in a given year for the non-payment of fines. The report shows that 58 per cent of all the persons committed to prison in our country are committed not for the crimes, but for their poverty, because they were too poor to pay the fines imposed by our courts. The extent of this modern system of imprisonment for debt is shown by the following figures: In a single year, 291,213 poor persons were imprisoned for non-payment of fines, and among them were more than 6000 children of juvenile court age (seventeen or under). For inability to pay fines of less than \$5, 35,363 persons were imprisoned, and 129,713 for fines of less than \$10.

Imprisonment for non-payment varies in different sections of the country, and is, of course, more common in the south than in the north. Sixty-eight per cent of all prisoners in the South Atlantic States are committed for inability to pay fines, and the percentage falls to 48 per cent in the Middle Atlantic States and to 43 per cent in New England.

To members of this Institute, to those who know the noisome verminous, dark, ill-ventilated local prisons to which these persons are sent to spend their time in idleness and demoralizing companionship, the cruelty and waste of such punishment is obvious.

^{*} This report, issued late in 1918, unfortunately, covers the year 1910, but although so long delayed in publication, the data are still of great value. The report is especially important since no count has ever been made before of the total number of persons imprisoned in the United States for non-payment of fines during a year.

These facts as to the extent of imprisonment for the non-payment of fines should be the more carefully considered in our country in view of the fact that the whole evil system has been practically swept away in Great Britain by the successful operation of the Criminal Justice Administration Act of 1914. In democratic America it appears that in the second largest city in the country the judges are still sending annually to the city workhouse from ten to twelve thousand persons who are too poor to pay their fines, and in the country as a whole more than 290,000 persons suffer this imprisonment for poverty in a single year; while Great Britain has adopted the more efficient and humane policy of doing away with the last surviving remnant of the mediæval system of imprisonment for debt. Since 1905 it had been optional with the British courts to give a man time to pay his fine, but in 1914 it ceased to be optional and became mandatory. The first section of the Criminal Justice Administration Act of 1914 provides that in all cases time must be given for the payment of fines and the time must not be less than seven clear days. At the end of this time further time may be allowed by the court and payment in installments may be allowed. The act contains the further humane provision that in imposing a fine the court is to take into consideration "the means of the offender so far as they appear or are known to the court." This provision puts an end to what the Prison Commissioners for Scotland called the "abuse which . . . arises from the imposition for certain offenses of fines upon a stereotyped scale, which necessarily press much more hardly upon the very poor than upon those who are better off." Reports of the three Prison Commissions of England, Scotland, and Ireland all testify to the beneficial results of the Act of 1914 in operation. The experiment appears to have been entirely successful during the five years that have elapsed since the Act became effective.

A twin evil that has recently been abolished in Great Britain is the short sentence. The Criminal Justice Administration Act of 1914 contains two provisions designed to do away with short and useless sentences of imprisonment: (1) The courts are given power to substitute for a sentence of imprisonment, an order that the offender be detained for one day within the precincts of the court. (2) If a sentence of imprisonment does not exceed four

days, the offender is not sent to jail, but is to be detained in a "suitable place" certified as such by the Home Secretary. The Commissioners of Prisons for England and Wales emphasize in their 1915 report the importance of the Act of 1914 in preventing the development of a criminal class. As to the short sentence they say that it has not a "single redeeming feature." "It carries with it all the social stigma and industrial penalties of imprisonment with no commensurate gain to the offender or the community. If there still survives in the minds of administrators of justice the obsolete and exploded theory that prison is essentially a place for punishment—and for punishment alone—for the expiation of offenses in dehumanizing, senseless tasks, and arbitrary discipline truly there could be devised no more diabolical form of punishment than the short sentence oft repeated."*

In America the short sentence, like imprisonment for fines, is still with us. The recently published Census Report shows that 24,970 persons were given sentences of less than ten days in our county jails alone. In the municipal jails, it appears that 4513 persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of four days or less than four days. It may be asked what the Committee on Probation has to do with the problem of the short sentence or with imprisonment for the non-payment of fines. The answer is, of course, everything, for probation is the accepted American substitute for these evils.

In conclusion, this committee would remind the American Institute that it was a group of English lawyers, Sir William Blackstone, Jeremy Bentham, Sir Samuel Romilly, and Sir James Mackintosh, who took the lead at the close of the 18th and during the early part of the 19th centuries in making the criminal law of England both more humane and more efficient as a means of preventing crime. Social reformers of today have a right to look to an association composed largely of American lawyers to see that the theory and practice alike of our criminal law be made to conform to our modern ideas of social needs. The criminal law of England is more humane and more democratic than ours. We cannot afford to lag too far behind our English cousins in this field.

* Report of the Prison Commissioners (Cd. 7837), p. 18.

DRUGS AND CRIME.

(REPORT OF COMMITTEE G OF THE INSTITUTE.)

BY

ALBERT J. WEBER.¹

(For the Committee.)

At the last annual meeting of the Institute in Cleveland, August, 1918, its Chairman, the Honorable Francis Fisher Kane, presented the committee's report of the narcotic drug evil as it then existed in the United States. Alas, it is to be regretted greatly that this evil, an enervating and demoralizing scourge, a terrific disgrace to modern civilization and a menace to mankind, has so increased that it is beyond control of the municipal, state and federal authorities.

The newly elected Democratic Governor of the State of New York, in a special message to the legislature (Republican) in January, 1919, recommended laws for abolishing the State Department of Narcotic Drug Control Commission, which came into existence by enactment in April, for transferring its work to the State Health Department and creating a new special bureau.

The legislature preemptorily declined to take action for the repeal. The Governor then appointed a Democratic ex-New York State Senator, a lawyer and resident of New York City, as the Commissioner in charge of the State Department drug control *vice* the former Republican incumbent, an upstate druggist appointed by a Republican Governor. The public press characterized the *modus operandi* as a partisan political fight.

¹ Foreman of Grand Jurors, United States of America, for the Southern District of New York, who recently and for several past terms officially investigated the illegitimate traffic in narcotic drugs.

The personnel of this committee is as follows:
Francis Fisher Kane, U. S. District Attorney, Philadelphia, Chairman.
Dr. L. L. Stanley, State Prison, San Quentin, Calif.
Albert J. Weber, N. Y. City.
Robert J. Sterrett, Assistant U. S. District Attorney, Philadelphia.
Dr. H. C. Stevens, University of Chicago, Chicago.

The new drug control law went into effect February 1, 1919, requiring every physician, druggist and other person dispensing habit-forming drugs to register with the state before the above date. Those who failed to register lost their right to sell narcotic drugs. There are about 45,000 drug dispensers in the state who must register over 3000 drug stores in New York City.

In New York City alone there are resident 300,000 narcotic drug addicts, if not more, and the criminals who are confirmed narcotic drug addicts by personal choice to gratify their degenerate appetite are known to Lieutenant Henry Sherb of the Police Department of the City of New York, who is in charge of the narcotic bureau squad who approximates their number as over 10,000.

The Health Department of the City of New York opened the Riverside Hospital with 200 beds for narcotic drug addicts on North Brother Island, East River, New York City, for their free treatment, so as to control and regulate as much as possible the greatly increasing and unavoidable catastrophe of narcotic drug addictions. All admitted patients are treated individually and their clinical history is safeguarded from publicity. The cause of their addiction is there ascertained, and they are restored to healthier conditions, both mentally and physically.

The Health Department of the City of New York also opened in New York City free clinics, quasi relief stations for the narcotic drug addict and charged him for his drug only about four cents a grain. The average dose dispensed to the patient was fifteen grains, the smallest dose seven grains, the maximum twenty-six grains on the first day.

It was suggested that the narcotic drug addicts should be branded on the arm with nitrate of silver, finger-printed, and photographed, so as to stop them from getting prescriptions from divers physicians who otherwise call for enormous amounts of narcotic drugs and thus forestall a cure and put a premium on vending their excess amounts so obtained from druggists at extortionate figures.

Serious objection was made to these methods of identification. The Mayor of the City of New York in conference with his Health Commissioner, a physician of excellent repute, discussed new methods of procedure to prevent persons from procuring nar-

cotic drugs that are sold and distributed promiscuously and in direct violation of the law by certain dishonest doctors, dealers and jobbers and the enactment of new state laws for prohibitive and correctional purposes. They suggested a law for compulsory registration and identification and making it a misdemeanor for a physician to prescribe narcotic drugs or cocaine for an addict without identification or for a druggist to honor the prescription without identification.

There are 15,000 licensed physicians in the State of New York, and over 9500 individuals spuriously practicing medicine without a license who prescribe and sell narcotic drugs to addicts at fabulous prices and exploit the misery of these unfortunate creatures. The sales of narcotic drugs and cocaine in the City of New York within the last months has been unprecedented and unheard of; thousands of pounds of sulphate of morphia, heroin and cocaine were sold and manufacturers cannot supply the demand.

Cocaine in particular is greatly in demand. When prohibition is in force, persons, especially drinkers from compulsion of habit who have been robbed of their daily drink, will naturally resort to cocaine, which is not a narcotic, but a soothing drug.

Information conveyed to me as Foreman of Grand Jurors, United States of America, of the Southern District of New York, I transmitted to the narcotic squads of the Revenue Service and Police Department. This resulted in the raid and round-up of druggists and certain physicians, their arrest and indictment, the seizure of over \$100,000 worth of narcotic drugs and demonstrated the existence of an organized drug ring in New York City a chain of drug stores operating solely under contract with certain physicians who, for a petty fee of twenty-five to fifty cents, write prescriptions for persons who desire narcotic drugs.

The public press states that the Health Commissioner of the City of New York has transmitted to the City Corporation Counsel a proposed amendment to the City Sanitary Code *re* "changes in the drug law" and has asked an opinion as to its legality, urging that something must be done to stop the drug evil and asserting his department is helpless as "the State Narcotic Commission has all the power and will not use it." The proposed amendment is in accordance with the previously published ideas

of the Health Commissioner regarding the necessity for registration and identification of "addicts."

The Health Commissioner further states "had not the New York State Legislature passed the act creating a Commission on Narcotic Drug Control" the Department of Health would have all the necessary authority to wipe out the drug evil and that he would be bitterly disappointed if he could not have the authority.

The State Commissioner of Drug Control is quoted in the public press as saying there is no prospect of immediate action on his part and that he will be pleased if the City of New York Health Commissioner will be able to get the sanitary code amended, thereby permitting him to act.

In the United States Senate, 65th Congress, second session, on July 13, 1918, the senior senator from the State of New Jersey, the Honorable Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, submitted a resolution which was ordered to lie over under the rule and referred the committee on contingent expenses. The resolution was to the effect that the President of the United States should be authorized to appoint a commission of three citizens to make an inquiry into the subject of narcotic and habit-forming drugs. The commission should investigate the causes which lead to the use of such drugs, the extent of their use and the kind used; it should study the drug addict himself, etc., and recommend to the President, and through him to Congress, the best methods in its judgment of regulating the importation, manufacture, sale and use of narcotic and habit-forming drugs and of solving the whole problem presented by the drug addict. The sum of fifty thousand dollars was to be appropriated for the purpose above indicated.

In August, 1918, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed a committee consisting of a representative Ph. D. of the Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service, a representative of the Surgeon General's Office in the War Department, and the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, for the purpose of making a study of narcotic drug problems with a view to recommending needful changes for the control of the traffic.

This committee has acquired valuable data *re* the extent of narcotic drug addiction in the United States and its relation to public health and national efficiency.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his annual report states: "It seems evident that comprehensive and effective administration of the narcotic laws must be based upon an international agreement and co-operative interpretation under which the world trade may be adequately policed."

The United States Bureau of Internal Revenue has presented to the Red Cross \$75,000 worth of confiscated narcotic drugs recently. About \$20,000 worth of cocaine, morphine and heroine seized from illicit venders is now stored in the chemical laboratory of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

For years I have studied narcotic drug addiction and am still doing so from all angles. From information conveyed to me by thousands of addicts I am of the opinion that unintentionally members of the medical fraternity of the highest repute and standing, when prescribing drugs to assuage pain, often permit their sympathy to sway their mature clinical judgment and overlook both the lurking danger to their patients and their violation of the law.

In conclusion, your committee is absolutely compelled to indicate, as was said in last year's report, that present conditions in relation to the illegitimate sale, distribution, and traffic in narcotic drugs of every kind throughout the country despite of all legislative, executive and administrative efforts to curb it, have increased and immediate Congressional legislation in effective and practical statutes, should be enacted so as to curb and dethrone this gigantic monstrosity.

TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTION.

BY

L. L. STANLEY.¹

(Of the Drugs and Crime Committee.)

No one who has treated any considerable number of drug addicts will venture the assertion that any treatment is successful in bringing about permanent cures in the majority of cases. To produce a temporary cure is a simple matter. One can in comparatively short time deprive the addict of his desires for the drug, build him up physically and to all appearances have him entirely cured. But return the addict to his former associates and haunts, and although he fully realizes how his addiction has ruined his career, he will not hesitate to take up the vice again.

Drug addicts are generous with their drug to their fellow sufferers. They will always share the potion with another, no matter what his appearance or station in life may be. No class distinctions are drawn. And singularly enough, one dope fiend knows all the other dope fiends in his locality.

When the treated patient returns to his former abode, he is greeted by his old friends, who are quite solicitous about seeing that he has a "bing" if he wants it. As the ordinary drug addict becomes of much enfeebled volition, he very often falls again.

Obviously the thing to do then is to remove the cured addict from his former environments, and to place him in new surroundings with friends or relatives who are anxious to lead him in the right path. This is a task for the social worker. The superintendent of a state hospital or other institution where the cure is administered cannot be expected to do this subsequent work.

There is altogether too large a production of narcotic drugs, and as long as such drugs are produced in such quantities the habitués will procure them no matter at what risk or at what cost.

If the stream is constantly fed by melting snows at its source

¹ Prison Physician, San Quentin, Calif.

it will expand and gain volume, and will require powerful measures to lessen its flow or divert its course.

Likewise, with the drug curse, if a continuous supply of narcotics is manufactured, the supply will find a market and will produce conditions which will cause dire results. Obviously, again, the thing to do is to stop the manufacture of narcotics to a minimum of production. As long as they are produced in the quantities they are today, the drug traffic will continue to flourish.

Physicians, who are the only individuals who rightfully should administer these drugs, are doing so to a less degree as time goes on. There are several reasons for this: One is the fact that the doctor has to do considerable "paper work" as required by the Harrison Act, when he prescribes a narcotic drug. To avoid the expenditure of time which this entails, the busy physician prescribes something which is not so hampered by regulations, and which is about as effective.

Physicians are becoming more cognizant of the ill effects of morphine administration, and use such drugs only in case of great necessity, and then only infrequently. The time when an injection of morphine for any pain was in vogue is now the past. Higher medical standards and requirements are responsible to a considerable extent for this.

One of the prerequisites in treating a morphine addict is that he be perfectly willing and even anxious to take the treatment. This is essential, for unless the patient desires to stay cured, the time expended on ridding him of his addiction will be useless. He will revert just as soon as the first opportunity presents for getting the drug.

The institution where the treatment is to be given should be adequate in every particular. It should have isolation rooms with honest, trustworthy attendants. Attendants or friends who would secretly betray the patient by giving him narcotics against the physician's orders are menaces which every hospital has to contend with.

There are a number of treatments for the drug addiction, the two best known and most effective being the Lambert and the Hyoscine treatments. To these there are modifications. The gradual withdrawal method is not effective, and for the most part

has been discarded. Some addicts use this method themselves. They fill a bottle with a saturated solution of morphine, and every time they remove a syringe full of this solution they return to the bottle a like amount of water. In this way the solution becomes weaker and the addict gets less of his drug as time goes on. He hopes eventually to be using plain water only, but this rarely happens, for the fiend breaks over and cheats himself.

The Lambert treatment is essentially one of intestinal elimination by cathartics with the administration of belladonna and fluid extract of hyoscyamus in drop doses over a period of 60 hours. Some authors claim excellent results with this method.

The Hyoscine treatment consists in the hypodermic injection of hyoscine hydrobromate for a period of 48 hours, preceded by a week in which the patient is made to eliminate by means of cathartics, diuretics, sweat baths, massage and other means for ridding him of the poisons which have accumulated in his system for so long a time. This treatment has met with good results in the California State Prison at San Quentin, where many addicts are treated.

Recently a new treatment has been brought out and much is claimed for it by its sponsors. In this method the patient is given repeated injections of salt solution into the vein for a period of several days.

These in brief are the methods of ridding the addict of his habit. As yet no method has been devised to keep the patient from reverting after the cure. The only means to combat these, as previously noted, are return to proper surroundings, curtailment of narcotic production and re-education.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF
The National Conference of
Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

HELD AT
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS,
August 27 to September 2, 1919.

OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE
1919-1920.

W. A. BLOUNT, *President*,
Pensacola, Fla.

HOLLIS R. BAILEY, *Vice-President*,
19 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

EUGENE A. GILMORE, *Secretary*,
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

W. O. HART, *Treasurer*,
134 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

SECRETARY'S MEMORANDUM.

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws was organized at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. in August 1892, under the name of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The membership of the Conference, at present approximating two hundred commissioners, is composed of representatives from the several states of the Union, the Insular Possessions of the United States, and District of Columbia. These representatives or commissioners are chosen by executive or legislative authority, and vary in number from three to seven,

according to the statute of the respective jurisdiction under which their appointment is made.

The function of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws is to draft measures on the subject of which uniformity is considered to be desirable, to discuss these drafts at the annual meetings and amend them after careful debate, several drafts of each act usually being presented to the Conference by the committee formulating it before it is given final approval by the body as a whole. A Uniform Act having been finally approved, the Conference then uses such influence as it properly can to secure its adoption in the various state legislatures. Reference to the Secretary's Report will show the acts approved by the Conference as well as those states adopting them.

Prior to the 1919 meeting thirty such measures had been so approved and presented for enactment, and seven additional acts, drafted by other bodies but considered by the Conference to be desirable for enactment as uniform legislation, have received its approval.

Twenty-nine meetings have been held by the National Conference since its organization, as follows:

- November 15-16, 1892, New York City, New York.
- August 31, 1893, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- August 22-23, 1894, Saratoga Springs, New York.
- August 26-27, 1895, Detroit, Michigan.
- August 15-17, 1896, Saratoga Springs, New York.
- August 23-24, 1897, Cleveland, Ohio.
- August 15-17, 1898, Saratoga Springs, New York.
- August 26-28, 1899, Buffalo, New York.
- August 25-29, 1900, Saratoga Springs, New York.
- August 19-20, 1901, Denver, Colorado.
- August 25-26, 1902, Saratoga Springs, New York.
- August 24-25, 1903, Hot Springs, Virginia.
- September 22-24, 1904, St. Louis, Missouri.
- August 18-23, 1905, Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island.
- August 22-25, 1906, St. Paul, Minnesota.
- August 22-24, 1907, Portland, Maine.
- August 21-24, 1908, Seattle, Washington.
- August 19-23, 1909, Detroit, Michigan.
- August 25-29, 1910, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

August 24-28, 1911, Boston, Massachusetts.
August 21-26, 1912, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
August 26-30, 1913, Montreal, Canada.
October 14-19, 1914, Washington, D. C.
August 10-16, 1915, Salt Lake City, Utah.
August 23-29, 1916, Chicago, Illinois.
August 29-September 3, 1917, Saratoga Springs, New York.
August 22-27, 1918, Cleveland, Ohio.
August 27-September 2, 1919, Boston, Massachusetts.

The twenty-ninth and most recent meeting was held at Boston, Massachusetts, from August 27 to September 2, 1919. At this meeting drafts of acts upon the subjects of Occupational Diseases, Declaratory Judgments, One Day's Rest in Seven, and Depositions of Proof of Statutes of Other States were presented and discussed. Drafts of acts relative to Vital and Penal Statistics, Prohibition, and Separate Maintenance were also scheduled on the program for discussion, but owing to the limited time, it was not found possible to consider them. No acts received final approval at this meeting.

Publications of the Conference, consisting of Approved Acts, Committee Reports, and Annual Proceedings, as far as it is possible to supply them, will be furnished by the Secretary upon application.

EUGENE A. GILMORE, *Secretary*.

LIST OF
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1919-1920.

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- CALIFORNIA.—G. E. Newlin, Los Angeles; Bradner W. Lee, Los Angeles; Fred H. Lindley, San Diego; W. P. Butcher, Santa Barbara.
- COLORADO.—Fred W. Stow, Fort Collins; Willis L. Strachan, Colorado Springs; Charles W. Waterman, Denver.
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- DELAWARE.—Philip Q. Churchman, Wilmington; James M. Satterfield, Dover; James M. Tunnell, Georgetown.
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- MICHIGAN.—Edward Cahill, Lansing; George W. Bates, Detroit; Burritt Hamilton, Battle Creek.
- MINNESOTA.—Rome G. Brown, Minneapolis; C. A. Severance, St. Paul; S. R. Child, Minneapolis.
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RHODE ISLAND.—Thomas A. Jenckes, Providence; William B. Greenough, Providence; William A. Morgan, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—J. P. Thomas, Jr., Columbia.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—J. H. Voorhees, Sioux Falls; Charles S. Whiting, Pierre; W. F. Bruell, Redfield.

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WASHINGTON.—Charles E. Shepard, Seattle; Arthur W. Davis, Spokane; Alfred Battle, Seattle.

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UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

1919-1920.

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3. **Marriage and Divorce.**—Walter E. Coe, Stamford, Connecticut. Walter George Smith, 711 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. T. A. Hammond, Atlanta, Georgia. Hollis R. Bailey, 19 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts. James R. Caton, Alexandria, Virginia. Edward Cahill, Lansing, Michigan. Stephen H. Allen, Topeka, Kansas.
4. **Conveyances.**—John R. Hardin, Prudential Building, Newark, New Jersey, *Chairman*. John Hinkley, 215 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Charles W. Waterman, 414 Equitable Building, Denver, Colorado. Peter W. Meldrim, National Bank Building, Savannah, Georgia. I. D. Wall, Kernan Building, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Henry W. Bullock, Indianapolis, Indiana. James M. Graham, Springfield, Illinois.
5. **Insurance.**—John H. Voorhees, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, *Chairman*. Joseph Madden, Keene, New Hampshire. Ralph S. Thornton, Alexandria, Louisiana. T. A. Hammond, Atlanta, Georgia. Frank M. Clevenger, Wilmington, Ohio. George B. Young, 116 State Street, Montpelier, Vermont.
6. **Corporation Laws.**—Charles Thaddeus Terry, 100 Broadway, New York City, New York, *Chairman*. John R. Hardin, Prudential Building, Newark, New Jersey. W. M. Crook, Beaumont, Texas. James R. Caton, Alexandria, Virginia. Jos. F. O'Connell, 53 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Joseph J. Thompson, 76 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. J. B. Weaver, Des Moines, Iowa.

7. **Registration of Title to Land.**—Eugene C. Massie, 1136 Mutual Building, Richmond, Virginia, *Chairman*. Walter George Smith, 711 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. S. H. Allen, Topeka, Kansas. T. A. Hammond, Atlanta, Georgia. Rome G. Brown, 1006 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota. S. W. Head, Sherman, Texas.
8. **Uniformity of Judicial Decisions.**—Charles Thaddeus Terry, 100 Broadway, New York City, New York, *Chairman*. Edward Cahill, Lansing, Michigan. Charles S. Whiting, Pierre, South Dakota. James R. Caton, Alexandria, Virginia. W. E. Mullen, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Hugh H. Brown, Tonopah, Nevada. Wade M. Johnson, Ogden, Utah.
9. **Depositions and Proof of Statutes of Other States.**—W. O. Hart, 134 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, *Chairman*. Charles S. Lobingier, Shanghai, China. A. V. Cannon, 1414 Williamson Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Christopher L. Avery, New London, Connecticut. Mark A. Sullivan, Jersey City, New Jersey. W. H. Folland, Salt Lake City, Utah.
10. **Vital and Penal Statistics.**—Nathan Wm. MacChesney, 30 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, *Chairman*. Mark A. Sullivan, Jersey City, New Jersey. Joseph F. O'Connell, 53 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Manuel Rodriguez Serra, San Juan, Porto Rico. Charles W. Smith, Topeka, Kansas. Bradner W. Lee, Los Angeles, California. Manley O. Hudson, Columbia, Missouri.
11. **Taxation.**—Ernst Freund, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, *Chairman*. Joseph F. O'Connell, 53 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Thomas A. Jenckes, Turks Head Building, Providence, Rhode Island. Wm. H. Staake, 648 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. F. M. Clevenger, Wilmington, Ohio. Alfred Battle, 901 Alaska Building, Seattle, Washington. Charles V. Imlay, Washington, D. C.
12. **Automobile Legislation.**—C. G. Saunders, Council Bluffs, Iowa, *Chairman*. R. S. Thornton, Alexandria, Louisiana. Wm. B. Greenough, 32 Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island. Edwin A. Krauthoff, 411 Riggs Building, Washington, D. C. Joseph F. O'Connell, 53 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Ira A. Chase, Bristol, New Hampshire. James M. Graham, Springfield, Illinois.
13. **Legislative Drafting.**—Ernst Freund, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, *Chairman*. Charles Thaddeus Terry, 100 Broadway, New York City, New York. Merrill Moores, 1025 Law Building, Indianapolis, Indiana. George B. Rose, Little Rock, Arkansas. Samuel Williston, Cambridge, Massachusetts. John B. Sanborn, Madison, Wisconsin. S. R. Child, 816 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

14. **Occupational Diseases.**—Hollis R. Bailey, 19 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts, *Chairman*. George E. Beers, New Haven, Connecticut. W. H. Washington, Nashville, Tennessee. Walter George Smith, 711 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. W. H. Folland, 1022 Boston Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Burritt Hamilton, Battle Creek, Michigan. J. W. Vandervort, Parkersburg, West Virginia.
15. **To Cooperate with American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.**—John H. Wigmore, Northwestern Law School, Chicago, Illinois, *Chairman*. Wm. H. Leary, Salt Lake City, Utah. Charles W. Smith, Topeka, Kansas. Adolph G. Wolf, San Juan, Porto Rico. Christopher L. Avery, New London, Connecticut. James M. Satterfield, Dover, Delaware. J. H. Trewin, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
16. **To Cooperate with the American Judicature Society.**—John Hinkley, 215 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, *Chairman*. Lex J. Kirkpatrick, Kokomo, Indiana. Charles S. Lobingier, Shanghai, China. Mark A. Sullivan, Jersey City, New Jersey. Henry W. Bullock, 1025 Law Building, Indianapolis, Indiana. Joseph Madden, Keene, New Hampshire. William L. Burdick, Lawrence, Kansas.
17. **Compacts and Agreements between States.**—Rome G. Brown, 1006 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, *Chairman*. John H. Wigmore, Northwestern Law School, Chicago, Illinois. W. F. Bruell, Redfield, South Dakota. Merrill Moores, 1025 Law Building, Indianapolis, Indiana. Nathan W. MacChesney, 30 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. Hollis R. Bailey, 19 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Wm. C. Kinkade, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
18. **Securing Compulsory Attendance of Non-Resident Witnesses in Civil and Criminal Cases.**—George W. Bates, Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan, *Chairman*. George E. Beers, 42 Church Street, New Haven, Connecticut. Chas. W. Smith, Topeka, Kansas. Ralph S. Thornton, Alexandria, Louisiana. John B. Sanborn, Madison, Wisconsin. Peter W. Meldrim, Savannah, Georgia. Harry L. Cram, Portland, Maine.
19. **One Day's Rest in Seven.**—I. D. Wall, Kernan Building, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, *Chairman*. Wm. H. Staake, 648 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Con P. Cronin, Phoenix, Arizona. George A. Bourgeois, Law Building, Atlantic City, New Jersey. C. M. Botts, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Wm. A. Morgan, Providence, Rhode Island. Charles S. Whiting, Pierre, South Dakota.

20. **Committee on Making and Labelling Law.**—Christopher L. Avery, New London, Connecticut, *Chairman*. Jos. F. O'Connell, 53 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts. A. E. Cheney, Reno, Nevada. Francis M. Burdick, Columbia University, New York City, New York. George B. Rose, Little Rock, Arkansas. Hugh H. Brown, Tonopah, Nevada. M. J. Hartley, Xenia, Ohio.
21. **Committee on Anti Loan-Shark Laws.**—Wm. M. Crook, Beaumont, Texas, *Chairman*. J. Hansell Merrill, Thomasville, Georgia. James M. Tunnell, Georgetown, Delaware. James M. Graham, Springfield, Illinois. W. P. Breen, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Hollis R. Bailey, 19 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts. A. V. Cannon, 1414 Williamson Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
22. **Committee on Gasolene and Kerosene Law.**—C. A. Severance, St. Paul, Minnesota, *Chairman*. W. O. Hart, 134 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. A. T. Stovall, Okolona, Mississippi. Walter George Smith, 711 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Chas. W. Smith, Topeka, Kansas. Chas. V. Imlay, Washington, D. C. George M. Hogan, St. Albans, Vermont.
23. **Committee on Uniform Drug Law.**—J. S. Sexton, Hazelhurst, Mississippi, *Chairman*. James M. Satterfield, Dover, Delaware. J. M. Carson, Miami, Florida. W. O. Hart, 134 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. John Hinkley, 215 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Joseph Madden, Keene, New Hampshire. Carlos C. Alden, Marine National Bank, Buffalo, New York.
24. **Committee on Purity of Articles of Commerce.**—Wm. M. Hargest, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*. Walter E. Coe, Stamford, Connecticut. Thomas A. Jenckes, Turk's Head Building, Providence, Rhode Island. P. H. Gillin, Bangor, Maine. J. W. Vandervort, Parkersburg, West Virginia. Merrill Moores, 1025 Law Building, Indianapolis, Indiana. Joseph J. Thompson, 76 Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.
25. **Declaratory Judgments.**—J. R. Caton, Alexandria, Virginia, *Chairman*; W. H. Washington, Nashville, Tennessee; J. F. O'Connell, 53 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts; E. A. Gilmore, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin; T. A. Hammond, Atlanta, Georgia; James M. Graham, Springfield, Illinois; G. A. Bourgeois, Law Building, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

NOTE.—The President is *ex-officio* a member of every committee.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws:

Your Secretary respectfully submits the following report:

The period following the 1918 meeting of the Conference has been one of considerable legislative activity, resulting in the consideration of many Uniform Acts by the state legislatures and a consequent adoption of a number of them. Data which is available at the time of writing of this report shows that 13 different uniform measures have been adopted by the legislatures of 17 different states. This, of course, has meant a corresponding activity in the work of the Secretary's office, the correspondence and demand for literature increasing in proportion.

COMMISSIONERS.

The Secretary's office regrets to report the death of Commissioner Hiram Glass of Texas. Commissioner Glass had been a member of the National Conference since his appointment in 1915, and served his state and the Conference faithfully up to the time of his death.

The following new Commissioners have been appointed since the 1918 meeting:

ALASKA.—John C. Murphy, Juneau.

ARIZONA.—W. J. Galbraith, Glendale; H. B. Wilkinson, Phoenix.

DELAWARE.—James M. Tunnell, Georgetown.

FLORIDA.—Charles J. Morrow, Tampa; J. M. Carson, Miami.

IDAHO.—Miles S. Johnson, Lewiston; John W. Jones, Blackfoot; Shad L. Hodgins, Twin Falls.

MISSOURI.—James P. McBaine, Columbia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—D. Arthur Taggart, Manchester.

NEW MEXICO.—Felix Baca, Albuquerque; S. B. Davis, Jr., Las Vegas.

OKLAHOMA.—Frank Dale, Guthrie; J. C. Stone, Muskogee; Oliver C. Black, Oklahoma City.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—W. F. Bruell, Redfield.

TEXAS.—H. W. Head, Sherman.

WASHINGTON.—Arthur W. Davis, Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.—F. N. Alderson, Richwood; J. W. Vandervort, Parkersburg; H. C. Jones, Morgantown; S. C. Jackson, Clarksburg.

WISCONSIN.—Julius E. Roehr, Milwaukee.

Commissioner Bruce resigned as Commissioner from North Dakota upon his removal from that state. The Secretary's office

also notes the resignations of Commissioners Hervey of New Mexico, Tanner of Washington, Hoffheimer of West Virginia, Cockrill of Arkansas, Stotsenburg of Indiana, Cullen of Delaware, Moss of South Carolina, Wright of Kentucky, and Nugent of Idaho.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Since September, 1918, the office of the Secretary has been located in the Law Building of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, Missouri. Immediately following the transfer of the office of the Conference to this location, a complete inventory of all property and literature was made, and all requests for publications of the Conference which had been received up to that time were complied with in every case possible.

Notices of committee appointments were sent to Commissioners, and two of the Acts approved by the Conference at its 1918 meeting, the Uniform Fraudulent Conveyance Act and Uniform Conditional Sales Act, were printed and distributed to the members of the Conference and to others interested in the passage of these acts. Owing to changes in conditions under which the Uniform Compulsory Work Act was drafted and approved and an apparent change in sentiment of the members of the Conference toward the act, printing of it was not completed. Prior copies of the act as approved were secured from the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, through Judge S. J. Bridge, and these were distributed, accompanied by a explanatory as to the act, as ordered by the Executive Committee. The Proceedings of the 1918 Conference have been edited and prepared for publication. Three thousand one hundred pieces of literature, exclusive of the Proceedings for 1918, have been distributed by the Secretary's office during the year. Several sets of the acts approved by the Conference have been printed as to those acts in print.

An effort has been made to complete the file of several State Commissions on Uniform Laws, with some extent successful. Many of these reports are in print or else were never published in permanent form. The approved acts or of the Proceedings of which have been reprinted during the year, it has to await a time when the work could be done.

than during the past twelve months when printing costs have been abnormally high.

The several committee reports to the Twenty-Ninth Annual Conference and drafts of acts to be submitted have been printed and distributed.

RECORDS.

The record books of the Conference have been kept accurate to date, in so far as it has been possible to obtain information, and all changes in Commissioners noted and recorded.

The Conference has a considerable supply of literature, including the Proceedings for a number of years. Of these Proceedings, it is well supplied with copies for the years 1904, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. A few copies for each of the years 1896, 1898, 1899, 1902 and 1903 are available. These are exclusive of the copies contained in the bound volume of Proceedings, which contain a complete set with the exception of the volume for 1894, of which the Conference has no copies. In addition to this, the Conference has no copies for the years 1892, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1900 and 1901, other than those contained in the bound set. With the exception of one copy each, the unbound supply for the years 1906 and 1910 is also exhausted.

The transcripts for the years 1909 to 1918, inclusive, are now preserved as a part of the records of the Conference. These transcripts of proceedings are very valuable in cases where reference to the debates on any particular act is desired.

Of the acts approved by the Conference in the past, the following are available at the present time:

Uniform Domestic Acknowledgments Act.

Uniform Act Relating to the Sealing and Attestation of Deeds and Other Written Instruments.

Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act.

Uniform Sales Act.

Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act.

Uniform Annulment of Marriage and Divorce Act.

Uniform Bills of Lading Act.

Uniform Stock Transfer Act.

Uniform Family Desertion Act.

Uniform Execution of Wills Act.

Uniform Child Labor Law.

Uniform Marriage Evasion Act.

Uniform Foreign Acknowledgments Act.

Uniform Partnership Act.

Uniform Cold Storage Act.
 Uniform Foreign Probated Wills Act.
 Uniform Limited Partnership Act.
 Uniform Act for the Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind.
 Uniform Flag Law.
 Uniform Conditional Sales Act.
 Uniform Fraudulent Conveyance Act.
 Uniform Compulsory Work Act.

DISBURSEMENTS.

An appropriation of \$1200 was made for the expenses of the Secretary's office during the year just ending, this amount being exclusive of money paid out for printing, postage, and freight and express charges. Of this amount, the following had been expended up to August 10, 1919:

Salary of Assistant Secretary and Clerk Hire.....	\$725.75
Telephones and telegrams.....	19.66
Supplies	83.79
Printing	10.25
Miscellaneous	2.50

Total	\$841.95
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Additional expenses—those not charged against the account of the Secretary's office—have been incurred as follows:

Freight	\$ 63.70
Express	21.49
Postage	81.50

Total	\$166.69
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ACTS PASSED, 1918-1919.

The Secretary's office has been advised of the passage of the following acts during the year by the states named:

Uniform Acknowledgment of Written Instruments Act: Tennessee.
 Uniform Bills of Lading Act: North Carolina.
 Uniform Conditional Sales Act: Arizona, Delaware, New Jersey, South Dakota, Alaska, Wisconsin.
 Uniform Flag Law: Maine, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Uniform Foreign Wills Act: New York.
 Uniform Fraudulent Conveyance Act: Delaware, New Jersey, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin.
 Uniform Limited Partnership Act: Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, Tennessee, Wisconsin.

Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act: Texas.

Uniform Partnership Act: Idaho, New Jersey, New York.

Uniform Sales Act: Idaho, Iowa, Missouri, Oregon, Tennessee.

Uniform Cold Storage Act: Tennessee.

Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act: Oregon, Texas.

Uniform Act for the Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind:
Wisconsin.

ACTS APPROVED.

The following list contains those acts drafted and approved by the Conference, and the date of approval of each:

- An Act Relating to the Acknowledgment of
Written Instruments Approved August, 1892.
- An Act Relating to the Sealing and Attestation of Deeds and Other Written Instruments Approved August, 1892.
- An Act Relating to the Execution of Wills... Approved August, 1892.
- An Act Relative to the Probate in this State of Foreign Wills..... Approved August, 1892.
- An Act as to Promissory Notes, Checks Drafts and Bills of Exchange (Days of Grace).... Approved August, 1892.
- A Table of Weights and Measures..... Approved August, 1892.
- Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act..... Approved August, 1896.
- An Act to Establish a Law Uniform with the Laws of Other States Relative to Divorce Procedure and Divorce from the Bonds of Matrimony Approved August, 1900.
- (The above act was divided into two acts at the Conference in 1901 as follows):
- An Act to Establish a Law Uniform with the Laws of Other States Relative to Migratory Divorce Approved August, 1901.
- An Act to Establish a Law Uniform with the Laws of Other States Relative to Divorce Procedure and Divorce from the Bonds of Matrimony Approved August, 1901.
- An Act to Establish a Law Uniform with the Laws of Other States Relative to Insurance Policies Approved August, 1901.
- Uniform Sales Act..... Approved August, 1906.
- Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act..... Approved August, 1906.
- Uniform Bills of Lading Act..... Approved August, 1909.
- Uniform Stock Transfer Act..... Approved August, 1909.
- An Act Relating to Desertion and Non-Support of Wife by Husband, or of Children by Either Father or Mother and Providing Punishment Therefor; and to Promote Uniformity Between the States in Reference Thereto Approved August, 1910.

An Act Relative to Wills Executed Without the State and to Promote Uniformity among the States in that Respect.....	Approved August, 1910.
An Act Relating to and Regulating Marriage and Marriage Licenses and to Promote Uniformity Between the States in Reference Thereto	Approved August, 1911.
Uniform Child Labor Law.....	Approved August, 1911.
An Act on the Subject of Marriages in Another State or Country in Evasion or Violation of the Laws of the State of Domicile	Approved August, 1912.
An Act to Make Uniform the Law of Acknowledgments to Deeds or Other Written Instruments Taken Outside the United States...	Approved October, 1914.
Uniform Partnership Act.....	Approved October, 1914.
Uniform Cold Storage Act.....	Approved October, 1914.
Uniform Workmen's Compensation Act.....	Approved October, 1914.
Uniform Foreign Probated Wills Act.....	Approved August, 1915.
Uniform Land Registration Act.....	Approved August, 1916.
Uniform Limited Partnership Act.....	Approved August, 1916.
Uniform Act for the Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind.....	Approved August, 1916.
Uniform Flag Law.....	Approved August, 1917.
Uniform Conditional Sales Act.....	Approved August, 1918.
Uniform Fraudulent Conveyance Act.....	Approved August, 1918.
Uniform Compulsory Work Act.....	Approved August, 1918.

The acts which follow have also been approved by the Conference although not drafted by it:

An Act Regulating Annulment of Marriage and Divorce	Approved August, 1907.
An Act Providing for Return of Statistics Relating to Divorce Proceedings.....	Approved August, 1907.
An Act Providing for Return of Marriage Statistics	Approved August, 1907.
Federal Pure Food Law.....	Approved August, 1909.
Federal Pure Food Law, Amendment of.....	Approved August, 1913.
Standard Bill for Occupational Disease Reports	Approved October, 1914.
Standard Bill for Industrial Accident Reports	Approved October, 1914.
Total number of Acts Approved.....	37

The table which follows gives in condensed form the acts which have been enacted to date, and the dates of adoption.

LIST OF STATES, TERRITORIES, AND FEDERAL DISTRICTS ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, SHOWING SITUATION IN EACH STATE WITH REFERENCE TO THE VARIOUS UNIFORM ACTS.

States, Territory, Federal Dis- trict, etc.	Domestic Acknowledgments Act.	Execution of Wills Act.	Probate of Foreign Wills Act.	Prom. Notes, Checks, Drafts and Bills of Ex. (Days of Grace).	Table of Weights and Measures.	Negotiable Instruments Act.	Migratory Divorce Act.	Divorce Procedure Act.	Insurance Policies Act.	Sales Act.	Warehouse Receipts Act.	Annulment of Mar- riage and Divorce Act.	Bills of Lading Act.	Stock Transfer Act.	Federal Pure Food Law.
Alabama.....	1	No	No	No	No	1909	No	No	No	No	1915	No	No	No	No
Arizona.....	2	No	No	No	No	1913	No	No	No	1913	No	No	No	No	No
Arkansas.....	3	No	No	No	No	1913	No	No	No	1915	No	No	No	No	No
California.....	4	No	No	No	No	1917	No	No	No	1906	No	1915	No	No	No
Colorado.....	5	No	No	No	No	1897	No	No	No	1911	No	No	No	No	No
Connecticut.....	6	No	No	No	No	1897	No	No	No	1907	1907	1911	1917	No	No
Delaware.....	7	No	No	No	No	1911	No	1907	No	1917	1907	No	No	No	No
Florida.....	8	No	No	No	No	1897	No	No	No	1917	No	No	No	No	No
Georgia.....	9	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Idaho.....	10	No	No	No	No	1903	No	No	No	1919	1915	No	1915	No	No
Illinois.....	11	No	No	No	No	1907	No	No	No	1915	1907	No	1911	1917	No
Indiana.....	12	No	No	No	1905	1913	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Iowa.....	13	Yes	No	No	1905	1902	No	No	No	1919	1907	No	1911	No	No
Kansas.....	14	No	1911	No	No	1905	No	No	No	1909	No	No	No	No	No
Kentucky.....	15	No	No	No	No	1904	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1908
Louisiana.....	16	No	No	No	No	1904	No	No	No	1908	No	1912	1910	1914	No
Maine.....	17	No	No	No	1917	1917	No	No	No	1917	No	1917	No	No	No
Maryland.....	18	No	1914	No	No	1898	No	No	No	1910	1910	1910	1910	No	No
Massachusetts.....	19	Yes	No	1911	No	1898	No	No	No	1908	1907	No	1910	1910	No
Michigan.....	20	1895	1911	1911	No	1905	No	No	No	1913	1909	No	1911	1913	No
Minnesota.....	21	Yes	No	No	No	1913	No	No	No	1917	1913	No	1917	No	No
Mississippi.....	22	No	No	No	No	1916	No	No	No	1908*	No	No	No	No	No
Missouri.....	23	No	No	No	No	1905	No	No	No	1913	No	No	1917	No	No
Montana.....	24	Yes*	No	No	No	1903	No	No	No	1917	No	No	No	No	No
Nebraska.....	25	No	No	No	No	1905	No	No	No	1909	No	No	No	No	No
Nevada.....	26	No	1913	No	No	1907	No	No	No	1915	1913	No	No	No	No
New Hampshire.....	27	No	No	No	No	1909	No	No	No	No	No	No	1917	No	No
New Jersey.....	28	No	No	No	No	1902	No	No	No	1907	1907	1907	No	1916	No
New Mexico.....	29	Yes	No	No	No	1907	No	No	No	1909	No	No	No	No	No
New York.....	30	No	No	1919	No	1897	No	No	No	1911	1907	No	1911	1913	No
North Carolina.....	31	No	No	No	No	1899	No	No	No	1917	No	1917	No	No	No
North Dakota.....	32	Yes*	No	No	No	1899	No	No	No	1917	No	No	No	No	No
Ohio.....	33	No	No	No	No	1902	No	No	No	1908	1908	No	1911	1911	No
Oklahoma.....	34	No	No	No	No	1909	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Oregon.....	35	No	No	No	No	1899	No	No	No	1919	1913	No	No	No	No
Pennsylvania.....	36	No	No	No	No	1901	No	No	No	1915	1909	No	1911	1911	No
Porto Rico.....	37	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1919	No	No	No	No	No
Rhode Island.....	38	No	No	No	No	1899	No	No	No	1908	1908	No	1914	1912	No
South Carolina.....	39	No	No	No	No	1914	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
South Dakota.....	40	No	No	No	No	1913	No	No	No	1913	No	No	No	No	No
Tennessee.....	41	1919	No	No	No	1899	No	No	No	1919	1909	No	No	1917	No
Texas.....	42	No	No	No	No	1919	No	No	No	1919	No	No	No	No	No
Utah.....	43	No	1907*	Yes*	No	1899	No	No	No	1917	1911	No	No	No	No
Vermont.....	44	No	No	No	No	1912*	No	No	No	1912	No	1915	No	No	No
Virginia.....	45	No	No	No	No	1897	No	No	No	1908	No	No	No	No	No
Washington.....	46	No	No	1911	No	1899	No	No	No	1913	No	1915	No	No	No
West Virginia.....	47	No	No	No	No	1907	No	No	No	1917	No	No	No	No	No
Wisconsin.....	48	No	No	1895	No	1899	1909	1909	No	1911	1909	1909	1917	1913	No
Wyoming.....	49	No	No	No	No	1905	No	No	No	1917	No	No	No	No	No
Alaska.....	50	1915	1913	1912	No	1913	No	No	No	1913	1913	No	1913	1913	No
Hawaii.....	51	No	No	No	No	1907	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
District of Col.....	52	No	No	No	No	1899	No	No	No	1910	No	No	No	No	No
Philippine Is.....	53	No	No	No	Yes	1911	No	No	No	1912	No	Yes	No	No	No

Jurisdictions**Adopting**

9 6 7 4 0 51 1 2 0 28 44 3 23 14 2

* Adopted with slight modifications, practically the Uniform Act.

Marriage Statistics Act and Divorce Statistics Act adopted in Louisiana.

LIST OF STATES, TERRITORIES, AND FEDERAL DISTRICTS ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, SHOWING SITUATION IN EACH STATE WITH REFERENCE TO THE VARIOUS UNIFORM ACTS.

States, Territory, Federal Dis- trict, etc.	Family Act.	Desertion Act.	Marriage License Act.	Child Labor Law.	Marriage Evasion Act.	Foreign Acknowledg- ments Act.	Partnership Act.	Cold Storage Act.	Workmen's Compem- sation Act.	Foreign Probated Wills Act.	Land Registration Act.	Limited Partnership Act.	Act for the Extradi- tion of Persons of Unsound Mind.	Flag Law.	Fraudulent Convey- ance Act.	Conditional Sales Act.	No. adopted.
Alabama.....	1	1915	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			3
Arizona.....	12	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1919	1919	1919	5
Arkansas.....	3	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			12
California.....	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			2
Colorado.....	5	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			2
Connecticut.....	6	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			5
Delaware.....	7	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1919	1919	6
Florida.....	8	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			2
Georgia.....	9	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1917*	No	No	No			1
Idaho.....	10	No	No	No	No	No	1919	No	No	No	No	1919	No	No			7
Illinois.....	11	No	No	No	1915	No	1917	1917	No	1917	No	1917	1917	No			11
Indiana.....	12	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1915	No	No	No	No	No			3
Iowa.....	13	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1919	No	No			7
Kansas.....	14	1911	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			4
Kentucky.....	15	No	No	1914	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			3
Louisiana.....	16	No	No	No	1914	1916	No	No	No	1916	No	1918	1918	1918			10
Maine.....	17	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1919		4
Maryland.....	18	No	No	No	No	1916	1916	1916	No	No	No	1918	1918	1918			12
Massachusetts.....	19	1911	1911*	1913	1913	No	No	1912*	No	No	No	No	1909*	No	1919		13
Michigan.....	20	No	No	No	No	No	1917	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			10
Minnesota.....	21	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1913*	No	No	1919	No	No			7
Mississippi.....	22	No	No	1914*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			3
Missouri.....	23	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			3
Montana.....	24	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			2
Nebraska.....	25	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			2
Nevada.....	26	No	No	No	No	1917	No	No	No	1915	No	1917	No	No	1919		7
New Hampshire.....	27	No	No	No	No	1917	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1919		4
New Jersey.....	28	No	No	No	No	No	1919	No	No	No	No	1919	No	No	1919	1919	9
New Mexico.....	29	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			3
New York.....	30	No	No	No	No	No	1919	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			7
North Carolina.....	31	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			3
North Dakota.....	32	1911	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			5
Ohio.....	33	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			5
Oklahoma.....	34	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			1
Oregon.....	35	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1915	No	No	No	No	No			4
Pennsylvania.....	36	No	No	No	No	No	1915	No	No	No	No	1917	No	No			7
Porto Rico.....	37	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			1
Rhode Island.....	38	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			5
South Carolina.....	39	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			1
South Dakota.....	40	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1919	1919	4
Tennessee.....	41	1913	No	No	No	No	1917	1919	No	No	No	1919	1917	No	1919		11
Texas.....	42	1913	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			3
Utah.....	43	1915	No	1915*	No	No	No	1917	No	No	No	1917	No	No			9
Vermont.....	44	1915	No	No	1912	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			5
Virginia.....	45	No	No	No	No	No	1918	No	No	No	1916	1918	No	No			3
Washington.....	46	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1919		5
West Virginia.....	47	1917	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			3
Wisconsin.....	48	1911	1917	No	1915	1915	1915	1917	No	1915	No	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	21
Wyoming.....	49	1915	No	No	No	No	1917	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			5
Alaska.....	50	No	No	No	No	No	1917	No	No	No	No	1917	No	No		1919	11
Hawaii.....	51	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			1
District of Col.....	52	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			2
Philippine Is.....	53	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			4

Jurisdictions

Adopting 11 2 4 5 5 12 6 4 4 3 11 7 6 8 6

* Adopted with slight modifications, practically the Uniform Act.

Marriage Statistics Act and Divorce Statistics Act adopted in Louisiana.

A summary of the preceding table follows:

Acts.	Jurisdictions where adopted.	Jurisdictions where not adopted.
Uniform Domestic Acknowledgments Act.....	9	44
Uniform Execution of Wills Act.....	6	47
Uniform Probate of Foreign Wills Act.....	7	46
Uniform Act with Relation to Promissory Notes, Checks, Drafts and Bills of Exchange (Days of Grace)	4	49
Table of Weights and Measures	0	53
Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act.....	51	2
Uniform Migratory Divorce Act.....	1	52
Uniform Divorce Procedure Act.....	2	51
Uniform Act with relation to Insurance Policies.	0	53
Uniform Sales Act.....	23	30
Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act.....	43	10
Uniform Annulment of Marriage and Divorce Act	3	50
Uniform Bills of Lading Act.....	23	30
Uniform Stock Transfer Act.....	14	39
Federal Pure Food Law	2	51
Uniform Family Desertion Act.....	11	42
Uniform Marriage License Act.....	2	51
Uniform Child Labor Law	4	49
Uniform Marriage Evasion Act.....	5	48
Uniform Foreign Acknowledgments Act.....	5	48
Uniform Partnership Act.....	12	41
Uniform Cold Storage Act.....	6	47
Uniform Workmen's Compensation Act.....	4	49
Uniform Foreign Probated Wills Act.....	4	49
Uniform Land Registration Act.....	3	50
Uniform Limited Partnership Act.....	11	42
Uniform Act for the Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind	7	46
Uniform Flag Law.....	5	48
Uniform Conditional Sales Act.....	6	47
Uniform Fraudulent Conveyance Act.....	5	48

In concluding this report, the Secretary would renew the following recommendation which has been made to the Conference by his predecessor:

That means be devised by which the Secretary's office be kept advised of changes which occur in the roll of Commissioners. In one instance a Commissioner was treated as such until a letter was finally returned by him with the notation that he had resigned

three years before. Where the appointment is for a definite term the record is comparatively easy to keep, but where it is for an indefinite period, as in the instance cited, the option is entirely with the individual Commissioner and the body or official responsible for his re-appointment, as to whether the Conference be notified of his resignation or successor. And also:

. That as the acts hitherto approved are reprinted, an unannotated edition of each act, suitable for use in legislative bodies, be also published. In the case of the two acts approved and published by the Conference last year unannotated editions have been printed.

Respectfully submitted,

PERCY A. HOGAN, *Assistant Secretary.*

August 10, 1919.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

BY

WILLIAM A. BLOUNT,

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

The past year has been one to bring self-congratulation to us, because of the progress made in the enactment by legislatures of various states of the acts approved and recommended by the Conference. It is true that the legislatures of a very great majority of the states have been in session since our last meeting, and that a larger recognition of the beneficent results of uniform laws by the adoption of acts recommended by us might have been had, but the number is so much larger than is usual that our pleasure at what has been accomplished should not be marred by a reflection that much more might have been done.

The total number of acts enacted by the legislatures of bills approved by the Conference has been, up to 1918, 218, while the enactments in 1918 and 1919, since September of the former year, have been 38, so that those passed in the interim between the last Conference and this constitute more than one-sixth of all those passed before that time.

The laws enacted and the states enacting them are as follows:

Uniform Law for Appointment of Commissioners: South Dakota.
Uniform Acknowledgment of Written Instruments Act: Tennessee.
Uniform Bills of Lading Act: North Carolina.
Uniform Conditional Sales Act: Arizona, Delaware, New Jersey, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Alaska.
Uniform Flag Act: Maine, Washington, Wisconsin.
Uniform Foreign Wills Act: New York.
Uniform Fraudulent Conveyance Act: Delaware, New Jersey, Tennessee, South Dakota, Wisconsin, New Hampshire.
Uniform Limited Partnership Act: Idaho, Minnesota, New Jersey, Tennessee, Iowa, Wisconsin.
Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act: Texas.
Uniform Partnership Act: Idaho, New Jersey, New York.
Uniform Sales Act: Idaho, Iowa, Oregon, Tennessee.
Uniform Cold Storage Act: Tennessee.
Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act: Texas.
Uniform Extradition of Lunatics Act: Wisconsin.

An analysis of the acts just enacted, and of those theretofore enacted, throws valuable light upon the attitude of the public mind towards the creations of this Conference, and upon the character of the material which the legislatures desire the Conference to offer for their enactment, while it perhaps reveals the paucity of such material and the possible necessity of the revision by the Conference of its present conception of the scope of its powers and duties.

For the purpose of the analysis, the acts heretofore approved by the Conference may be divided into:

Property Acts,

which in turn may be subdivided into Negotiable and Quasi-Negotiable Instruments Acts, and Tangible Property Acts:

Domestic Relations Acts;

Socio-Economic Acts;

Interstate Act; and,

Patriotic Act.

The groupings under each item of this classification are not, of course, mathematically exact, for such is the complexity of human transactions that each transaction may embrace elements falling into more than one group, but the division is sufficiently accurate for the present purpose.

Under the head of negotiable and quasi-negotiable instruments are, of course, included, commercial paper, warehouse receipts, bills of lading and stock transfers, and, within the group of Property Acts, other than negotiable and quasi-negotiable instruments, all acts relating to acknowledgments, domestic and foreign, wills, domestic and foreign, sales, partnership, general and limited, conditional sales, fraudulent conveyances, weights and measures and registration of land and insurance.

Under the domestic relations are classed laws relating to marriage divorce and desertion; as Socio-Economic Acts are grouped child labor, workmen's compensation, pure food and cold storage. The Interstate Act covers extradition of insane persons, and patriotism finds its expression in the Uniform Flag Law.

Bills upon some of these subjects have been offered to the public for more than a quarter of a century, and upon some of

them, for only a few years; but a type, or types, of each class has or have been before the legislatures of all the states for a sufficient length of time for the action or inaction of the legislatures upon them to show their temper towards them.

Judged by this test, the conclusion is inevitable that the public regards as most desired from the Conference that division of the property acts which embraces negotiable and quasi-negotiable instruments, and next that division of the same group which embraces property other than such instruments, for, up to the present time bills of the first division recommended by this Conference have been crystallized into law by 136 enactments, more than one-half of all the bills recommended by the Conference. The recommendations within the other division of the property group have been accepted by the public and ripened into statutory law in 61 instances—the two divisions of this group thus aggregately furnishing 197 of the 254 bills approved by the Conference and made law by the legislatures, that is, practically four-fifths.

The wish of the public is plain, and its sequel the primary duty of the Conference to follow such wish, is equally plain. And the reason for this is not far to seek, for the desirability of such uniformity of laws among the several states depends upon the necessity of such uniformity, and the order of priority of duties of the Conference depends upon the degree of necessity. That degree is greater in the case of negotiable and quasi-negotiable instruments than in any other business transactions because of the volume and universality of these instruments, and because they, by reason of their liquid character, flow from state to state with almost equal facility as do bank notes. It is in fact much more material that a taker of a promissory note, or bill of lading, or stock certificate, in one state, having its inception in another, know the law of the latter state as to whether a taint in the paper according to the law of that state would avoid it in the latter state, and, therefore, in the former, than that he should know whether a bank bill is or is not counterfeit; and so of other characteristics inhering in the instrument by law of the state of its origin. A business man, when he invests his money, wishes to know that it is invested in a valid and realizable instrument, and he could not have such assurance if the laws of each state

differed as to the safety of the investments in which he might invest.

And such, in a lesser degree, it is with the other property acts. Lands in one state are bought by men in another state. Wills are made by persons living and dying in one state which devise lands in another state. Partnerships are formed between persons resident in two states, or more, and their creditors may, and probably do, reside in several states; and hence the necessity of persons dealing in these properties and business relations knowing the laws touching the things and relations dealt with. These transactions, however, are fewer, and less important, than commercial instruments transactions, and hence the necessity does not press home to the legislator and his constituents, and the enactment of uniform laws touching them progresses more slowly, and with the requirement of more effort. Besides, the law of real estate and wills has always been considered as localized, while transactions respecting commercial instruments are governed by the law merchant, which carefully embraced strangers and foreigners as well as local residents. So that in one case strong local attachment has to be overcome, while in the other no such attachment exists.

It is just such attachment, mingled with local prejudices, sentiment, and often creeds, which has prevented any larger enactment of bills of the domestic relations group. Nothing more concerns the moral sentiment of the communities, which we call states, than marrying and giving in marriage, the right to dissolve the marriage bonds, and the causes for and consequences of such dissolution, and, in my opinion, we can never secure any recognition by any large number of states of uniform laws which embody these subjects. Men see self-interest in uniformity of property laws, but none in the laws of marriage and divorce; but if they did, that interest would yield to the paramount force of traditions and feelings sometimes brought by the original colonists and always adopted by and adapted to the local desires. It does not seem desirable that there should be insistence upon uniformity in the making of the marriage tie and the breaking of it. Whether both, or one, are loose, or strict, does not concern the people of other states, except as a matter of moral approbation or reprobation, and as to these, they have no right to

endeavor to force their will. What the peoples of the several states are rightfully interested in is the protection of the strangers who come within their gates, and those citizens who intermarry with such strangers, and with the offspring of such marriages, and the legal results which flow from them. This object can be attained by making uniform the law as to the persons over whom the courts of the several states can obtain jurisdiction in divorce proceedings, and the process by which such jurisdiction may be acquired. The jurisdiction once being settled, the due faith and credit clause of the Constitution of the United States will give finality in every other state to the decree of the court exercising jurisdiction.

It may be remarked, parenthetically, that one of these acts—the “Family Desertion Act”—is excepted from the reasoning of and the results shown in the above discussion. It concedes the existence of marriage relations, has nothing to do with its dissolution, and protects the weaker members of the family, and thus does not conflict, but coincides, with the universal sentiment of civilized men. Besides, since wife deserters generally flee the states, it is an extension of the cause for extradition under the usual extradition statute. Probably for these reasons it has been enacted 11 times, while all the others in the group, aggregately, have become law in only 13 jurisdictions.

The socio-economic acts have met with still less favor, for the Child Labor Act and the Workmen’s Compensation Act have each been enacted in only four states. This may have resulted from the varying sentiments and local necessities in the several states, preventing the existence or desirability of uniformity, or to the fact that both of them were recommended by the Conference after a large number of the states had recently enacted laws upon these subjects, and hence were loath to accept, so soon, new, although better, laws.

The only patriotic act is the Uniform Flag Act, which has become law in five jurisdictions, which success, since the law is distinctly a punitive or criminal one, may be attributed less to the necessity for uniformity than to the intense and now militant patriotism, of our citizenship, which unstintedly abhors any disrespect of our National Flag, or any symbol of the nation’s unity and glory.

The only peculiarly interstate act—the act for Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind—has met with favor in seven jurisdictions.

I have not thus analyzed, as an effort of mental activity, or of academic Platonian dialectics, but, in order that by the use of this retrospect we may arrive at the prospect.

The lesson thus necessarily deduced from this experience of a quarter of a century is that the states are more concerned with the assimilation to the laws of other states of their own laws relating to business and property than of those relating to their social, moral or domestic life, and that if we would continue to be of large usefulness in the work which we have undertaken, we must continue to give the largest share of attention to formulation and recommendation of those acts above classified as property acts, or, if the supply of subjects falling within that classification is becoming scant, and we devote ourselves to acts otherwise classified, then we must educate the legislatures to the desirability of the enactment of bills upon such other subjects.

It is quite obvious that the number of negotiable and quasi-negotiable instruments beyond those already dealt with by the Conference is very small, if not non-existent, and that the number of other property acts submitted to the Conference for consideration by it, and considered by it worthy of consideration, is quite small, is evidenced by the comparative barrenness of the program for the present session of the Conference, which, of course, includes not only current suggestions, but past suggestions undisposed of.

It is true that the program embraces the very important subject of corporations, but the inability of the members of the Conference to agree upon a uniform law on this subject foreshadows a like inability in the several states, and it is doubtful whether even if the Conference ever formulates an act on the subject, the legislatures will ever adopt it if it undertakes to deal with corporations further than to protect out-of-state stockholders and creditors, for the adoption in any state of a new law dealing with the organization and structure of corporations would require the displacement of existing statutes, construed by decisions, known to and daily used by the local bar and public, and

such displacement even by a model law would, I fear, be impossible.

It would be regrettable that the scope of the Conference should be so narrowed by the absence of material for property acts, and the purpose of my calling attention to the situation is to urge upon each member of the Conference that he personally assist the Committee on Scope and Program so that it may most effectively perform its duty to report annually its "recommendations as to what subjects are desirable and practicable for the Conference to consider with a view to recommending legislation." This committee should probably be the conduit through which the suggestions of individual members should come, but its effectiveness would be much increased if each member would consider it his duty to make recommendations. Each Commissioner necessarily, many times during each year, consults the statutes of his own state, he necessarily knows the new statutes enacted, and he naturally attains a knowledge of the new questions arising around him, and he is urged to acquire the mental habit of questioning himself upon each occasion when he consults an old statute or becomes acquainted with a new, or hears of a new, topic for legislative action, whether the matter thus coming to him would be proper for embodiment into uniform laws, and if he concludes that it might, then to communicate it to the Committee on Scope and Program. He thus will become a creative factor in the Conference, instead of as at present, a mere deliberative factor, and the material for the action of the Conference would be greatly augmented.

If it shall be, as I think probable, that the combined efforts of the members of the Conference can discover few, if any, subjects classifiable as negotiable instruments or quasi-negotiable instruments, and that the efforts of the Conference shall be perforce confined to subjects other than these, it would seem well that we should, so far as possible, delimitate at this time desirable from undesirable subjects.

By reason of the activities of the inhabitants of this country, which obliterate state lines in many matters of business, property, and moral and social life, it is impossible to say that any act of the legislature cannot have any effect whatever upon the residents of other states. This is true even of criminal laws, for in

the punishment of crime, laxity, either by reason of direct legislative permission, or the absence of legislative prohibition, or of inefficient administration, affects not only the state in which such laxity exists, but other states. The failure to punish crime in one commonwealth and the consequent weakening of the moral sense therein, has a reflex effect upon the morals of other states, just as looseness of life in many individuals of a community weakens the moral fiber of other individuals in that community. In exceptional instances strong individuals keep themselves above and out of even a prevailing obliquity of living, but the average person bends to the current and drifts with it. And the aggregated population of a state, or of the United States, does not in this respect differ from the units making the aggregate. And the influences at work in one part of the Union flow out of and beyond the territorial boundaries of that part and affect all other parts. If, therefore, this Conference is to deal with laws which may have indirect influence, running from one state to another, merely because of such influence, then logically it would deal with criminal laws. I assume that we will all agree that this is unthinkable.

After a consideration as thoughtful as I have had time to devote, and as accurate as the nature of the subject will permit, I suggest that an inclusive and exclusive definition of the scope of our future work might be as follows:

We should give preference in consideration and completion to acts dealing with commercial paper and allied choses in action.

We should give the succeeding preference to laws relating to business and property, but we should exercise care to see that the degree of importance to out-of-state residents is sufficient to justify intervention. As I have said before, perhaps tiresomely, we can scarcely conceive of a statute of one state which in some way does not affect the interests of residents of other states, but the test of the desirability of our interposition in an endeavor to procure uniformity should be the degree of effect, and we should refrain from those in which the effect is not operative in numerous instances or upon large interests.

We should eschew those which have only an indirect or moral effect extra-territorially, and confine ourselves to those which have a direct tangible property effect.

We should, if possible, avoid those which are vehicles for social or socio-economic theories.

We should not attempt to uniformize laws relating to domestic relations, and thus make a procrustean bed for sentiments and emotions which are essentially diverse and local.

Our endeavor should be to discover and codify subjects which have been the outgrowth of progressive development and judicial decisions, rather than the creation of statutes. Our success in the negotiable instrument law and the allied quasi-negotiable instrument laws, partnership laws and the sales laws, all of which prior to our codification were in large part not embodied in statutes, points out the most proper and useful function of the Conference.

We should approach with diffidence and hesitation a field largely covered by recent legislation. In such case, our efforts would probably be without compensatory results. Our experience with the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Child Labor Act emphasizes this conclusion. Beyond the fact that they dealt with matters upon which the interests of the various states differed, very many of the states had already enacted statutes upon the subjects, which they naturally would not discard in order to substitute the ones approved by us, even though ours were, as we naturally think, the best.

We should not be debarred from the consideration of a subject and the formulation of a law thereon, because it is a new one, or because there has been no prior statutory enactment. The progressiveness of the world evolves new rights, and if these be of a nature which makes uniformity desirable, there would seem to be no reason why we should not endeavor to effectuate such uniformity. We should, in doing so, however, be especially careful that we do not permit ourselves to become faddists or reformers.

Nor should we be deterred by the fact that the law recommended would relate to remedies rather than to substantive law. The method of enforcement of a right is often quite as material to the possessor of it as the right itself. For example, business men, in selling goods, always inquire as to the remedies afforded the creditor in the state of the debtor, and it is of large moment to the lender of money upon mortgage to know what may be the law as to the enforcement of a mortgagor's right and the quick-

ness of such enforcement in the state of the borrower. Procedural laws should not be sought by the Conference, but should not be excluded where the benefit of their enactment uniformly in the several states be apparent.

Another class of laws presents itself: That which embraces legislation, excellent in itself, the operative effect of which does not extend beyond the limits of the state of enactment. There could be but one argument in favor of consideration by the Conference of such laws: the desirability of a knowledge in each state of the law obtaining in another state. This knowledge is quite a factor in the desirability of uniformity in any law, but it cannot be allowed to be the only factor, consistently with the legitimate scope of the functions of the Conference. To permit it to be so would be to permit the Conference to endeavor to impress upon the legislatures the goodness *per se* of a law, instead of desirability of uniformity in good laws.

* * *

Since the last session of the Conference I have done two extra-constitutional things: appointed two committees without having previously been authorized so to do by the Conference, as required by Section 2, Article 3 of the Constitution.

These committees were a committee to prepare a bill to make uniform the law relating to the enforcement of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for nationwide prohibition, and a committee to prepare a bill to make uniform the law relating to declaratory judgments.

The major consideration leading me to appoint the first named Committee was a realization that Congress and the several states would probably be in haste to enact legislation necessary for the enforcement of the amendment; that it was desirable that the part to be performed by the states in such enforcement should be as uniform as possible, and the knowledge that the hysteria which has possessed the public mind on the subject would urge the Congress and the state legislatures to act so promptly, that if this Congress is to do anything in the great drama it must act with greater promptness. I, therefore, appointed the committee. Frankly, however, I doubt whether any work of the Conference would be of avail. Under the peculiar provisions of the second

section of the amendment, conferring concurrent power upon the Congress and the several states to enforce the amendment, it may possibly be successfully contended that any method of enforcement must be concurred in by Congress and all the states, or, at least, that the method adopted in each state must be concurred in by the Congress and that state, and there may be a doubt whether under the first section the determination of what is intoxicating liquor is a judicial question, or a question to be determined by the legislative action of Congress and the several states. In this situation it very probably will result that there will be no uniform legislation. The matter, however, is of such great importance that I have felt it my duty to put it into shape to be dealt with by the Conference if it sees fit.

The consideration causing me to appoint the latter committee arose from a review of the subjects for discussion and action as shown upon a tentative program for this meeting of the Conference, as submitted to me by the Assistant Secretary of the Conference and the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the ascertainment of its meagerness and a realization that many of the sessions within the days allotted by the Executive Committee would be barren of subjects upon which to exercise our activities, or, be at most, *Noctes Ambrosianae*, in which there would be delightful social converse, without a forwarding of the purposes of the Conference. Therefore, the subject of declaratory judgments having appealed to me as largely important in remedial legislation, I appointed the committee.

I had less hesitation in taking these actions because the committees were not intended to, and could not, nor could I, commit the Conference to even a consideration of the subjects referred to. The work of the committees is only provisional, and the full scope of it is the preparation of bills for submission to the Conference—if it shall first decide to undertake the task of formulating acts on the subjects proposed, and only if it shall have so decided would the labors of the committees become of moment. If it does so decide, then at least a year will have been saved in the final evolution of a completed act. In committing these subjects I have not undertaken to determine that they are proper subjects for the action of the Conference. That is for the Conference to

decide. My humble office has been to put it in the power of the Conference to expedite its work, if it shall determine that these fall within the scope of that work.

* * *

There has been much correspondence in the President's office with the Secretary and the various committees, but the result is reflected in their reports, and there is no need of any comment from me. The analysis made, however, in the first part of this address, brings me to say that I heartily concur in the recommendations of the Committee on Scope and Program, that the Conference and its members can, at least for a space of time, devote their energies rather to the procuring of action upon bills already recommended than to the creation and recommendation of new bills. The Conference has recommended 30 bills, as shown by the report of the Secretary in 1918, and the two bills approved since. There are 53 jurisdictions which could enact such bills, so that the possible enactments would be 1590. There have been enacted only 255, so that about one-sixth of the final recognitions possible have been obtained. The passage of even the quasi-negotiable and other property acts has been small. I believe that it is much to be desired that the most serious consideration should be given to this question, so that our growths may not stop just short of fruitage.

We have had able and faithful legislative committees, which have given loyal service, but the results are not satisfactory, and the difficulty lies, probably, in the failure to excite interest in all the Commissioners to the extent of inducing them to use the necessary personal effort to produce action by the legislatures. I recommend, as a possible means of exciting such interest that a session, or part of a session, of this meeting of the Conference be set aside for the discussion of the most effective means of producing the desired results, in which session the Commissioners will not only be privileged, but expected, to detail the methods used by them in their contact, if any, with the legislatures. Thus, not only would the Legislative Committee have the benefit of the aggregate experience of all the Commissioners, but the individual Commissioners will have the same benefit, and those who have been apathetic may imbibe the enthusiasm and energy

of those who have been successful in their efforts to make the Conference a vital force in legislation.

I recommend also as an aid to the attainment of the same object that for a few sessions the money of the Conference be expended as little as possible in the work of committees, and their experts engaged in the preparation of bills, and be applied to the obtaining of legislative results. I think that we all recognize that bills do not automatically, or by the mere introduction of them, ripen into acts, but that the legislative bodies as a whole are indifferent to those things which are at the moment abstract to them; that there must be a shoulder at the wheel constantly to overcome this inertia; that the best shoulder is that of an active, live Commissioner, if he be so situated that he can give his time and attention, but that if he cannot do so, a ready substitute may be found for a comparatively small sum in a lawyer located at the capital, who can see to the introduction of bills, keep close in the rear of the committees, make sure that the proposed legislation is not lost in its transit through the legislature, and, in short, "push it along" unceasingly and unremittingly, until final passage and approval. In this way several bills selected by the Legislative Committee, after correspondence with the local representative to discover the attitudes of the legislatures and people towards the bills selected, might be passed in a single session, and the work for which the Conference was created consummated.

* * *

The Legislature of Massachusetts has made amendments to certain of the Uniform State Laws heretofore enacted. These amendments are appended hereto in the succinct language of Commissioner Samuel Williston, who has reported them to me.

* * *

In the current year Commissioner Hiram Glass, of Texas, has passed away. While his professional duties were so arduous and his time was so absorbed that he could meet with us but seldom, yet upon those rare occasions the incisiveness of his intellect and his keen discrimination were of great service in our labors, and his loss is a distinct one to the Conference.

* * *

Since our adjournment in 1918 the curtain has fallen on the greatest drama of the ages. The nation which assigned to itself the rôle of villain has been foiled in its purpose by the courage and steadfastness of the European Allies and the catholicity and chivalry of our own land, and the victim—the liberty of the world—has been rescued from the fate intended. But unfortunately the drama was not a mimicry—the lights were not footlights, but the lurid glare of the conflagrations of homes and temples of the living God; the blood was not a theatrical artifice, but flowed from the arteries of the noblest of the old world and the new; the actors were not strutters and mouthers, but were men in mortal combat for the greatest prize ever battled for by men, and even those who set the stage and shifted the scenes were men and women who gave their time and treasure devoted and unreservedly.

Equally unfortunately, the strife and its turmoil have left their heritage of unrest for decades, if not for ages, to come. Laws move with regularity and normality. Wars bring irregularity and abnormality. The pulses of men have been quickened; their desires inflamed, and impatience at regular and methodical processes has been created, and haste to accomplish those desires overleaps the law. Temporary power chafes at and breaks the restraints imposed in saner moments, and a lamentable subversion of the social and economic fabrics seems to impend.

In such a condition those whose minds are equable and calm should try to still the waters by breathing over them the breath of moderation and reverence for justice, order and law, and it behooves us and each of us, as selected representatives of our several states, in the quest for that uniformity which necessarily involves a recognition of law as the foundation of society as well as the desirability for similarity of views and accord of mind, to use unwonted efforts in our states and in this Conference to propose and produce results which will, as far as in us lies, allay the pressing divergences and dissensions, and forward peace on earth and good will among men, so that the glory which we have won on the embattled fields of France may not be lost in the submergence of law in passions born in the attainment of that glory.

AMENDMENTS MADE BY THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS
AT ITS SESSION OF 1919 TO UNIFORM WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS
ACT, UNIFORM SALES ACT, THE UNIFORM NEGOTIABLE IN-
STRUMENTS ACT AND THE UNIFORM BILLS OF LADING ACT.

Section 2 of the Warehouse Receipts Act is amended by substituting for the present section the following:

Every warehouse man shall give to each person who deposits property with him for storage, a receipt therefor which shall conform to the following section.

Section 41 is amended by substituting the following:

A negotiable receipt may be negotiated by any person in possession of the same, however such possession may have been acquired if, by the terms of the receipt, the warehouseman undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of such person, or if at the time of the negotiation the receipt is in such form that it may be negotiated by delivery.

Section 44 is amended by adding:

This obligation may be specifically enforced.

A further section is added to the act, as follows:

Section 56a. Whoever with intent to deceive negotiates or transfers for value a receipt, knowing that any or all of the goods which by the terms thereof appear to have been received for storage by the warehouseman issuing the receipt, are not in the possession or control of such warehouseman, without disclosing this fact, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 30 of the Sales Act is amended by substituting for the last sentence:

"and the said words, as well as any other provision in such a document that it is non-negotiable shall be void."

Section 32 is amended by substituting the following:

A negotiable document of title may be negotiated by any person in possession of the same, however such possession may have been acquired if, by the terms of the document, the bailee issuing the document undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of such person or if at the time of negotiation the document is in such form that it may be negotiated by delivery.

Section 29 of the Negotiable Instruments Law is amended by substituting the following:

An accommodation party is one who has signed the instrument as maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser, without receiving value therefor, and for the purpose of lending his name to some other person. Such a person is liable on the instrument to a holder in due course, notwithstanding such holder at the time of taking the instrument knew him to be only an accommodation party.

Section 71 is amended by substituting the following:

Where the instrument is not payable on demand presentment must be made on the day it falls due. Where it is payable on demand presentment must be made within a reasonable time after its issue.

Section 5 of the Bills of Lading Act is amended by substituting the following:

A bill in which it is stated that the goods are consigned or destined to the order of any person named in such bill is a negotiable or order bill.

Any provision in such a bill that it is non-negotiable shall be void.

These amendments do not take effect until February 1, 1920.

The effect of the changes in Section 41 of the Warehouse Receipts Act, and Section 22 of the Sales Act is to make those acts conform to the Bills of Lading Act.

In the earlier statutes the effect of the law was that a document of title even though negotiable in form, could only be transferred in fraud of the true owner by some one to whom it had been entrusted. In the Bills of Lading Act, after considerable discussion, a provision was adopted which in effect enabled a finder or a thief to transfer a good title to an innocent purchaser if the document was in such form as to be negotiable by delivery. The Massachusetts Legislature now adopts this rule for both of the other acts.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Rt. Hon. Robert L. Borden, Ottawa.

Rt. Hon. Viscount James Bryce, O. M.,
Sussex, England.

Professor Federico Cammeo, Bologna, Italy.

Hon. Sir Charles Davidson, Montreal.

Maitre Gaston de Leval, Brussels.

Hon. Charles J. Doherty, K. C., Ottawa.

Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Ottawa.

Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, Quebec.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Richard Burdon Hal-
dane, O. M., London.

Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Ottawa.

L. A. Lavallée, K. C., Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, Montreal.

Hon. Tsunejiro Miyaoka, Tokyo, Japan.

Rt. Hon. Rómulo S. Naón, Buenos Aires.

Frederick P. Walton, K. C., Cairo, Egypt.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

1919-1920

ELECTED

1913 Aaker, Casper D., Minot, N. Dak.
 1915 Aaron, Henry J., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Aaron, Herman, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Aarons, Charles L., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1892 Abbot, Everett V., New York, N. Y.
 1902 Abbott, Augustus L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Abbott, C. E., Fremont, Nebr.
 1908 Abbott, Edwin M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Abbott, Henry H., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Abbott, Howard T., Duluth, Minn.
 1911 Abbott, Ira A., Haverhill, Mass.
 1913 Abbott, John, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Abbott, Wm. M., San Francisco, Cal.
 1919 Abbott, William T., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Abele, George W., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Abercrombie, Harry N., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Abernathy, George C., Shawnee, Okla.
 1913 Abington, Ed. L., Poplar Bluff, Mo.
 1918 Able, Sidney Thorne, St. Louis, Mo.
 1918 Abrahamson, Henry M., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Acheson, M. W., Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Acker, Edward A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Acker, William P., Anniston, Ala.
 1915 Ackerson, Fred. M., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 1919 Adams, A. Lloyd, Johnstown, Pa.
 1911 Adams, Alva B., Pueblo, Colo.
 1909 Adams, Andrew Addison, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Adams, B. F., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Adams, Brooks, Boston, Mass.
 1906 Adams, Charles S., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1911 Adams, Edward B., Cambridge, Mass.
 1906 Adams, Elmer H., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Adams, Frank D., Duluth, Minn.
 1914 Adams, Geo. A., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1911 Adams, George A., Salamanca, N. Y.
 1912 Adams, H. W., Beloit, Wis.
 1913 Adams, Harold J., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1918 Adams, Henry L., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1917 Adams, Homer, Harrisville, W. Va.
 1913 Adams, J. B., Uniontown, Pa.
 1914 Adams, J. S., Dublin, Ga.
 1914 Adams, John Jay, Columbus, Ohio.
 1914 Adams, John S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Adams, John T., Alamosa, Colo.
 1911 Adams, Junius G., Asheville, N. C.
 1903 Adams, R. H. T., Jr., Lynchburg, Va.
 1909 Adams, St. Clair, New Orleans, La.
 1918 Adams, Samuel, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

1881 Adams, Samuel B., Savannah, Ga.
 1912 Adams, Thaddeus A., Charlotte, N. C.
 1919 Adams, Thos. Burton, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1913 Adams, W. B., Punxsutawney, Pa.
 1917 Adams, W. J., Carthage, N. C.
 1891 Adams, Walter, S. Framingham, Mass.
 1919 Adamson, Henry, Terre Haute, Ind.
 1913 Addington, Keene H., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Addison, Joseph, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Adel, Frank F., Evergreen, N. Y.
 1914 Adelman, Abram E., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Adkins, J. C., Gainesville, Fla.
 1911 Adkins, Jesse C., Washington, D. C.
 1897 Adkins, William H., Easton, Md.
 1913 Adler, Francis C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Adler, Isaac, Rochester, N. Y.
 1914 Adler, Sidney, Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Agar, John G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Agee, A. P., Anniston, Ala.
 1919 Agnew, William, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1912 Ahern, Clinton J., Dwight, Ill.
 1913 Aiken, John A., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Aiken, Robert K., New Castle, Pa.
 1893 Aikens, Frank R., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1909 Ailshie, James F., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1913 Aincy, Wm. D. B., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1919 Akers, W. G., Little Rock, Ark.
 1918 Alban, William R., Steubenville, Ohio.
 1911 Albers, Homer, Boston, Mass.
 1901 Albert, Charles S., Spokane, Wash.
 1914 Alburn, John A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1912 Alcorn, Albert D., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Alcorn, Hugh M., Hartford, Conn.
 1913 Aldcroft, Richard B., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Alden, Maurice L., Kansas City, Kans.
 1908 Alden, W. T., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Alderson, C. M., Charleston, W. Va.
 1913 Alderson, Fleming N., Richwood, W. Va.
 1911 Aldrich, Charles F., Worcester, Mass.
 1919 Aldrich, E. K., Jr., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Aldrich, H. M., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Alexander, Benjamin, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Alexander, Bernard, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Alexander, D. E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Alexander, D. M., Fort Worth, Tex.
 1915 Alexander, Daniel, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1916 Alexander, David R., Estherville, Iowa.
 1907 Alexander, Edward A., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1917 Alexander, George M., Fairmont, W. Va.
 1919 Alexander, J. L. B., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1911 Alexander, Joseph E., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1908 Alexander, Lucien Hugh, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1898 Alexander, Tallafiero, Shreveport, La.
 1913 Alexander, W. B., Pine Bluff, Ark.
 1916 Alexander, William C., Media, Pa.
 1913 Alfred, Frank Edward, Newport, Vt.
 1913 Allen, Albert R., Fairmont, Minn.
 1912 Allen, Alfred M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Allen, Arthur M., Providence, R. I.
 1889 Allen, Charles Claffin, St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Allen, Charles E., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Allen, Clarence F., Providence, R. I.
 1907 Allen, Clifford B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Allen, D. C., Liberty, Mo.
 1916 Allen, Edgar Pierce, Pekin, China.
 1915 Allen, Elbert F., Livingston, Mont.
 1907 Allen, Frederick L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Allen, G. C., Gadsden, Alabama.
 1912 Allen, George J., Rochester, Minn.
 1901 Allen, George W., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Allen, George W., Key West, Florida.
 1911 Allen, Guy R. C., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1913 Allen, Harrison, Portland, Ore.
 1916 Allen, Hugh E., Van Wert, Ohio.
 1917 Allen, James J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Allen, John E., Keene, N. H.
 1890 Allen, John R., Lexington, Ky.
 1916 Allen, L. W., Telluride, Colo.
 1901 Allen, Lafon, Louisville, Ky.
 1911 Allen, Murray, Raleigh, N. C.
 1908 Allen, Stephen H., Topeka, Kans.
 1919 Allen, W. Lloyd, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Allen, W. P., Austin, Tex.
 1909 Allen, William H., Warren, Pa.
 1913 Allen, William L., Malone, N. Y.
 1908 Allen, William V., Madison, Nebr.
 1907 Allen, Yorke, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Alley, Rayford W., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Ailing, John W., New Haven, Conn.
 1912 Allison, Edward M., Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1908 Allison, William B., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Allread, James I., Columbus, Ohio.
 1919 Alston, Robert C., Atlanta, Ga.
 1917 Alter, George E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Alter, Wilbur M., Cripple Creek, Colo.
 1919 Altman, Pasco, Tampa, Fla.
 1914 Alvord, George W., Painesville, Ohio.
 1899 Ambler, B. Mason, Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1914 Ambler, James M., Baltimore, Md.
 1917 Ambler, Mason G., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1918 Ambler, Ralph Steele, Canton, Ohio.
 1918 Amend, Alfred J., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1918 Amerman, James L., Canton, Ohio.
 1919 Ames, C. F., Hattiesburg, Miss.
 1904 Ames, Charles B., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1909 Ames, Warner, Onancock, Va.
 1913 Amey, Harry B., Island Pond, Vt.
 1906 Amidon, Chas. F., Fargo, N. Dak.
 1911 Amram, David Werner, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Anable, Courtland V., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Anderson, A. B., Nashville, Tenn.
 1918 Anderson, Alfred, Norfolk, Va.
 1917 Anderson, Chandler P., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Anderson, Elbridge R., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Anderson, G. Bernhard, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Anderson, Geo. D., Beaumont, Tex.
 1894 Anderson, George W., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Anderson, Gustav, Baker, Oregon.
 1911 Anderson, Henry W., Richmond, Va.
 1908 Anderson, J. A., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Anderson, J. M., Nashville, Tenn.
 1917 Anderson, James H., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1917 Anderson, James Lewis, Richmond, Va.
 1914 Anderson, John C., Montgomery, Ala.
 1917 Anderson, Leonard E., Brush, Colo.
 1912 Anderson, Le Roy, Prescott, Ariz.
 1911 Anderson, Luther C., Welch, W. Va.
 1916 Anderson, Norton B., Platte City, Mo.
 1913 Anderson, O. C., West Point, Nebr.
 1911 Anderson, Robbins B., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1909 Anderson, Thornwell G., Middlesboro, Ky.
 1913 Anderson, V. E., Wheaton, Minn.
 1916 Anderson, William D., Tupelo, Miss.
 1907 Anderson, Wm. Y. C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Anderton, Stephen P., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Andrade, Cipriano, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Andress, Frank S., Birmingham, Ala.
 1913 Andrew, Henry O., Boulder, Colo.
 1902 Andrews, Alex. B., Raleigh, N. C.
 1912 Andrews, Allen, Hamilton, Ohio.
 1907 Andrews, Champe S., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1914 Andrews, E. D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Andrews, Frank, Houston, Tex.
 1918 Andrews, Horace, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1894 Andrews, James D., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Andrews, James P., Hartford, Conn.
 1917 Andrews, Jesse, Houston, Texas.
 1912 Andrews, Sidney F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1919 Andrews, Walter P., Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Andrews, William S., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1891 Angell, Walter F., Providence, R. I.
 1916 Angerstein, Thomas C., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Angert, Eugene H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1907 Annis, Frank J., Ft. Collins, Colo.
 1913 Ansel, M. F., Greenville, S. C.
 1912 Ansell, Samuel T., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Anthony, Robert A., Fredericktown, Mo.
 1913 Anthony, Roy F., Newark, N. J.
 1909 Antislade, John P., Detroit, Mich.

ELECTED

1911 Aplington, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Ap Madoe, W. T., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Appel, William Nevin, Lancaster, Pa.
 1907 Appell, Albert J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Appell, Albert J. W., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Apperson, Lewis, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
 1914 Applegate, John S., Jr., Red Bank, N. J.
 1913 Appleton, Charles W., New York, N. Y.
 1891 Appleton, Frederick H., Bangor, Me.
 1891 Appleton, John H., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Archer, Ben. T., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Archer, James B., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Archer, James J., Bel Air, Maryland.
 1911 Archer, Vachel B., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1913 Archer, W. E., Hiawatha, Kansas.
 1913 Armbrrecht, W. H., Mobile, Ala.
 1917 Armfield, Frank, Monroe, N. C.
 1911 Armistead, Henry M., Little Rock, Ark.
 1917 Armstrong, Charles A., Troy, N. C.
 1913 Armstrong, David W., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Armstrong, Edward A., Newark, N. J.
 1913 Armstrong, Fred., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Armstrong, James R., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1919 Armstrong, Thomas, Jr., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1914 Armstrong, Walter P., Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Arnold, Arthur B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Arnold, Constantine P., Laramie, Wyo.
 1915 Arnold, Earl C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1919 Arnold, Earle B., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Arnold, Edmund K., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Arnold, Glendy B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Arnold, Harry B., Columbus, Ohio.
 1913 Arnold, John B., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Arnold, John R., Evanston, Wyo.
 1907 Arnold, Joseph A., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Arnold, Lynn J., Albany, N. Y.
 1914 Arnold, Mercer, Joplin, Mo.
 1901 Arnold, Reuben R., Atlanta, Ga.
 1919 Arnold, Thomas L., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1919 Arnold, W. H., Jr., Texarkana, Ark.
 1906 Arnold, Wm. H., Texarkana, Ark.
 1907 Arnstein, Emanuel, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Aron, Isaac M., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Arrel, Geo. F., Youngstown, Ohio.
 1914 Arroyo, Julian A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Arter, Charles K., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1907 Ash, David, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Ash, Robert E., Green City, Mo.
 1914 Ashby, Samuel, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1912 Ashcraft, Raymond M., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Asher, Harry W., New Haven, Conn.
 1919 Ashford, Clarence W., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1915 Ashley, Arthur Henry, Stockton, Cal.
 1890 Ashley, Henry de L., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Ashmead, J. Edward, Newark, N. J.
 1913 Ashton, Chester H., Knoxville, Pa.

ELECTED

1906 Ashton, James M., Tacoma, Wash.
 1913 Athearn, Fred G., San Francisco, Cal.
 1909 Atherton, Percy A., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Atkinson, Harry H., Tonopah, Nev.
 1916 Atkinson, John M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Atkinson, Horace L. B., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Attkisson, Eugene R., Louisville, Ky.
 1916 Atwater, Harry Hall, New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Atwater, Harry P., Sturgis, S. D.
 1914 Atwell, Wm. H., Dallas, Tex.
 1914 Atwood, John H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Aubrey, Alfred B., Meriden, Conn.
 1914 Aubrey, George W., Allentown, Pa.
 1911 Auerbach, Joseph S., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Auger, Berchmans, Grangeville, Idaho.
 1917 Augur, Erroll M., New Haven, Conn.
 1915 Ausherman, Benjamin M., Evanston, Wyo.
 1917 Aust, John R., Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 Austin, Chauncey G., St. Albans, Vt.
 1919 Austin, Chauncey G., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Austin, Edwin A., Topeka, Kan.
 1917 Austin, George C., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Austin, W. C., Eldorado, Okla.
 1912 Austin, Warren R., Burlington, Vt.
 1906 Austrian, Alfred S., Chicago, Ill.
 1901 Autry, James L., Houston, Tex.
 1914 Auxier, Andrew E., Pikeville, Ky.
 1913 Averill, Mark R., Tonopah, Nev.
 1908 Avery, A. G., Spokane, Wash.
 1913 Avery, Brainard, New York, N. Y.,
 1913 Avery, C. L., New London, Conn.
 1914 Avery, Coleman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1917 Avery, Frank M., New York, N. Y.
 1895 Avery, John C., Pensacola, Fla.
 1914 Avery, Nathan P., Holyoke, Mass.
 1914 Avis, S. B., Charleston, W. Va.
 1918 Axleroad, Benjamin, Albany, N. Y.
 1902 Axtell, Ezra P., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1914 Aycock, W. T., Columbia, S. C.
 1913 Aydlett, E. F., Elizabeth City, N. C.
 1911 Ayers, Walter, Brookline, Mass.
 1913 Aylmer, Adolph W., Jamestown, N. D.
 1916 Aylmore, Reeves, Jr., Seattle, Wash.
 1911 Aylward, James F., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Ayres, William, Pineville, Ky.
 1901 Babb, Henry B., Denver, Colo.
 1904 Babb, James E., Lewiston, Idaho.
 1912 Babb, Max Wellington, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Babbage, Richard G., New York, N. Y.
 1904 Babbitt, Byron F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1901 Babbitt, Kurnal R., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Babcock, W. A., Twin Falls, Idaho.
 1915 Bachman, Nathan L., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1916 Bachrach, Walter, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Back, R. H., Vancouver, Wash.
 1917 Bacon, Frederick H., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1919 Bacon, Gaspar G., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Bacon, George A., Springfield, Mass.
 1916 Bacon, Henry M., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Bacon, James F., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Bacon, Leon Brooks, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1893 Bacon, Selden, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Bacon, Walter H., Bridgeton, N. J.
 1911 Bacot, John Vacher, Utica, N. Y.
 1917 Bacot, Thomas W., Charleston, S. C.
 1918 Badér, D. M., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Badger, Carl A., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1911 Badger, Walter L., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Badt, Milton B., Elko, Nevada.
 1912 Baensch, Emil, Manitowoc, Wis.
 1918 Baer, George P., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1912 Baer, Henry, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1911 Baetjer, Edwin G., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Baetjer, Harry N., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Bagby, C. C., Danville, Ky.
 1915 Bagby, George P., Baltimore, Md.
 1917 Baggett, J. R., Lillington, N. C.
 1915 Bagley, E. M., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1911 Bagley, William R., Madison, Wis.
 1912 Ballen, Samuel Lawrence, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Bailey, Charles L., Jr., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1896 Bailey, Charles O., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1914 Bailey, Edward S., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Bailey, Frank M., Chickasha, Okla.
 1913 Bailey, Guy W., Essex Junction, Vt.
 1904 Bailey, Hollis R., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Bailey, Joseph W. (Gainesville, Texas),
 Washington, D. C.
 1911 Bailey, Marsh W., Washington, Iowa.
 1919 Bailey, Morton J., Denver, Colo.
 1907 Bailey, Morton S., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Bailey, Oliver G., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1915 Bailey, Stephen A., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Bailey, William D., Duluth, Minn.
 1914 Bailie, A. D., Storm Lake, Iowa.
 1919 Bailly, Harold James, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Baker, A. C., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1898 Baker, Albert A., Providence, R. I.
 1916 Baker, Cassius L., Erie, Pa.
 1913 Baker, Charles G., Lancaster, Pa.
 1919 Baker, Charles L., Fall River, Mass.
 1906 Baker, Charles S., Columbus, Ind.
 1884 Baker, Darius, Newport, R. I.
 1913 Baker, George C., Morgantown, W. Va.
 1914 Baker, Gibbs L., Washington, D. C.
 1919 Baker, Hugh B., Newport, R. I.
 1917 Baker, J. G., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Baker, J. Henry, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Baker, J. Newton, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Baker, J. Thompson, Wildwood, N. J.
 1911 Baker, James A., Houston, Texas.
 1914 Baker, James B., Bird Island, Minn.
 1914 Baker, John M., Spencer, W. Va.

ELECTED

- 1913 Baker, Joseph J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Baker, Lewis M. G., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1914 Baker, Merritt N., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1914 Baker, Newton D. (Cleveland, Ohio),
 Washington, D. C.
 1912 Baker, Norman L., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Baker, Rhodes S., Dallas, Texas.
 1913 Baker, Richard H., Norfolk, Va.
 1905 Baker, Robert A., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1900 Baker, William H., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1894 Bakewell, Paul, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Bakewell, Paul, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Balderston, Walter C., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Baldrige, H. H., Omaha, Nebraska.
 1913 Baldrige, Thomas J., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 1916 Baldwin, A. R., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Baldwin, Albert, Duluth, Minn.
 1908 Baldwin, Alfred C., Derby, Conn.
 1913 Baldwin, Charles, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1909 Baldwin, Clark E., Adrian, Mich.
 1906 Baldwin, Henry R., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Baldwin, Howard C., Detroit, Mich.
 1902 Baldwin, Jesse A., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Baldwin, Roger S., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Baldwin, Seth W., New Haven, Conn.
 1878 Baldwin, Simeon E., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Baldwin, Stephen C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1904 Baldwin, W. W., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Baldwin, Wm. Edward, Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Ball, Eugene E., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Ball, Farlin H., Chicago, Ill.
 1901 Ball, Fred S., Montgomery, Ala.
 1912 Ball, George W., Jr., Iowa City, Iowa.
 1914 Ball, J. Frank, Wilmington, Del.
 1896 Ball, R. E., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Ballantine, Arthur A., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Ballantine, Henry W., Urbana, Ill.
 1912 Ballard, Eugene, Montgomery, Ala.
 1914 Ballhorn, George E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1908 Balliet, Andrew J., Seattle, Wash.
 1908 Ballinger, Harry, Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Balluff, Walter M., Davenport, Iowa.
 1917 Balph, R. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1911 Bamberger, Ira Leo, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Bamberger, Ralph, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1895 Bancroft, Edgar A., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Bancroft, Frank N., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Bancroft, L. H., Richland Center, Wis.
 1916 Bane, John C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1907 Bangs, Francis S., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Bangs, Frederick A., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Bangs, George A., Grand Fork, N. D.
 1919 Bangs, Hal C., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Bangs, Tracy R., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1914 Banister, E. W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Bankhead, John H., Jr., Jasper, Ala.
 1913 Banks, J. N., Indiana, Pa.

ELECTED

1914 Banks, John W., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1908 Banks, Lemuel, Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Bannister, L. Ward, Denver, Colo.
 1907 Banton, Joab H., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Barasa, Bernard P., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Barbee, Joshua, Marshall, Mo.
 1908 Barber, Arthur Wm., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Barber, Orion M., Washington, D. C.
 1910 Barbour, Edward A., Springfield, Mo.
 1914 Barbour, James J., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Barbour, John S., Washington, D. C.
 1908 Barclay, Henry Augustus, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1883 Barclay, Shepard, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Barefcot, B. B., Chickasha, Okla.
 1919 Baright, Clarice M., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Barker, B. Devereux, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Barker, Burt Brown, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Barker, Harry C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Barker, Wendell P., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Barlow, Burt E., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Barnard, Job, Center Lovell, Me.
 1906 Barnard, Ralph P., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Barner, Geo. S., Webster City, Iowa.
 1906 Barnes, Albert C., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Barnes, Albert R., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1919 Barnes, Cecil, Chicago, Ill.
 1899 Barnes, Charles B., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Barnes, Chester D., Kenosha, Wis.
 1916 Barnes, Clarence A., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Barnes, Clarence A., Mexico, Mo.
 1913 Barnes, Ezra A., Oswego, N. Y.
 1917 Barnes, Harry C., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Barnes, Henry B., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Barnes, John B., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1914 Barnes, John B., Jr., Casper, Wyo.
 1903 Barnes, John Hampton, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Barnes, Milan D., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Barnes, R. M., Lacon, Ill.
 1917 Barnes, Uriah, Charleston, W. Va.
 1914 Barnes, W. H., Fairbury, Nebr.
 1917 Barnes, William H., Clayton, Mo.
 1912 Barnett, D. R., Yazoo City, Miss.
 1918 Barnett, Fred, Hammond, Ind.
 1917 Barnett, J. B., Monroeville, Ala.
 1902 Barnett, James F., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1915 Barnett, John T., Denver, Colo.
 1904 Barnett, Otto Raymond, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Barnett, Raymond G., Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Barney, C. R., Seattle, Wash.
 1911 Barney, Charles Neal, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Barnhart, Frank P., Johnstown, Pa.
 1916 Barnhill, Wm. Allen, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Barnwell, Nathaniel B., Charleston, S. C.
 1913 Baron, Saul J., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Barratt, J. Arthur, London, England.

ELECTED

1914 Barratt, Norris S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Barrett, Dexter T., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1913 Barrett, Fred Eugene, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1911 Barrett, Henry R., White Plains, N. Y.
 1906 Barrett, James M., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1916 Barrett, Jesse W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Barrett, Richardson D., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1918 Barrett, Wilbert F., Haverhill, Mass.
 1912 Barrett, Wm. H., Augusta, Ga.
 1911 Barrette, William J., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1917 Barringer, John A., Greensboro, N. C.
 1909 Barron, Charles H., Columbia, S. C.
 1918 Barron, James S., Norfolk, Va.
 1906 Barrows, Chester W., Providence, R. I.
 1894 Barry, Edmund D., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1919 Barry, Hamlet J., Denver, Colo.
 1911 Barry, Herbert, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Barry, Michael, Phillips, Wis.
 1919 Barry, William J., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Barsby, John, Geneva, Nebr.
 1915 Barch, G. W., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1894 Bartels, Gustave C., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Bartelt, Arthur H., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1912 Barth, Irvin V., St. Louis, Mo.
 1908 Barthell, Edward E., Chicago, Ill.
 1903 Bartholomew, Pliny W., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1916 Bartilucci, Joseph P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Bartlett, Charles H., New York, N. Y.
 1887 Bartlett, Charles L., Macon, Ga.
 1914 Bartlett, Charles L., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Bartlett, J. Kemp, Baltimore, Md.
 1918 Bartlett, John H., Portsmouth, N. H.
 1891 Bartlett, John P., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Bartlett, Joseph W., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Bartlett, Ralph S., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Bartlett, Samuel E., Ellsworth, Kans.
 1913 Bartlett, Willard, New York, N. Y.
 1906 Bartley, Charles E., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Barton, Carlyle, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Barton, Elijah, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1899 Barton, George P., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Barton, Randolph, Baltimore, Md.
 1915 Barton, Randolph, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1919 Barwick, Allen J., Raleigh, N. C.
 1916 Barwise, J. H., Jr., Fort Worth, Tex.
 1913 Baschore, Samuel E., Mechanicsburg, Pa.
 1913 Baskerville, Thomas H., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Baskin, John B., Louisville, Ky.
 1910 Bass, Frank M., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Bassett, Arthur, Shanghai, China.
 1911 Bassett, J. Colby, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Bassett, Lucius V., Rocky Mount, N. C.
 1907 Bassett, Norman L., Augusta, Me.
 1913 Bastian, Willitta A., Indianapolis, Ind.

ELECTED

- 1913 Batchelder, James K., Bennington, Vt.
- 1911 Batchelor, George H., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1914 Baten, Thomas J., Beaumont, Tex.
- 1918 Bates, O. L., Holly Springs, N. C.
- 1914 Bates, Charles O., Tacoma, Wash.
- 1914 Bates, Charles P., Sioux Falls, S. D.
- 1907 Bates, Charles W., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1898 Bates, George W., Detroit, Mich.
- 1906 Bates, Henry M., Ann Arbor, Mich.
- 1911 Bates, John Lewis, Boston, Mass.
- 1913 Bates, Kahl Clement, New York, N. Y.
- 1917 Bates, Samuel O., Memphis, Tenn.
- 1919 Bates, Sanford, Boston, Mass.
- 1907 Battle, Alfred, Seattle, Wash.
- 1911 Battle, George Gordon, New York, N. Y.
- 1914 Batta, Robert L., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1914 Bauer, Oswald A., Sparkill, N. Y.
- 1916 Bauer, Ralph S., Stonington, Ill.
- 1913 Bauerle, Albert T., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1916 Baughn, Otis J., Florence, Ariz.
- 1916 Baume, James S., Galena, Ill.
- 1908 Bausman, Frederick, Seattle, Wash.
- 1919 Baxter, Charles S., Boston, Mass.
- 1900 Baxter, E. J., Jonesboro, Tenn.
- 1914 Baxter, Frank, Yuma, Ariz.
- 1896 Baxter, Irving F., Omaha, Nebr.
- 1906 Baxter, John T., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1917 Baxter, Perkins, Nashville, Tenn.
- 1910 Baxter, Sloss D., Nashville, Tenn.
- 1910 Baya, Harry P., Tampa, Fla.
- 1896 Bayard, James Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1914 Bayard, Thomas F., Wilmington, Del.
- 1913 Bayer, Anthony M., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1914 Bayes, William R., New York, N. Y.
- 1919 Bayley, Edwin A., Boston, Mass.
- 1913 Baylis, Willard N., New York, N. Y.
- 1916 Beach, Elmer E., Chicago, Ill.
- 1908 Beach, John K., New Haven, Conn.
- 1889 Beach, Myron H., San Antonio, Texas.
- 1916 Beach, Raymond W., Chicago, Ill.
- 1919 Beal, Boylston A., Boston, Mass.
- 1912 Beal, Fred. W., Terre Haute, Ind.
- 1913 Beal, Henry W., Boston, Mass.
- 1911 Beal, James H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1908 Beale, Charles W., Wallace, Idaho.
- 1919 Beale, Cyrus W., Richmond, Va.
- 1913 Beale, Phelan, New York, N. Y.
- 1895 Beale, William G., Chicago, Ill.
- 1914 Beall, Fillmore, Beltsville, Md.
- 1914 Beals, Elton H., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 1912 Beaman, Middleton, Washington, D. C.
- 1914 Bean, Edwin J., Jefferson City, Mo.
- 1914 Bean, Robert S., Portland, Oregon.
- 1910 Bearden, Walter S., Shelbyville, Tenn.
- 1914 Beardsley, Harry J., Waterbury, Conn.
- 1896 Beardsley, Morris B., Bridgeport, Conn.
- 1911 Beardsley, Samuel A., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1918 Beasley, James S., Nashville, Tenn.
- 1918 Beasley, W. N., Halla, Tenn.
- 1918 Beasley, W. A., San Jose, Cal.
- 1914 Beattie, Chas. Maitland, New York, N. Y.
- 1914 Beattie, Robert M., Memphis, Tenn.
- 1917 Beatty, Robert C., New York, N. Y.
- 1914 Beattys, Frederick L., New York, N. Y.
- 1917 Beattys, George D., New York, N. Y.
- 1912 Beaty, Amos L., New York, N. Y.
- 1895 Beaumont, John W., Detroit, Mich.
- 1906 Bechohofer, Charles, St. Paul, Minn.
- 1908 Beck, George F., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1916 Beck, Ira A., Battle Creek, Mich.
- 1901 Beck, James M., New York, N. Y.
- 1914 Beck, William S., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1915 Beck, William W., Chestertown, Md.
- 1917 Becker, Alfred L., New York, N. Y.
- 1912 Becker, Benjamin V., Chicago, Ill.
- 1913 Becker, John R., Lewiston, Idaho.
- 1912 Becker, William Dee, St. Louis, Mo.
- 1919 Beckford, George P., Boston, Mass.
- 1913 Beckley, Pendleton, New York, N. Y.
- 1916 Beckman, Arthur A., Anderson, Ind.
- 1916 Beckwith, Charles H., Springfield, Mass.
- 1919 Beckwith, Edwin A., Montgomery, Ala.
- 1918 Beckwith, Frank J., Charles Town, W. Va.
- 1902 Bedell, George C., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 1919 Bedford, C. Reynolds, Scranton, Pa.
- 1911 Bedford, George R., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- 1901 Bedford, J. Claude, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1892 Beeber, Dimmer, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1913 Beeber, William P., Williamsport, Pa.
- 1913 Beedy, Louis S., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1914 Beekman, Alston, Red Bank, N. J.
- 1916 Beekman, Benj. B., Portland, Ore.
- 1907 Beekman, Charles K., New York, N. Y.
- 1906 Beeler, Joseph G., N. Platte, Nebr.
- 1913 Beer, Scott E., New Orleans, La.
- 1894 Beers, George E., New Haven, Conn.
- 1916 Beeuwkes, C. John, Baltimore, Md.
- 1903 Begg, William R., New York, N. Y.
- 1912 Behan, Louis J., Chicago, Ill.
- 1913 Beitler, Abraham M., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1912 Beitler, Harold B., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1917 Be Jach, L. D., Memphis, Tenn.
- 1914 Belden, Charles F. D., Boston, Mass.
- 1912 Belden, E. H., Spokane, Wash.
- 1917 Belden, Ellsworth B., Racine, Wis.
- 1915 Belden, Oliver W., Lewistown, Montana.
- 1913 Belden, William P., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1919 Belford, G. F., Streator, Ill.
- 1913 Belford, Samuel W., Reno, Nev.
- 1912 Belitz, Arthur F., Madison, Wis.
- 1914 Bell, Alexander H., Washington, D. C.
- 1915 Bell, C. L., Karnes City, Texas.
- 1911 Bell, Charles, Herkimer, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1916 Bell, Colley W., Washington, D. C.
 1919 Bell, Edgar D., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Bell, Frank A., Negaunee, Mich.
 1919 Bell, James F., Scranton, Pa.
 1919 Bell, James Jackson, Shenandoah, Pa.
 1903 Bell, John C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Bell, Joseph C., Trinidad, Colo.
 1914 Bell, Joseph E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1912 Bell, Marcus L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Bell, Marshall W., Murphy, N. C.
 1918 Bell, Percy, Greenville, Miss.
 1918 Bell, R. C., Cairo, Ga.
 1917 Bell, Robert, Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 Bell, Roger J., Roseau, Minn.
 1916 Bell, Sam Dent, San Diego, Cal.
 1918 Bell, U. A., Lake Charles, La.
 1917 Bellamy, John D., Wilmington, N. C.
 1916 Bellew, Henry E., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Bellin, Henry D., Providence, R. I.
 1909 Belt, William O., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Belzer, Irvine F., Columbia, S. C.
 1916 Beman, Thomas R., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Bender, Melvin T., Albany, N. Y.
 1904 Benedict, Abraham, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Benedict, Charles W., Titusville, Pa.
 1913 Benedict, Russell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1916 Benedicto, José E., San Juan, P. R.
 1911 Benet, Christie, Columbia, S. C.
 1918 Benet, José, Mayaguez, P. R.
 1913 Benjamin, Frank, Newark, N. J.
 1918 Benner, Charles O., Akron, Ohio.
 1916 Benner, Thomas M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1918 Bennet, Edgar, Washington, Kana.
 1916 Bennet, John W., Waycross, Georgia.
 1914 Bennet, Sam S., Albany, Georgia.
 1911 Bennet, William S., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Bennett, David C., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1901 Bennett, Edmon Gordon, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Bennett, Frank A., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 1919 Bennett, Hugh M., Columbus, Ohio.
 1912 Bennett, John Henry, Viroqua, Wis.
 1915 Bennett, John L., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1917 Bennett, Joseph W., Brunswick, Ga.
 1919 Bennett, Roger W., Boston, Mass.
 1894 Bennett, Samuel C., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Bennett, Smith W., Columbus, Ohio.
 1918 Benshimol, David, Douglas, Ariz.
 1914 Benson, Carville D., Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Benson, Charles B., Hudson, N. Y.
 1914 Benson, Clifton D., Miami, Fla.
 1914 Bentley, Alexander G., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Bentley, Chas. S., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1908 Bentley, Cyrus, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Bentley, F. R., Baraboo, Wis.

ELECTED

- 1919 Benton, A. Judson, Tacoma, Wash.
 1918 Benton, George A., Rochester, N. Y.
 1919 Benton, Jay R., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Berenson, Arthur, Boston, Mass.
 1919 Berg, E. H., Ocoeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1913 Bergen, Frank, Newark, N. J.
 1900 Bergen, James J., Somerville, N. J.
 1913 Bergen, Martin V., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Bergen, Tunis G., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Berger, Albert L., Kansas City, Kana.
 1914 Berger, Charles E., Pottsville, Pa.
 1914 Berger, Samuel A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Berkey, J. A., Somerset, Pa.
 1919 Berkson, Maurice, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Berman, Jacob H., Portland, Me.
 1913 Berman, Oscar A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1911 Bernard, Silas G., Asheville, N. C.
 1916 Bernhard, John A., Newark, N. J.
 1914 Bernstein, J. Sidney, New York, N. Y.
 1917 Bernstein, Maurice, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Berrien, Laura M., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Berry, Carroll, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Berry, Frank A., Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Berry, Frederick S., Wayne, Nebr.
 1913 Berry, Henry N., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Berry, John King, Boston, Mass.
 1918 Berry, Maja Leon, Camden, N. J.
 1910 Berry, W. A., Paducah, Ky.
 1886 Berry, Walter V. R., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Beshlin, E. H., Warren, Pa.
 1919 Besosa, Harry F., San Juan, P. R.
 1912 Besson, J. W. Rufus, Hoboken, N. J.
 1913 Best, Ernest O., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Best, William H., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Bettinger, Albert, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1906 Bettman, Alfred, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 Bettman, Gilbert, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Betts, Samuel R., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Beury, Charles E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Beye, William, Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Beyer, Harold L., Grinnell, Iowa.
 1917 Bias, B. Randolph, Williamson, W. Va.
 1917 Bibb, Eugene S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Bickel, J. M., Greenville, Ohio.
 1918 Bickel, Paul J., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1912 Bickford, Herbert J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Bickler, W. S., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1907 Biddle, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Bidwell, Raymond A., Springfield, Mass.
 1914 Bielaski, A. Bruce, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Bien, Franklin, New York, N. Y.
 1904 Bierer, A. G. Curtin, Guthrie, Okla.
 1918 Biern, Samuel, Huntington, W. Va.
 1911 Bigelow, Albert F., Cambridge, Mass.
 1911 Bigelow, Cleveland, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Bigelow, William Reed, Boston, Mass.
 1918 Biggs, Charles L., Cleveland, Ohio.

ELECTED

1913 Biggs, Davis, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Biggs, Edward A., Chicago, Ill.
 1900 Biggs, J. Crawford, Raleigh, N. C.
 1914 Biggs, Robert, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Bihlmeier, Frank L., Muscatine, Iowa.
 1908 Bijur, Nathan, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Bilder, David H., Paterson, N. J.
 1911 Bill, Albert O., Hartford, Conn.
 1908 Billings, Charles L., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Billings, Cornelius C., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Billingsley, N. B., Lisbon, Ohio.
 1918 Bingham, Harry, Littleton, N. H.
 1908 Bingham, James, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1916 Bingham, Joseph Walter, Stanford University, Cal.
 1911 Bingham, Norman W., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Bingham, Robert W., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Binswanger, Augustus C., Baltimore, Md.
 1918 Binyon, E. A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1912 Bird, Claire B., Wausau, Wis.
 1914 Bird, Daniel E., Kansas City, Mo.
 1886 Bird, George E., Portland, Maine.
 1919 Birdsall, Alice M., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1911 Birdzell, Luther E., Bismarck, N. D.
 1917 Birely, Charles W., New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Bishop, C. Orrick, St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Bishop, Elias B., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Bishop, Henry W., Eustis, Fla.
 1912 Bishop, James Franklin, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Bishop, James L., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Bishop, John E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Bishop, John W., Nashville, Ark.
 1918 Bissell, Clarence R., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Bissell, Frederick O., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1896 Bissell, John H., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Bissing, William F., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Black, Albert W., Bay City, Mich.
 1913 Black, Alfred P., San Francisco, Cal.
 1919 Black, Charles F., Burlington, Vt.
 1917 Black, Charles L., Austin, Texas.
 1914 Black, Eugene R., Atlanta, Ga.
 1918 Black, Henry Campbell, Washington, D. C.
 1916 Black, John D., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Black, Loring M., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Black, Robert L., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 Black, William E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1901 Blackburn, Thomas W., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Blackford, R. C., Lynchburg, Va.
 1916 Blackinton, Oliver, St. Louis, Mo.
 1918 Blackmar, Abel E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1907 Blackmur, Paul R., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Blackwell, C. B., West Palm Beach, Fla.
 1913 Blackwell, Geo. Engs., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Blackwood, Ira C., Spartanburg, S. C.
 1908 Blaine, Elbert F., Seattle, Wash.
 1896 Blair, Albert, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Blair, Burr D., Winona, Minn.

ELECTED

1913 Blair, Charles F., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1919 Blair, D. W., Marietta, Ga.
 1919 Blair, Floyd G., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Blair, Henry P., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Blair, James T., Jefferson City, Mo.
 1886 Blair, John S., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Blair, Joseph Paxton, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Blair, R. W., Topeka, Kans.
 1912 Blair, Robert F., Tulsa, Okla.
 1913 Blake, C. O., El Reno, Oklahoma.
 1912 Blake, Chauncey E., Madison, Wis.
 1917 Blake, James B., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Blakely, Elbert Follett, Painesville, O.
 1916 Blakey, William, Montgomery, Ala.
 1914 Blanchard, C. E., Columbus, Ohio.
 1907 Blanchard, Cyrus N., Wilton, Me.
 1913 Blanchard, Herbert H., Springfield, Vt.
 1909 Blanchard, John, Bellefonte, Pa.
 1913 Blanchard, Will A., Anoka, Minn.
 1913 Bland, R. Howard, Baltimore, Md.
 1917 Bland, Robert L., Weston, W. Va.
 1913 Bland, S. O., Newport News, Va.
 1913 Blanton, Horace H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Blauvelt, George A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Blaxter, H. V., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1915 Blayney, J. M., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Bledsoe, Benjamin F., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1903 Bledsoe, S. T., Chicago, Ill.
 1904 Blevins, John A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Blinn, Geo. Richard, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Bliss, Harmon J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Bliss, William H., Santa Barbara, Cal.
 1913 Bloch, Adolph, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Bloch, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1918 Bloch, Joseph C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1912 Block, George M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Block, J. D., Paragould, Ark.
 1916 Blocki, Gale, Chicago, Ill.
 1905 Blodgett, Edward E., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Blodgett, Edward W., Pawtucket, R. I.
 1907 Blodgett, Henry W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Blodgett, Wells H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1894 Blood, James H., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Blood, Walter W., Denver, Colo.
 1919 Blood, William G., Keokuk, Iowa.
 1911 Bloodgood, Francis, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1912 Bloodgood, Wheeler P., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1919 Bloodworth, C. T., Corning, Ark.
 1914 Bloomberg, Harold S., Richmond, Va.
 1915 Blount, G. Dexter, Denver, Colo.
 1894 Blount, William A., Pensacola, Fla.
 1917 Blue, Frederick O., Charleston, W. Va.
 1913 Blumenthal, Maurice B., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Blydenburgh, Charles E., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1907 Blynmyer, William H., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Boardman, C. H. E., Marshalltown, Iowa.
 1918 Boardman, Louis P., San Francisco, Cal.
 1912 Boardman, R. T., Minneapolis, Minn.

ELECTED

- 1912 Boardman, Richard, Jersey City, N. J.
 1914 Bobb, Dwight S., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Bockes, Thomas W., Omaha, Nebr.
 1918 Bockius, Morris R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Bodine, W. B., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Boesel, Frank Tilden, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1918 Bogardus, John H., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Bogert, George G., Ithaca, N. Y.
 1905 Bogert, Henry L., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Boggs, G. Robert J., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Bogle, W. H., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Bogue, Andrew S., Parker, S. C.
 1914 Bogue, Frederick, East Machias, Me.
 1914 Bogue, Morton Griswold, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Bohannon, J. Gordon, Petersburg, Va.
 1906 Bohlen, Francis H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Bohmrich, Louis G., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1917 Boles, E. H., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Bolinger, W. A., Beaumont, Texas.
 1909 Bollinger, James Wills, Davenport, Iowa.
 1917 Bollmann, Carl F., New Haven, Conn.
 1911 Bolster, Percy G., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Bolster, Stanley M., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Bolte A. H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Bolte, G. Arthur, Atlantic City, N. J.
 1913 Bolton, Adelbert E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1912 Boltwood, Lucius, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1911 Bomar, Horace Leland, Spartanburg, S. C.
 1907 Bomberger, L. L., Hammond, Ind.
 1918 Bomeisler, Louis E., New York, N. Y.
 1878 Bonaparte, Charles J., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Bond, Carroll T., Baltimore, Md.
 1919 Bond, Charles Wood, Boston, Mass.
 1919 Bond, Henry H., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Bond, Hugh L., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1909 Bond, Lawrence, Boston, Mass.
 1917 Bond, Lewis R., Morrisville, Pa.
 1913 Bond, Reford, Chickasha, Okla.
 1880 Bond, Samuel R., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Bond, Sterling P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Bond, Thomas, St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Bond, Walter H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Bondy, William, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Bonham, Milledge L., Anderson, S. C.
 1915 Bonner, Wm. N., Wichita Falls, Tex.
 1917 Bonney, Nelson P., Norwich, N. Y.
 1913 Bonnell, Edward H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1901 Bonyage, Robert W., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Bonyage, W. H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Boone, James A., Charleston, Mo.
 1916 Booth, Charles D., Portland, Me.
 1918 Booth, G. Walter, Akron, Ohio.
 1917 Booth, Henry J., Columbus, Ohio.
 1914 Booth, Hiram E., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Booth, John R., New Haven, Conn.
 1911 Booth, Percy N., Louisville, Ky.
 1906 Booth, Wilbur F., Minneapolis, Minn.

ELECTED

- 1903 Boothby, John W., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Boothe, Gardner L., Alexandria, Va.
 1909 Borah, William E., Washington, D. C.
 1907 Borchert, Hermann, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Borders, M. W., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Bordwell, Walter, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Borneman, Henry S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Borst, Henry V., Amsterdam, N. Y.
 1913 Bortin, David, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Bosard, Robert H., Minot, N. D.
 1918 Bosler, William D., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Bosley, Wm. Bradford, San Francisco, Cal.
 1912 Boss, Henry M., Jr., Providence, R. I.
 1916 Bosson, Albert D., Chelsea, Mass.
 1907 Boston, Charles A., New York, N. Y.
 1910 Boston, John Guyton, New York, N. Y.
 1917 Bostwick, Edward H., Ithaca, N. Y.
 1919 Bostwick, R. G., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1906 Bostwick, Wm. M., Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1911 Bosworth, Charles Wilder, Springfield, Mass.
 1906 Bosworth, Orrin L., Bristol, R. I.
 1919 Bosworth, Robert Graham, Denver, Colo.
 1919 Bothne, N. J., New Rockford, N. D.
 1913 Bothwell, James R., Twin Falls, Idaho.
 1919 Bottomly, Robert J., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Botts, Clarence M., Albuquerque, N. M.
 1916 Botta, Joseph S., Lexington, Ky.
 1913 Bouchelle, J. F., Charleston, W. Va.
 1901 Bouck, Francis E., Leadville, Colo.
 1895 Boudeman, Dallas, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 1919 Boughton, E. V., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1913 Boughton, Edward J., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Boulware, Thomas M., Barnwell, S. C.
 1913 Bourgeois, George A., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1911 Bourne, Louis M., Asheville, N. C.
 1913 Bourquin, George M., Butte, Mont.
 1916 Boutelle, M. H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Bouvier, John V., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Bowe, Stuart, Richmond, Va.
 1914 Bowen, A. T., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1919 Bowen, H. Ashley, Lynn, Mass.
 1913 Bowen, Jesse N., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Bowen, William A., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Bowen, William M. P., Providence, R. I.
 1917 Bower, J. C., Lexington, N. C.
 1912 Bowers, E. A., Elkins, W. Va.
 1892 Bowers, E. J., Gulfport, Miss.
 1916 Bowers, John O., Gary, Indiana.
 1913 Bowers, Richard S., Caldwell, Texas.
 1914 Bowers, Spotswood D., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1913 Bowers, Wm. O., Gliddings, Tex.
 1911 Bowersock, Justin D., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Bowie, Clarence K., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Bowie, J. F., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Bowie, Sydney J., Birmingham, Ala.

ELECTED

- 1917 Rowie, T. C., Jefferson, N. C.
 1914 Bowie, Washington, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Bowker, George C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Bowler, Edward R., Sheboygan, Wis.
 1916 Bowler, Timothy M., Sheboygan, Wis.
 1914 Bowman, Border, Springfield, Ohio.
 1913 Bowman, Harold M., Newton Centre, Mass.
 1913 Bowman, J. Elden, Springfield, Ohio.
 1911 Bowman, Noah L., Garnett, Kansas.
 1914 Bowman, W. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Bowser, S. F., Butler, Pa.
 1915 Boxley, Fred. A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Boyce, E. L., Newport, Ark.
 1908 Royd, A. Hunter, Cumberland, Md.
 1913 Boyd, A. Hunter, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1915 Boyd, C. A., Ogden, Utah.
 1908 Boyd, C. T., Nashville, Tenn.
 1919 Boyd, Francis R., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Boyd, H. R., Memphis, Tenn.
 1918 Boyd, J. O., Keokuk, Iowa.
 1913 Boyd, James E., Greensboro, N. C.
 1913 Boyd, James T., Reno, Nev.
 1914 Boyd, W. H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Boyden, Roland W., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Boyer, Henry C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Boyer, John S., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1917 Boyesen, Hjalmar H., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Boylan, Edward H., Akron, Ohio.
 1919 Boyle, James Patrick, Douglas, Ariz.
 1911 Boyle, John Wellington, Saugerties on Hudson, N. Y.
 1916 Boyle, Lawrence P., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Boyle, Murat, Kansas City, Mo.
 1917 Boyle, R. J., San Antonio, Texas.
 1916 Boyle, William C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Boynton, Albert E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Boys, William H., Streator, Ill.
 1907 Bozeman, Albert S., Meridian, Miss.
 1913 Brace, C. E., Crosby, N. D.
 1911 Bracken, Francis B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Bracken, Leonidas L., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Brackett, Edgar T., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1913 Bradbury, Harry B., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Bradbury, James O., Saco, Me.
 1913 Braden, James P., Washington, Pa.
 1885 Bradford, Edward G., Wilmington, Del.
 1911 Bradford, Ernest W., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Bradford, Francis S., Appleton, Wis.
 1913 Bradlee, Edward C., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Bradley, Lee C., Birmingham, Ala.
 1914 Bradley, Ralph R., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Bradley, Thos. E. D., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Bradley, William M., Portland, Me.
 1915 Bradley, Wm. M., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1918 Bradner, B. J., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1916 Bradshaw, Charles S., Des Moines, Iowa.

ELECTED

- 1911 Bradshaw, George S., Greensboro, N. C.
 1914 Bradshaw, Henry A., Florence, Alabama.
 1912 Bradshaw, William F., Jr., Paducah, Ky.
 1899 Brady, Arthur W., Anderson, Ind.
 1911 Brady, George Moore, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Brady, John T., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1917 Brady, John W., Austin, Texas.
 1913 Brady, Michael C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1919 Brady, Stuart F., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Brady, Thomas, Jr., Brookhaven, Miss.
 1916 Brady, William Walter, Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Bragaw, Stephen C., Washington, N. C.
 1913 Brainard, John M., Auburn, N. Y.
 1913 Brainerd, Ira H., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Braley, Henry K., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Bramlett, W. Sherwood, Dallas, Texas.
 1913 Bramlette, E. M., Longview, Texas.
 1911 Branch, Lee W., Quitman, Ga.
 1916 Branch, Oliver W., Manchester, N. H.
 1919 Brand, William C. H., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Brandenstein, H. U., San Francisco, Cal.
 1918 Brandon, Archard, Columbus, Ohio.
 1897 Brandon, Morris, Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Branine, Ezra, Newton, Kansas.
 1913 Brann, Walter S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1896 Brannan, Joseph D., Cambridge, Mass.
 1908 Brannon, W. W., Weston, W. Va.
 1908 Brantley, Theodore, Helena, Mont.
 1914 Brantley, W. G., Washington, D. C.
 1894 Brantly, William T., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Bratton, Sam G., Clovis, N. M.
 1914 Braucht, H. S., Newkirk, Okla.
 1917 Brawley, Sumter C., Durham, N. C.
 1914 Bray, Thomas J., Oskaloosa, Iowa.
 1913 Brayton, Dean F., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1909 Brayton, Israel, Fall River, Mass.
 1916 Breaker, George J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Breaux, Joseph A., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Breazzeale, Samuel A., Harriman, Tenn.
 1914 Breckenridge, Henry, San Mateo, Cal.
 1912 Breckinridge, A. N., Summersville, W. Va.
 1919 Breckinridge, M. A., Tulsa, Okla.
 1912 Breeding, Ben. N., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Bree, William A., New Haven, Conn.
 1917 Breed, James McV., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Breed, William C., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Breen, William P., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1916 Bregy, F. Amedee, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Breitingner, F. L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Breitingner, J. Louis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Bremer, Clifton L., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Bremer, Paul G., St. Paul, Minn.
 1919 Bremner, Leith S., Richmond, Va.
 1916 Bremner, W. H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1917 Brenizer, Chase, Charlotte, N. C.
 1911 Brennan, John F., Yonkers, N. Y.
 1913 Brennan, John H., Bartlesville, Okla.
 1909 Brennan, Robert, Los Angeles, Cal.

ELECTED

- 1913 Brennan, Russell H., Utica, N. Y.
 1914 Brennen, W. J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Breslau, Arthur, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1905 Brewer, Daniel C., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Brewer, Phil. D., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1916 Brewer, Samuel S., Peru, Indiana.
 1917 Brewster, A. Byron, Elizabethtown, N. Y.
 1913 Brewster, Frank, Boston, Mass.
 1908 Brewster, James H., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Brewster, Joseph, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Brewster, Ralph O., Portland, Me.
 1917 Brice, Charles R., Roswell, N. M.
 1912 Brice, Philip H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Brice, Wilson B., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Brickell, Robert C., Huntsville, Ala.
 1912 Brickenstein, John H., Washington, D. C.
 1919 Brickhouse, Ben D., Little Rock, Ark.
 1914 Bride, William W., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Bridger, Roswell C., Winton, N. C.
 1917 Bridgers, J. H., Henderson, N. C.
 1883 Bridgers, John L., Tarboro, N. C.
 1919 Bridges, Eliza W. M., Hopkinson, Mass.
 1908 Bridges, J. B., Aberdeen, Wash.
 1918 Bridges, Wm. Marshall, Florence, S. C.
 1919 Bridgham, Samuel V., Providence, R. I.
 1915 Briere, Charles E., Grand Rapids, Wis.
 1906 Briggs, Asa G., St. Paul, Minn.
 1917 Briggs, Clay Stone, Galveston, Texas.
 1916 Briggs, William A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1911 Bright, Alfred H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Bright, Frank S., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Bright, Robert S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Brimmer, George E., Rawlins, Wyoming.
 1913 Brinton, Jasper Y., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Brinton, Joseph Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Brinton, Sharswood, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1900 Briscoe, John P., Prince Frederick, Md.
 1914 Bristol, William A., Statesville, N. C.
 1911 Bristol, William C., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Bristol, Joseph W., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Brittain, A. H., Wichita Falls, Tex.
 1898 Britt, E. W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Britt, James J., Asheville, N. C.
 1911 Britt, Philip J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Britt, T. Louis A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Brittain, Frank S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Britton, Alexander, Washington, D. C.
 1911 Britton, Roy F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Broadhurst, Edgar D., Greensboro, N. C.
 1913 Broadwin, Isidor L., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Brobeck, W. I., San Francisco, Cal.
 1910 Brock, Charles E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1907 Brock, Charles R., Denver, Colo.
 1917 Brock, Walter E., Wadesboro, N. C.
 1911 Brockett, O. M., Des Moines, Iowa.

ELECTED

- 1907 Brodek, Charles A., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Broderick, Cornelius J., Lenox, Mass.
 1900 Brogan, Francis A., Omaha, Nebr.
 1917 Brogden, W. J., Durham, N. C.
 1917 Brokaw, George Tuttle, New York, N. Y.
 1906 Bromberg, Frederick G., Mobile, Ala.
 1913 Bromberg, Henri Louie, Dallas, Texas.
 1914 Brome, Clinton, Omaha, Nebr.
 1908 Bronson, Harrison A., Bismarck, N. D.
 1908 Bronson, Ira, Seattle, Wash.
 1909 Bronson, Nathaniel R., Waterbury, Conn.
 1919 Bronson, Sherlock, Richmond, Va.
 1913 Brooke, H. Laurence, Norfolk, Va.
 1909 Brooks, Aubrey L., Greensboro, N. C.
 1911 Brooks, C. H., Wichita, Kansas.
 1913 Brooks, Frederick H., Smithfield, N. C.
 1908 Brooks, J. W., Walla Walla, Wash.
 1913 Brooks, John B., Erie, Pa.
 1914 Brooks, Joseph S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1918 Brooks, Lawrence G., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Brooks, Lee, Canton, Pa.
 1914 Broomall, John M., Media, Pa.
 1917 Broomall, W. B., Chester, Pa.
 1907 Broun, William, Hartford, Conn.
 1916 Brothers, Elmer D., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Broughel, Andrew J., Hartford, Conn.
 1913 Brouse, Edwin W., Akron, Ohio.
 1914 Browder, Wilbur F., Russellville, Ky.
 1917 Brower, Ernest C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 Brown, Armstead, Miami, Fla.
 1917 Brown, Arthur M., Norwich, Conn.
 1914 Brown, Ben Hill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 1918 Brown, Calvin L., St. Paul, Minn.
 1890 Brown, Chapin, Washington, D. C.
 1902 Brown, Charles A., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Brown, Charles Leroy, Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Brown, Charles F., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Brown, Charles T., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Brown, Douglass W., Huntington, W. Va.
 1919 Brown, Earle, Worcester, Mass.
 1914 Brown, Edward Eagle, Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Brown, Edward Osgood, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Brown, Edwin L., Parker, S. D.
 1910 Brown, Eli H., Jr., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Brown, Elmer W., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1917 Brown, Ensign N., Youngstown, Ohio.
 1917 Brown, Forrest W., Charlestown, W. Va.
 1896 Brown, Francis Shunk, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Brown, Fraser, Yonkers, N. Y.
 1911 Brown, Fred W., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Brown, Frederick A., Chicago, Ill.
 1899 Brown, Frederick V., Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Brown, George F., Titusville, Pa.
 1914 Brown, George H., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Brown, George S., Reno, Nevada.
 1914 Brown, George T., Wilmington, Del.
 1918 Brown, H. H., Ardmore, Okla.
 1914 Brown, H. La Rue, Washington, D. C.

ELECTED

1913 Brown, Harry J., Concord, N. H.
 1913 Brown, Henry P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Brown, Hugh E., Tonopah, Nev.
 1896 Brown, J. Hay, Lancaster, Pa.
 1916 Brown, J. Louis, Murray, Utah.
 1916 Brown, James Edgar, Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Brown, James H., Denver, Colo.
 1917 Brown, Joel B., Montgomery, Ala.
 1894 Brown, John A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Brown, John B., Monmouth, Ill.
 1917 Brown, John C., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Brown, John D., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Brown, John F., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Brown, Julius, Greenville, N. C.
 1911 Brown, Lawrence E., Scottsboro, Ala.
 1914 Brown, Leo M., Mobile, Ala.
 1906 Brown, Leslie L., Winona, Minn.
 1916 Brown, Mark W., Asheville, N. C.
 1919 Brown, Mayo C., Lynchburg, Va.
 1916 Brown, Nathaniel S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Brown, Norris, Omaha, Nebr.
 1914 Brown, Oren Britt, Dayton, Ohio.
 1913 Brown, Reynolds D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1909 Brown, Robert A., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1917 Brown, Rockwood, Billings, Mont.
 1901 Brown, Rome G., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1907 Brown, Selden S., Rochester, N. Y.
 1914 Brown, Stephen S., Jefferson City, Mo.
 1913 Brown, Stuart, Springfield, Ill.
 1894 Brown, Taylor E., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Brown, Thomas Stephen, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Brown, Volney M., El Paso, Texas.
 1908 Brown, W. W., Parsons, Kansas.
 1918 Brown, Walter N., Garrett Park, Md.
 1913 Brown, William Alexander, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Brown, Wm. Findlay, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Brown, William H., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Brown, Wm. Wallace, Bradford, Pa.
 1914 Brown, Wrisley, Washington, D. C.
 1919 Brown, Zilea O., Prescott, Ariz.
 1897 Browne, Arthur S., Washington, D. C.
 1909 Browne, E. Wayles, Shreveport, La.
 1914 Browne, Evans, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Browne, G. Morgan, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Browne, Jefferson B., Tallahassee, Fla.
 1914 Browne, John R., Marion, Ind.
 1914 Brownell, George F., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Brownell, Henry B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Browning, Le Wright, Maysville, Ky.
 1916 Brownley, Edwin H., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Brownrigg, Richard T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Brownson, Robert M., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Brownson, Wendell G., Springfield, Mass.
 1901 Bruce, Andrew A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Bruce, Charles M., Boston, Mass.
 1910 Bruce, Edward B., New York, N. Y.
 1894 Bruce, Helm, Louisville, Ky.

ELECTED

1914 Bruce, John E., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Brucker, Lewis, Mansfield, Ohio.
 1912 Bruell, William F., Redfield, S. D.
 1919 Bruggemeyer, Mancha, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Brumback, Hermann, Kansas City, Mo.
 1909 Brundage, Edward J., Springfield, Ill.
 1915 Brundidge, O. D., Dallas, Texas.
 1918 Bruner, Glen L., Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Brunini, John B., Vicksburg, Miss.
 1915 Brunn, Charles W., Kansas City, Mo.
 1909 Brunot, H. F., Baton Rouge, La.
 1917 Bruton, John F., Wilson, N. C.
 1911 Bryan, Charles M., Memphis, Tenn.
 1901 Bryan, George, Richmond, Va.
 1914 Bryan, Lewis R., Houston, Tex.
 1906 Bryan, Nathan P., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1899 Bryan, P. Taylor, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Bryan, Shepard, Atlanta, Ga.
 1912 Bryan, Thomas Pinckney, Richmond, Va.
 1917 Bryan, William Christy, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Bryant, C. J., Independence, Kansas.
 1916 Bryant, Hughes, Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Bryant, Wilbur F., Hartington, Nebr.
 1919 Bryer, Joseph G., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Bryson, Herbert C., Walla Walla, Wash.
 1914 Bryson, J. C., Vicksburg, Miss.
 1904 Bryson, Joseph M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1910 Buchanan, A. S., Memphis, Tenn.
 1919 Buchanan, John G., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Buchanan, Malcolm G., Trenton, N. J.
 1912 Buck, Arthur A., Schenectady, N. Y.
 1919 Buck, George Warner, New York, N. Y.
 1907 Buck, Gordon M., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Buck, Henry, Marion, S. C.
 1914 Buck, Walter H., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Buckbee, Monmouth S., White Plains, N. Y.
 1908 Buckingham, George T., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Buckley, Charles James, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Buckley, M. Francis, Gloucester, Mass.
 1916 Buckmaster, Albert E., Kenosha, Wis.
 1916 Buckminster, William R., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Buckner, Emory R., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Buder, Gustavus A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Buder, Oscar E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Budge, Jesse R. S., Pocatello, Idaho.
 1916 Buell, Charles C., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Buell, Charles J., Rapid City, S. D.
 1906 Buffington, Edwin D., Stillwater, Minn.
 1906 Buffington, George W., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1919 Buffington, Harold S. R., Fall River, Mass.
 1911 Buffum, Walter N., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Buford, Algernon Sidney, Jr., Richmond, Va.
 1913 Buford, Edward P., Lawrenceville, Va.
 1896 Buist, Henry, Charleston, S. C.

ELECTED

- 1913 Bujac, Etienne De P., Carlsbad, N. M.
 1912 Bulkeley, Almon W., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Bulkeley, Harry Conant, Detroit, Mich.
 1912 Bull, J. Edgar, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Bullington, Orville, Wichita Falls, Tex.
 1908 Bullitt, Joshua Fry, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1900 Bullitt, Wm. Marshall, Louisville, Ky.
 1879 Bullock, A. G., Worcester, Mass.
 1912 Bumgardner, J. Lewis, Beckley, W. Va.
 1919 Bumpus, E. C., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Bunch, Thaddeus O., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Bundy, Harvey H., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Bunker, Clarence Alfred, Boston, Mass.
 1908 Bunn, Charles W., St. Paul, Minn.
 1917 Bunn, Frederick A., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Buntain, C. M. Clay, Kankakee, Ill.
 1914 Bunting, J. Briacoe, Prince Frederick, Md.
 1914 Bunting, Joseph T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Burbage, W. H., Winslow, Ariz.
 1913 Burbank, Byron G., Omaha, Nebr.
 1919 Burbank, Robert, T., Providence, R. I.
 1907 Burch, Charles N., Memphis, Tenn.
 1917 Burch, J. E., Dublin, Ga.
 1915 Burcham, J. T., Spokane, Wash.
 1912 Burchenal, Caleb E., Wilmington, Del.
 1911 Burdett, Everett W., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Burdick, Charles Kellogg, Ithaca, N. Y.
 1901 Burdick, Charles W., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1912 Burdick, Clark, Newport, R. I.
 1894 Burdick, Francis M., De Ruyter, N. Y.
 1911 Burdick, William Livesey, Lawrence, Kansas.
 1919 Burdine, R. Freeman, Miami, Fla.
 1912 Burford, Albert Lee, Texas, Texas.
 1913 Burford, J. M., Mt. Pleasant, Tex.
 1909 Burger, Louis J., Baltimore, Md.
 1901 Burges, William H., El Paso, Texas.
 1915 Burgess, J. L., Dallas, Texas.
 1913 Burgess, James H., Bangor, Me.
 1915 Burgess, S. A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Burghard, Edward M., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Burgwin, A. P., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Burgwin, George C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Burkan, Nathan, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Burkart, Joseph A., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Burke, Daniel, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Burke, Edward G., Deep River, Conn.
 1914 Burke, Edward H., Baltimore, Md.
 1919 Burke, Florence Wm., Westfield, Mass.
 1911 Burke, Francis, Boston, Mass.
 1919 Burke, George J., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1919 Burke, Haslet P., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Burke, Martin M., Shenandoah, Pa.
 1913 Burke, N. Charles, Towson, Md.
 1908 Burke, Thomas, Seattle, Wash.
 1911 Burke, Thomas C., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1914 Burke, Walter J., New Iberia, La.

ELECTED

- 1914 Burke, Webster H., Chicago, Ill.
 1900 Burket, Harlan F., Findlay, Ohio.
 1913 Burkhalter, Robert P., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Burkhart, Edward E., Dayton, Ohio.
 1896 Burleigh, Alvin, Plymouth, N. H.
 1919 Burleigh, Martin, Augusta, Me.
 1917 Burleson, I. E., Albemarle, N. C.
 1916 Burling, Edward B., Washington, D. C.
 1910 Burlingham, Charles C., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Burnett, Charles A., Lafayette, Ind.
 1916 Burnett, Coy, Portland, Oregon.
 1913 Burnett, Henry, Louisville, Ky.
 1891 Burnett, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Burnham, Addison C., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Burnham, Frederic, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Burnham, Henry L., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Burns, James F., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Burns, John L., Troy, Mo.
 1913 Burns, Louis Henry, New Orleans, La.
 1917 Burns, Martin M., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1913 Burns, Robert, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Burns, Thomas P., Brookfield, Mo.
 1916 Burnstedt, John E., Webster City, Iowa.
 1916 Burpee, F. C., Janesville, Wis.
 1912 Burpee, Lucien Francis, Hartford, Conn.
 1912 Burr, Frank Wright, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Burr, James E., Scranton, Pa.
 1906 Burr, Stiles W., St. Paul, Minn.
 1907 Burr, William P., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Burrage, Albert C., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Burrage, George D., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Burras, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.
 1901 Burroughs, Benj. R., Edwardsville, Ill.
 1913 Burrows, George Humphrey, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1895 Burry, William, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Burtness, Olger B., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1912 Burton, Charles S., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Burton, Clarence F., Reno, Nev.
 1914 Burton, George W., Peoria, Illinois.
 1914 Burton, H. Ralph, Washington, D. C.
 1916 Burton, Newark L., Juneau, Alaska.
 1912 Burton, Robert, Whitney, Mich.
 1914 Burton, Robert A., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Busby, Leonard A., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Busch, Francis X., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Bush, Charles E., Tulsa, Okla.
 1916 Bush, Charles M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Bush, F. C., Osage, Iowa.
 1914 Bush, Myron P., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1918 Bushnell, Edward, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1893 Bushnell, T. H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1912 Buss, Charles M., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Bussey, H. L., West Palm Beach, Fla.
 1913 Butkiewicz, Thomas, Jr., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1916 Butler, Charles C., Denver, Colo.

ELECTED

- 1886 Butler, Charles Henry, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Butler, Charles T., Beaumont, Tex.
 1907 Butler, Frank W., Farmington, Me.
 1910 Butler, Fred. E., Lewiston, Idaho.
 1907 Butler, Fred. M., Rutland, Vt.
 1911 Butler, Harry L., Madison, Wis.
 1912 Butler, James M., Columbus, Ohio.
 1889 Butler, Noble C., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1906 Butler, Pierce, St. Paul, Minn.
 1906 Butler, Rush C., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Butler, T. John, San Francisco, Cal.
 1918 Butler, Ulysses, Washington, D. C.
 1883 Butler, William Allen, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Butler, William E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Butler, William M., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Butterworth, George F., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Button, Charles I., Middlebury, Vt.
 1896 Button, William H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Butz, Reuben J., Allentown, Pa.
 1912 Buzbee, Thomas S., Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Byard, James J., Jr., Cooperstown, N. Y.
 1908 Byers, Alpheus, Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Byers, H. W., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1911 Byers, I. W., Iron River, Mich.
 1912 Byers, Ovid A., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Bygrave, H. R., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Byles, Artell J., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Bynum, William P., Greensboro, N. C.
 1913 Byrd, Richard Evelyn, Richmond, Va.
 1913 Byrd, William, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Byrne, Edward J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1896 Byrne, James, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Byrne, M. J., Waterbury, Conn.
 1918 Byrnes, William M., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1908 Cabaniss, E. H., Birmingham, Ala.
 1913 Cabell, George C., Norfolk, Va.
 1919 Cabell, Royal E., Richmond, Va.
 1911 Cable, Davis J., Lima, Ohio.
 1911 Cabot, Frederick P., Boston, Mass.
 1903 Cadwalader, John, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Cadwalader, John, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Cadwalader, Thomas F., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Cady, Daniel L., Burlington, Vt.
 1915 Cady, Samuel H., Green Bay, Wis.
 1913 Cafferata, Harry J., Hoboken, N. J.
 1914 Caffey, Francis Gordon, New York, N. Y.
 1917 Cahill, Edward, Lansing, Mich.
 1902 Cahn, Edgar M., New Orleans, La.
 1911 Cahoon, Richards Mott, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Cain, Orville E., Keene, N. H.
 1908 Cain, Stith M., Nashville, Tenn.
 1915 Caine, Edwin E., Elko, Nevada.
 1913 Calderwood, John E., Punxsutawney, Pa.
 1912 Caldwell, Chester L., St. Paul, Minn.
 1916 Caldwell, Clarence C., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1913 Caldwell, Fred S., Monta Vista, Colo.
 1913 Caldwell, Jas. Hope, New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1917 Caldwell, L. O., Statesville, N. C.
 1910 Caldwell, W. C., Trenton, Tenn.
 1912 Calfee, Robert M., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1904 Calhoun, O. C., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Calhoun, Charles A., Birmingham, Ala.
 1915 Calhoun, John W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Calhoun, Samuel A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Calkins, Frank M., Medford, Oregon.
 1913 Calkins, Oscar, Brockton, Mass.
 1915 Call, Justin D., Brigham, Utah.
 1919 Callaghan, Charles E., Rochester, Minn.
 1919 Callahan, A. W., Clarksdale, Ark.
 1918 Callahan, Daniel P., Worcester, Mass.
 1913 Callahan, James A., Winnemucca, Nev.
 1908 Callahan, James P. H., Hoquiam, Wash.
 1917 Callahan, Patrick E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Callahan, S. James, New Castle, Pa.
 1913 Callahan, W. W., Decatur, Ala.
 1916 Callaway, Lew L., Great Falls, Mont.
 1916 Callison, T. C., Lexington, S. C.
 1909 Calvert, Cleon K., Hyden, Ky.
 1914 Calvert, George H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1911 Calwell, James S., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Camack, Edwin, Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Camden, H. P., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1917 Cameron, Alexander, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Cameron, Don M., Little Falls, Minn.
 1913 Cameron, John M., Chicago, Ill.
 1910 Cameron, Robert T., Memphis, Tenn.
 1912 Camp, Edgar W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1919 Camp, R. Earl, Dublin, Ga.
 1913 Campbell, A. C., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1911 Campbell, Altes H., Iola, Kansas.
 1911 Campbell, Angus G., De Funiak Springs, Fla.
 1917 Campbell, Anthony C., Casper, Wyo.
 1913 Campbell, C. W., Huntington, W. Va.
 1896 Campbell, Charles H., Detroit, Mich.
 1914 Campbell, Charles N., Martinsburg, W. Va.
 1916 Campbell, Colin P., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1913 Campbell, Daniel C., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1913 Campbell, Donald, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Campbell, Edward K., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Campbell, Francis A., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Campbell, Frederick B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Campbell, George J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1919 Campbell, Harry, Tulsa, Okla.
 1896 Campbell, Henry M., Detroit, Mich.
 1916 Campbell, Herbert J., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Campbell, Ira A., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Campbell, J. J., Pittsburg, Kans.
 1918 Campbell, J. Graham, Wichita, Kans.
 1917 Campbell, James D., Wyncote, Pa.
 1912 Campbell, James H., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1907 Campbell, John, Denver, Colo.
 1913 Campbell, John A. L., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1912 Campbell, John H., Tucson, Ariz.
 1913 Campbell, John M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1889 Campbell, Lemuel R., Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 Campbell, Louis G., Winnemucca, Nev.
 1916 Campbell, Luther A., Hackensack, N. J.
 1919 Campbell, P. B., Helena, Ark.
 1913 Campbell, R. M., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Campbell, Ralph E., Tulsa, Okla.
 1907 Campbell, Robert B., Greenville, Miss.
 1916 Campbell, Robert W., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Campbell, William Sherman, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Campell, John G., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Campen, Marvin, Naashville, Tenn.
 1911 Canada, J. W., Memphis, Tenn.
 1897 Canaday, Walter, Albany, N. Y.
 1917 Canale, Phil. M., Memphis, Tenn.
 1919 Candler, John S., Atlanta, Ga.
 1907 Canfield, George F., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Cann, J. Ferris, Savannah, Ga.
 1911 Canning, John E., Providence, R. I.
 1916 Canning, Joseph P., Providence, R. I.
 1910 Cannon, Austin V., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1906 Cannon, E. J., Spokane, Wash.
 1914 Cannon, Thomas D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Cannon, Thomas H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Cannon, William M., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Cant, William A., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Cantline, Peter, Newburgh, N. Y.
 1918 Cantor, Jacob A., New York, N. Y.
 1901 Cantrell, Deaderick H., Little Rock, Ark.
 1913 Cantrell, Francis S., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Cantrell, John H., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1919 Cauty, F. J., Chicago, Ill.
 1901 Capen, Charles L., Bloomington, Ill.
 1915 Caplan, Ephrim, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Capó, Francisco Parra, Ponce, P. R.
 1914 Capper, Walter C., Cumberland, Md.
 1913 Caraballo, Martin, Tampa, Fla.
 1913 Carby, J. O., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1915 Carden, Frank S., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1913 Cardozo, Benjamin N., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Carey, Archibald, Detroit, Mich.
 1892 Carey, Charles H., Portland, Ore.
 1912 Carey, Joseph G., Wichita, Kans.
 1904 Carey, Martin, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Carey, Robert, Jersey City, N. J.
 1914 Carey, William H., Jersey City, N. J.
 1913 Carland, John E., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Carleton, Phillip Greenleaf, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Carlin, Walter J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Carlisle, Howard B., Spartanburg, S. C.
 1915 Carlisle, John F., Columbus, Ohio.
 1911 Carlisle, John N., Albany, N. Y.
 1919 Carlisle, Robert L., Jerome, Ariz.
 1911 Carlsmith, Carl S., Hilo, Hawaii.
 1913 Carlson, Frank, New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1919 Carlton, Doyle F., Tampa, Fla.
 1813 Carlton, Otis J., Haverhill, Mass.
 1918 Carmalt, James W., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Carman, Ernest C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Carman, Robert R., Baltimore, Md.
 1917 Carmichael, A. H., Tusculumbia, Ala.
 1911 Carmichael, J. D., Chickasha, Okla.
 1911 Carmichael, J. H., Little Rock, Ark.
 1919 Carmichael, M. D., West Palm Beach, Fla.
 1914 Carmichael, Daniel F., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1918 Carmody, Francis X., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Carmody, Terrence F., Waterbury, Conn.
 1910 Carmouche, W. J., Crowley, La.
 1917 Carnahan, John M., Van Buren, Mo.
 1919 Carney, A. B., Norfolk, Va.
 1919 Carney, Claude S., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 1914 Carney, Francis J., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Carney, John D., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Carns, William L., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Carow, J. W., Ladysmith, Wis.
 1916 Carpenter, Arthur P., Brattleboro, Vt.
 1913 Carpenter, Clay, Watertown, S. D.
 1913 Carpenter, Edward N., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Carpenter, George A., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Carpenter, George H., Liberty, N. Y.
 1914 Carpenter, Harry Lee, Greenville, Tex.
 1913 Carpenter, J. McF., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1899 Carpenter, James Emerson, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Carpenter, Paul, Chicago, Ill.
 1901 Carpenter, Samuel L., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1909 Carpenter, William L., Detroit, Mich.
 1903 Carr, E. M., Manchester, Iowa.
 1916 Carr, Frank, Fulton, Ky.
 1912 Carr, Geo. Wentworth, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Carr, Harvey F., Camden, N. J.
 1916 Carr, J. O., Wilmington, N. C.
 1904 Carr, James A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Carr, James O., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1919 Carr, John E., Johnson City, Ill.
 1917 Carr, Lewis E., Albany, N. Y.
 1914 Carr, Thomas Percy, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Carr, W. Russell, Uniontown, Pa.
 1918 Carragher, J. Joseph, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Carrigan, Chas. E., Moundsville, W. Va.
 1913 Carringer, M. A., Tionesta, Pa.
 1916 Carrington, Campbell, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Carrington, Richard W., Richmond, Va.
 1912 Carroll, A. E., Davenport, Iowa.
 1914 Carroll, A. J., Louisville, Ky.
 1909 Carroll, Charles, New Orleans, La.
 1911 Carroll, Francis M., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Carroll, Fred. Linus, Johnstown, N. Y.
 1912 Carroll, James B., Springfield, Mass.
 1914 Carroll, James E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Carroll, James E., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Carroll, Joseph W., New Orleans, La.

ELECTED

- 1913 Carroll, Phillip A., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Carroll, Robert De V., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Carroll, W. S., Erie, Pa.
 1917 Carroll, William H., Burlington, N. C.
 1919 Carroll, Y. D., Beaumont, Texas.
 1907 Carrow, Howard, Camden, N. J.
 1913 Carruth, Charles R., New York, N. Y.
 1890 Carson, Hampton L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Carson, James M., Miami, Florida.
 1914 Carson, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Carson, Ralph K., Spartanburg, S. C.
 1919 Carson, Wm. Sherman, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Carter, Albert P., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Carter, Charles B., Lewiston, Maine.
 1913 Carter, Charles H., Pendleton, Oregon.
 1913 Carter, Edward E., Wellsburg, W. Va.
 1917 Carter, Frank, Asheville, N. C.
 1904 Carter, H. C., San Antonio, Tex.
 1909 Carter, Henry J., New Orleans, La.
 1917 Carter, Howard M., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Carter, Hugh E., Bolivar, Tenn.
 1911 Carter, Jacob M., Texarkana, Ark.
 1907 Carter, Jarvis P., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Carter, L. O., Kansas City, Kans.
 1908 Carter, Orrin N., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Carter, Pasco B., Boise, Idaho.
 1908 Carter, W. F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1910 Carter, William A., Tampa, Fla.
 1914 Carton, Alfred T., Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Carton, John J., Flint, Mich.
 1914 Carusi, Charles F., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Caruthers, John, Okmulgee, Okla.
 1891 Carver, Eugene P., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Carver, F. O., Roxboro, N. C.
 1915 Carver, Harry S., Bel Air, Maryland.
 1909 Carver, M. H., Natchitoches, La.
 1912 Cary, Guy, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Cary, Hunsdon, Richmond, Va.
 1913 Cary, Lucius F., Richmond, Va.
 1908 Cary, Robert J., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Case, Benjamin W., Wakefield, R. I.
 1911 Case, Birdsey E., Hartford, Conn.
 1912 Case, Chas. Center, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Case, Clarence T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Case, William W., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Casebeer, Arthur J., San Diego, Cal.
 1913 Casey, John H., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Casey, Samuel M., Batesville, Ark.
 1913 Casey, Thomas, Fitchburg, Mass.
 1918 Casey, Tobias D., Dickinson, N. D.
 1906 Cash, Daniel G., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Cashel, John A., Worthington, Minn.
 1916 Cashin, Charles H., Stevens Point, Wis.
 1916 Cashman, John, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Cashman, William T., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Cassatt, Alfred C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Cassell, R. B., Harriman, Tenn.
 1912 Cassels, Edwin H., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1916 Castberg, Bjarne, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Castle, Alfred L., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1919 Castle, Howard P., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Castle, Kendall B., Rochester, N. Y.
 1904 Castle, William R., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1913 Caston, R. T., Cheraw, S. C.
 1916 Castro, Antonio F., Ponce, Porto Rico.
 1917 Cate, Horace Nelson, Knoxville, Tenn.
 1919 Cate, John M., Nashville, Tenn.
 1903 Cates, Charles T., Jr., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1916 Catharine, Joseph W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Cathcart, Arthur Martin, Stanford University, Cal.
 1917 Cathcart, John W., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1906 Catherwood, S. D., Austin, Minn.
 1918 Catinella, Frank P., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Cato, Baxter, Nashville, Tenn.
 1919 Cato, Henry S., Charleston, W. Va.
 1900 Caton, James R., Alexandria, Va.
 1901 Catron, Thomas B., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1919 Cattel, Archibald, Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Caudle, Theron L., Wadesboro, N. C.
 1914 Caulfield, Henry S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Cavanagh, B. J., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1919 Cavanagh, James, Kenosha, Wis.
 1914 Cavanagh, James F., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Cavanaugh, Martin J., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1913 Cavaney, Peter E., Boise, Idaho.
 1916 Cave, Nicholas T., Fulton, Mo.
 1914 Cave, Rhodes E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Cave, Willard P., Moberly, Mo.
 1912 Cavette, Scott Osten, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Chace, Elmer S., Providence, R. I.
 1917 Chadbourne, W. A., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Chadbourne, William M., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Chaffe, D. B. H., New Orleans, La.
 1915 Chaffe, Henry H., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Chalfant, John W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1918 Chalkley, Lyman, Lexington, Ky.
 1911 Chamberlain, Albert Henry, Lawrence, Mass.
 1919 Chamberlain, George E., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Chamberlain, John A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1918 Chamberlain, John D., Rochester, N. Y.
 1913 Chamberlain, Joseph P., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Chamberlin, Frederic E., Bayonne, N. J.
 1913 Chamberlin, Horace, Little Rock, Ark.
 1914 Chamberlin, Justin Morrill, Washington, D. C.
 1916 Chamberlin, Lafayette R., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Chambers, Arthur W., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Chambers, C. M., San Antonio, Tex.
 1914 Chambers, E. S., Clarksville, Tex.
 1916 Chambers, Edward F., Pueblo, Colo.
 1895 Chambers, Francis T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Chambers, T. G., Oklahoma City, Okla.

ELECTED

- 1910 Chambliss, Alex. W., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1914 Chambliss, John A., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1919 Champe, Vernon C., Montgomery, W. Va.
 1896 Chancellor, Justus, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Chandler, Albert Minot, Boston, Mass.
 1880 Chandler, Alfred D., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Chandler, Charles S., Ely, Nev.
 1913 Chandler, Jeff P., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1905 Chandler, Joseph H., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1919 Chandler, Walter C., Memphis, Tenn.
 1916 Chaney, John C., Sullivan, Ind.
 1907 Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Channell, S. T., Wellboro, Pa.
 1911 Channing, Henry Morse, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Chapin, Frederick E., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Chaplin, Carroll S., Portland, Me.
 1915 Chapman, C. B., Ottawa, Illinois.
 1919 Chapman, C. F., Sapulpa, Okla.
 1913 Chapman, Francis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Chapman, James W., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Chapman, John B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Chapman, Lewis A., Chillicothe, Mo.
 1916 Chapman, Philip F., Portland, Me.
 1908 Chapman, S. Spencer, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Chapman, Theodore S., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Chapman, Wilford G., Portland, Me.
 1909 Chappell, Fred L., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 1914 Chappuis, Philip J., Crowley, La.
 1916 Charak, William, Boston, Mass.
 1899 Charles, Benjamin H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Charles, Elmer E., Warsaw, N. Y.
 1916 Charles, Garfield, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Chase, Emory A., Catskill, N. Y.
 1919 Chase, Frederic H., Boston, Mass.
 1891 Chase, George, Portland, Me.
 1913 Chase, Herbert M., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Chase, John B., Oconto, Wisconsin.
 1906 Chase, Nathan H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Chase, W. A., Nowata, Okla.
 1909 Chase, Warren D., Plantville, Conn.
 1914 Chastain, Edward S., Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Chatfield, Thomas I., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Cheadle, J. B., Norman, Okla.
 1917 Cheeseborough, J. Walton, Asheville, N. C.
 1906 Cheever, D. B., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Cheney, Azro E., Reno, Nevada.
 1911 Cheney, Jerome L., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1914 Cheney, Luke H., Stockville, Nebr.
 1913 Cheney, Warren J., Corning, N. Y.
 1909 Cherry, U. S. G., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1916 Cherry, Wilbur H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Cherry, William J., Rock Hill, S. C.
 1911 Chesnut, W. Calvin, Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Chew, Samuel, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Chesem, Andrew L., Davenport, Iowa.
 1913 Child, Francis, Newark, N. J.,

ELECTED

- 1906 Child, S. R., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1919 Child, Samuel M., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Childers, Charles L., El Centro, Cal.
 1906 Childs, Clarence H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1907 Childs, Edwards H., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Childs, Frank Hall, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Childs, Louis M., Norristown, Pa.
 1914 Chilton, George, Beaumont, Texas.
 1916 Chilton, J. William, Winona, Mo.
 1911 Chilton, Wm. Edwin, Charleston, W. Va.
 1913 Chinn, William J., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1914 Chipfield, B. M., Canton, Ill.
 1917 Chipley, Hunt, Atlanta, Ga.
 1909 Chirurg, Isidore S., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Chisolm, Wm. Wallace, Huntingdon, Pa.
 1908 Chittick, Henry R., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Chitty, William, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Choate, Charles F., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Choate, Ward N., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Chormann, Frederick, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 1909 Chretien, Frank D., New Orleans, La.
 1902 Chrisman, Charles E., Ortonville, Minn.
 1919 Christensen, Henry C., Rochester, Minn.
 1919 Christian, Andrew D., Richmond, Va.
 1903 Christian, Frank P., Lynchburg, Va.
 1919 Christian, Stuart G., Richmond, Va.
 1919 Christian, Thomas D., Lynchburg, Va.
 1917 Christiansen, Christian A., Juneau, Wis.
 1917 Christmas, H. R., Kemmerer, Wyo.
 1912 Christopherson, Charles A., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1919 Christy, George D., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1915 Christy, John W., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Chrystie, Einar, New York, N. Y.
 1907 Chrystie, T. Ludlow, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Church, Elliott Bradford, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Church, Frederick F., Rochester, N. Y.
 1899 Church, Melville, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Church, Melville D., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Church, Ulysses G., Waterbury, Conn.
 1911 Churchill, Alex. L., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Churchill, Irwin A., Huron, S. D.
 1917 Churchman, Philip Q., Wilmington, Del.
 1912 Cist, Charles M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Clagett, Charles W., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Claggett, L. B. Keene, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Claiborne, Charles F., New Orleans, La.
 1917 Claiborne, James R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Clancy, Frank W., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1901 Clapham, W. E., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1916 Clapp, Clift Rogers, Boston, Mass.
 1906 Clapp, Newell H., St. Paul, Minn.
 1896 Clapp, Robert P., Lexington, Mass.
 1914 Clapperton, George, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1914 Clare, William F., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Clark, A. Chester, Concord, N. H.

ELECTED

- 1911 Clark, Alfred E., Portland, Ore.
 1914 Clark, Champ (Washington, D. C.),
 Bowling Green, Mo.
 1919 Clark, Charles V., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Clark, Chester W., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Clark, Clarence D., Evanston, Wyoming.
 1911 Clark, E. S., Prescott, Ariz.
 1906 Clark, Elmer C., Oswego, Kans.
 1916 Clark, Elroy N., Denver, Colo.
 1918 Clark, Frederic L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Clark, Frederic Wilson, Greeley, Colo.
 1913 Clark, Gaylord Lee, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Clark, Grenville, New York, N. Y.
 1918 Clark, Henry C., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1914 Clark, Henry Wallace, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Clark, Herbert W., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Clark, Homer P., St. Paul, Minn.
 1916 Clark, Howard J., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1907 Clark, Hugo, Boston, Mass.
 1891 Clark, I. R., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Clark, J. C., Conway, Ark.
 1918 Clark, J. Reuben, Jr., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Clark, James, Ellicott City, Md.
 1917 Clark, James N., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Clark, James T., Oswego, N. Y.
 1919 Clark, John A., Fairbanks, Alaska.
 1913 Clark, John D., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1917 Clark, John Kirkland, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Clark, Joseph H., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Clark, Joseph S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Clark, Lincoln R., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Clark, Lyman K., Boston, Mass.
 1896 Clark, Martin, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1919 Clark, Neil C., Prescott, Ariz.
 1916 Clark, Oliver O., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1916 Clark, Roland E., Houlton, Me.
 1916 Clark, Stuart L., Eminence, Mo.
 1906 Clark, W. A., Virginia City, Mont.
 1915 Clark, Walter L., Baltimore, Md.
 1919 Clark, William M., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Clarke, Arthur, Corvallis, Oregon.
 1911 Clarke, Arthur F., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Clarke, Charles F., New Haven, Conn.
 1901 Clarke, Enos, St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Clarke, Henry L., Chicago, Ill.
 1896 Clarke, John H., Washington, D. C.
 1907 Clarke, R. Floyd, New York, N. Y.
 1907 Clarke, Samuel B., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Clarmin, Harold E., Fall River, Mass.
 1917 Clarkson, Edgar L., Tuscaloosa, Ala.
 1916 Clarkson, John T., Albia, Iowa.
 1914 Classen, Philip L., Albany, N. Y.
 1917 Classon, Allen V., Oconto, Wis.
 1917 Clay, Brutus J., Atlanta, Ga.
 1911 Clay, Buckner, Charleston, W. Va.
 1912 Clay, George S., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Clay, William Law, Savannah, Ga.
 1913 Clay, Wm. Rogers, Frankfort, Ky.

ELECTED

- 1916 Clayton, Henry D., Montgomery, Ala.
 1918 Clayton, S. H., Waco, Texas.
 1906 Clearwater, A. T., Kingston, N. Y.
 1906 Cleaveland, L. W., New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Clemens, John W., Pottsville, Pa.
 1906 Clement, Charles M., Sunbury, Pa.
 1914 Clement, Edward E., Washington, D. C.
 1900 Clement, L. H., Salisbury, N. C.
 1913 Clement, Samuel M., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Clements, Edwin F., Petersburg, Va.
 1914 Clements, Francis W., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Clementson, George, Lancaster, Wis.
 1914 Clemmons, Charles F., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1914 Clemson, Charles O., Westminster, Md.
 1906 Clephane, Walter O., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Cleveland, Chester E., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Cleveland, E. J., Canton, Pa.
 1914 Clevenger, Frank M., Wilmington, Ohio.
 1899 Clevenger, William M., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1879 Clifford, Charles W., New Bedford, Mass.
 1917 Clifford, J. C., Dunn, N. C.
 1916 Clifford, John H., New Bedford, Mass.
 1912 Clifford, Philip G., Portland, Me.
 1916 Clifford, Richard W., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Clifton, John W., Washington, D. C.
 1907 Clinch, Edward S., New York, N. Y.
 1910 Cline, J. D., Lake Charles, La.
 1914 Clingman, Ord, Lawrence, Kans.
 1914 Clippinger, W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Clithero, Delbert A., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Close, Philip H., Bel Air, Md.
 1917 Cloud, Riley R., Pueblo, Colo.
 1916 Clyne, Charles F., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Coady, Charles P., Baltimore, Md.
 1906 Coakley, Daniel H., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Coale, George O. G., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Coan, Ralph M., Portland, Ore.
 1913 Coats, Herbert P., Saranac Lake, N. Y.
 1911 Coatsworth, Edward E., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1904 Cobb, A. Ward, New York, N. Y.
 1906 Cobb, Albert G., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Cobb, Andrew J., Athens, Ga.
 1919 Cobb, Charles L., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Cobb, John H., Juneau, Alaska.
 1913 Cobb, M. S., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1915 Cobb, Orris P., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1907 Cobb, W. Bruce, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Cobbs, Thomas H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Cochran, A. A., Chester, Pa.
 1892 Cochran, Alexander G., St. Louis, Mo.
 1908 Cochran, Andrew M. J., Maysville, Ky.
 1913 Cochran, Ernest F., Anderson, S. C.
 1914 Cochran, Richard E., York, Pa.
 1913 Cochran, Thomas C., Mercer, Pa.
 1916 Cochran, William S., Tulsa, Okla.

ELECTED

- 1902 Cocke, Lucian H., Roanoke, Va.
 1915 Cockerill, O. P., Seattle, Wash.
 1918 Cockley, William B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1896 Cockran, W. Bourke, New York, N. Y.
 1910 Cockrell, A. W., Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1912 Cockrell, Alston, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1902 Cockerill, Ashley, Little Rock, Ark.
 1914 Cockrum, John B., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1909 Coco, A. V., New Orleans, La.
 1916 Codding, John W., Towanda, Pa.
 1919 Oodman, Julian, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Cody, Frank M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Coe, Walter E., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Coe, Ward B., Baltimore, Md.
 1917 Coen, John R., Sterling, Colo.
 1917 Coen, Walter S., Fort Morgan, Colo.
 1914 Coffey, Charles S., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1913 Coffin, George F., Easton, Pa.
 1907 Coffin, Herbert L., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Cohalan, John P., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Cohen, Abraham K., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Cohen, Alfred M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Cohen, Harry K., Huntley, Mont.
 1918 Cohen, Harvey J., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Cohen, Josiah, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1908 Cohen, Julius Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Cohen, Myer, Washington, D. C.
 1912 Cohen, William N., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Cohn, Eugene, New York, N. Y.
 1890 Cohn, Morris M., Little Rock, Ark.
 1917 Cohn, Nathan, Nashville, Tenn.
 1919 Coit, George Chandler, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Coke, Alex S., Dallas, Texas.
 1897 Coke, Henry C., Dallas, Texas.
 1908 Colahan, J. B., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Colburn, A. O., Spokane, Wash.
 1907 Colby, Bainbridge, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Colby, James F., Hanover, N. H.
 1919 Colby, Richard H., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Cole, Ashley T., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Cole, Charles D. M., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Cole, Clarence L., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1914 Cole, Edward F., Waterbury, Conn.
 1919 Cole, Franklin J., El Centro, Cal.
 1918 Cole, George S., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Cole, Harry J., Haverhill, Mass.
 1918 Cole, John M., Springfield, Ohio.
 1913 Coleman, Benjamin W., Carson City, Nev.
 1911 Coleman, Charles T., Little Rock, Ark.
 1919 Coleman, Dennis W., Waterbury, Conn.
 1913 Coleman, George S., Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
 1908 Coleman, J. A., Everett, Wash.
 1916 Coleman, James Leonard, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Coleman, John B., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Coleman, Phares, Birmingham, Ala.
 1919 Coleman, Thomas, Charleston, W. Va.
 1911 Coleman, W. F., Pine Bluff, Ark.

ELECTED

- 1915 Coleman, William C., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Coleman, William M., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Coles, Walter D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1894 Colie, Edward M., Newark, N. J.
 1914 Colladay, Edward F., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Collier, Frank C., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1907 Collier, Frederick J., Hudson, N. Y.
 1918 Collin, Frederick, Elmira, N. Y.
 1919 Collins, Abe, De Queen, Ark.
 1919 Collins, Beryl B., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Collins, Cadwallader J., Norfolk, Va.
 1904 Collins, Charles Cummings, St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Collins, Cornelius R., Michigan City, Ind.
 1913 Collins, David T., Hibbing, Minn.
 1914 Collins, Edgar G., Lafayette, Ind.
 1914 Collins, Gilbert, Jersey City, N. J.
 1916 Collins, James A., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1918 Collins, James C., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Collins, Lawrence J., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1914 Collins, W. B., Keokuk, Iowa.
 1919 Colquitt, Walter T., Atlanta, Ga.
 1879 Colston, Edward, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1911 Colt, James D., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Colt, Le Baron B., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Colton, Henry E., Nashville, Tenn.
 1918 Combs, Lee, Valley City, N. D.
 1918 Comegys, Cornelius, Scranton, Pa.
 1911 Comer, Charles P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Comerford, Frank, Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Comfort, F. V., Stillwater, Minn.
 1916 Comins, Danforth W., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Comley, William H., Jr., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1913 Commander, Charles E., Florence, S. C.
 1919 Comstock, A. Barr, Boston, Mass.
 1906 Comstock, Richard B., Providence, R. I.
 1919 Conant, David S., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
 1904 Conant, Ernest B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1892 Conant, George A., Hartford, Conn.
 1918 Conaway, John C., Elyria, Ohio.
 1913 Conboy, Martin, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Condee, Leander D., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Conder, Earl R., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1915 Condit, J. Sidney, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Condo, Gus S., Marion, Ind.
 1913 Condon, James G., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Condon, Thomas J., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Conerty, Joseph A., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Congdon, I. E., Omaha, Nebr.
 1916 Conlen, William J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Conley, John M., Beaumont, Texas.
 1914 Conley, William G., Charleston, W. Va.
 1914 Conn, H. L., Van Wert, Ohio.
 1914 Connell, Joseph A., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Conner, Benjamin H., Paris, France.
 1917 Conniff, John J., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1917 Connor, George W., Wilson, N. C.

ELECTED *

- 1910 Connor, Henry G., Wilson, N. C.
 1916 Connor, William T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Conquest, Edward J., Bangor, Me.
 1912 Conrad, Henry C., Georgetown, Del.
 1916 Conrad, Henry S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Conrad, W. N., Brookville, Pa.
 1916 Conroy, Joseph H., Hammond, Ind.
 1914 Conway, Thomas F., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Conway, William J., Grand Rapids, Wis.
 1916 Conwell, Paul S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Coogan, T. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Cook, Alfred A., New York, N. Y.
 1893 Cook, Charles Sumner, Portland, Maine.
 1914 Cook, E. A., Lexington, Nebr.
 1899 Cook, E. S., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Cook, Edgar J., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Cook, Elmer J., Towson, Md.
 1913 Cook, Harry E., Lake Village, Ark.
 1916 Cook, Howard G., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Cook, Otis Seabury, New Bedford, Mass.
 1910 Cook, Wells M., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Cooke, George A., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Cooke, Hedley V., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Cooke, Hermon R., Tonopah, Nev.
 1911 Cooke, Levi, Washington, D. C.
 1910 Cooke, Robert B., National Soldiers Home, Tennessee.
 1913 Cooke, Walter P., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1919 Cookingham, Prescott W., Portland, Ore.
 1912 Cooley, Charles M., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1913 Cooley, Roger W., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Cooley, William John, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Coolidge, Harold J., Boston, Mass.
 1891 Coolidge, William H., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Coon, Claude L., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Cooper, A. R., Pine Bluff, Ark.
 1915 Cooper, Armwell L., Kansas City, Mo.
 1906 Cooper, Drury W., New York, N. Y.
 1910 Cooper, George P., Huntsville, Ala.
 1919 Cooper, Homer H., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Cooper, Howard M., Camden, N. J.
 1912 Cooper, James A., Jr., Terre Haute, Ind.
 1903 Cooper, Lawrence, Huntsville, Ala.
 1913 Cooper, Paul F., Shawnee, Okla.
 1917 Cooper, R. H., Pikeville, Ky.
 1913 Cooper, Ransom, Great Falls, Mont.
 1913 Cooper, Robin J., Nashville, Tenn.
 1911 Cooper, Samuel W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Copeland, Mark A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Coppedge, A. V., Grove, Okla.
 1914 Coppock, Charles T., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1893 Corbet, Burke, San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Corbett, Joseph J., Brighton, Mass.
 1911 Corbin, J. Arthur, New York, N. Y.
 1906 Corbitt, James H., Suffolk, Va.
 1913 Corcoran, Declan W., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Corcoran, Thomas P., Pawtucket, R. I.
 1916 Corcoran, William J., Boston, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1914 Corey, Fred D., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1916 Corey, Merton L., Omaha, Nebr.
 1917 Corlis, George L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Corliss, John B., Detroit, Mich.
 1919 Corneau, Barton, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Cornell, Edward, New York, N. Y.
 1917 Cornforth, Arthur, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1914 Cornish, Abram H., Newark, N. J.
 1907 Cornish, Leslie C., Augusta, Me.
 1917 Cornwell, Frederick L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Cornwell, John J., Charleston, W. Va.
 1912 Corrigan, Walter D., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1919 Corthell, Morris E., Laramie, Wyo.
 1895 Corthell, Nellis E., Laramie, Wyo.
 1911 Corwin, John B., Newburgh, N. Y.
 1914 Corwin, Robert G., Dayton, Ohio.
 1918 Cosgrove, James J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Coshaw, Oliver P., Roseburg, Oregon.
 1917 Costello, David F., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1913 Costello, Stephen V., San Francisco, Cal.
 1902 Costigan, Edward P., Washington, D. C.
 1901 Costigan, George P., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Costigan, Ignatius John, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Costigan, Thomas, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Coston, J. T., Osceola, Ark.
 1916 Cothran, Thomas P., Greenville, S. C.
 1891 Cotter, James E., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Cotter, Thomas B., Plattsburgh, N. Y.
 1914 Cottarel, John H., Guthrie, Okla.
 1918 Cottle, Marion Weston, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Cottom, Harry A., Brownsville, Pa.
 1906 Cotton, Joseph B., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Cotton, Joseph P., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Couch, Benjamin W., Concord, N. H.
 1902 Coudert, Frederic R., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Coulomb, H. R., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1916 Coulson, Walter, Lawrence, Mass.
 1913 Countryman, Robert H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1917 Counts, A. Frank, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Courtney, Henry A., Duluth, Minn.
 1909 Couse, Howard A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Covington, Geo. Bishop, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Covington, J. Harry, Washington, D. C.
 1912 Cowan, Coleman C., Sylva, N. C.
 1909 Cowen, Israel, Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Cowles, C. P., Burlington, Vt.
 1916 Cowper, George V., Kinston, N. C.
 1918 Cox, Allen, Baldwin, Miss.
 1908 Cox, Arthur M., Chicago, Ill.
 1903 Cox, Attila, Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Cox, Charles E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1919 Cox, E. E., Camilla, Ga.
 1908 Cox, Eugene A., Lewiston, Idaho.
 1911 Cox, Guy W., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Cox, Oliver C., Greensboro, N. C.

ELECTED

1913 Cox, Robert Lynn, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Cox, Stephen J., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Cox, William J., Madisonville, Ky.
 1911 Cox, Wm. Ruffin, Penele, N. C.
 1914 Coxe, Alfred C., New York, N. Y.
 1903 Coxe, Macgrane, New York, N. Y.
 1917 Coxe, Whitwell W., Roanoke, Va.
 1913 Coyne, Bartholomew B., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Crabtree, Ike W., Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Crafts, Clayton Edward, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Craig, Charles C., Galesburg, Ill.
 1919 Craig, Charles H., Wallace, Idaho.
 1914 Craig, E. L., Columbia, S. C.
 1919 Craig, Edmund L., Evansville, Ind.
 1914 Craig, G. Ray, Norwalk, Ohio.
 1906 Craig, Gavin W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1917 Craig, Hugh H., Riverside, Cal.
 1895 Craig, John E., Keokuk, Iowa.
 1916 Craig, John W., Greensburg, Ind.
 1911 Craig, William T., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Craigie, Burton, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1914 Craighead, Charles A., Dayton, Ohio.
 1911 Crain, Robert, Washington, D. C.
 1917 Cram, Harry L., Portland, Me.
 1906 Cram, Henry C., Providence, R. I.
 1917 Cram, J. Sergeant, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Cramer, Nelson B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Cramer, Wilson, Jackson, Mo.
 1919 Crampton, Edwin Cook, Raton, N. M.
 1907 Crane, Alexander B., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Crane, Edward, Dallas, Texas.
 1905 Crane, Frederick E., Albany, N. Y.
 1906 Crane, Jay W., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1918 Crane, Judson A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Crane, M. M., Dallas, Texas.
 1914 Crane, R. C., Sweetwater, Texas.
 1913 Crane, Thomas D., Omaha, Nebr.
 1916 Crassweller, Arthur H., Duluth, Minn.
 1916 Crassweller, Frank, Duluth, Minn.
 1907 Cravath, Paul D., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Craven, Bruce, Trinity, N. C.
 1913 Craven, Thomas F., Williston, N. D.
 1900 Crawford, Coe I., Huron, S. D.
 1914 Crawford, Frank L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Crawford, Harry J., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Crawford, John J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Crawford, John T. G., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1914 Crawford, Mark, Portsmouth, Ohio.
 1911 Crawford, William W., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Creed, W. E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1915 Creekmore, H. H., Water Valley, Miss.
 1912 Cressy, Morton S., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Cressy, Warren F., Stamford, Conn.
 1912 Crews, Ralph, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Crews, Thomas B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1919 Cristy, Albert M., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1901 Critchlow, Edward B., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ELECTED

1914 Crites, Edwin D., Chadron, Nebr.
 1919 Crobough, S. Chester, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Crocker, Frank L., Portsmouth, Va.
 1906 Crocker, William D., Williamsport, Pa.
 1913 Crockett, A. P., Oklahoma, Okla.
 1919 Crockett, George P., Bluefield, W. Va.
 1918 Crockett, Wm. M., Alliance, Ohio.
 1911 Crofoot, Lodowick F., Omaha, Nebr.
 1914 Crogan, P. J., Kingwood, W. Va.
 1914 Cromer, George B., Newberry, S. C.
 1916 Cronan, John F., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Crone, Fred Henshaw, Haigler, Nebr.
 1913 Cronin, Charles I., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Cronin, Jere M., Glens Falls, N. Y.
 1919 Crook, Douglas, Springfield, Mass.
 1911 Crook, W. M., Beaumont, Texas.
 1913 Cropsey, James C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1916 Crosby, A. Morris, Boston, Mass.
 1917 Crosby, George H., Jr., St. Johns, Ariz.
 1913 Crosby, Harley N., Falconer, N. Y.
 1911 Crosby, J. Porter, Boston, Mass.
 1904 Crosby, John C., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1913 Crosby, Samuel H., Port Arthur, Texas.
 1906 Crosby, Wilson G., Duluth, Minn.
 1907 Crosley, Ferdinand S., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Cross, Cleveland R., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1915 Cross, J. E., Newton, Iowa.
 1914 Cross, John Emory, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Cross, Kipp D., Savannah, Mo.
 1914 Cross, T. Jones, Baton Rouge, La.
 1911 Cross, William Irvine, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Crossley, Frederic B., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Crouch, Larkin E., Nashville, Tenn.
 1890 Crovatt, A. J., Brunswick, Ga.
 1913 Crow, Benjamin S., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Crow, George A., East St. Louis, Ill.
 1918 Crow, Howard M., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Crowder, E. H., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Crowell, J. Lee, Concord, N. C.
 1914 Crowell, Robert H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1907 Crowley, Edward Chase, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Crowley, Jere J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Crowley, John E., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Cruce, M. K., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1907 Cruikshank, Alfred B., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Crum, B. P., Montgomery, Ala.
 1912 Crum, D. A. R., Cordele, Ga.
 1911 Crump, Beverly T., Richmond, Va.
 1916 Crumacker, Fred. C., Hammond, Ind.
 1913 Cruse, George E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Crutcher, Albert, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Cukor, Morris, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Culbertson, Horace J., Lewistown, Pa.
 1914 Cull, Roger W., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Cullen, Edgar M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1912 Cullen, P. H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1919 Culp, L. W., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

ELECTED

- 1907 Culver, Frederic, New York, N. Y.
 1891 Culver, M. Eugene, Middletown, Conn.
 1912 Culver, Morton T., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Culver, Richard J. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Cumming, E. D., Deposit, N. Y.
 1881 Cumming, Joseph B., Augusta, Ga.
 1914 Cummings, Campbell, St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Cummings, Charles R., Fall River, Mass.
 1916 Cummings, George B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Cummings, Homer S., Stamford, Conn.
 1919 Cummings, John W., Fall River, Mass.
 1885 Cummins, Albert B. (Des Moines, Ia.),
 Washington, D. C.
 1918 Cummins, Alva M., Lansing, Mich.
 1913 Cunnea, William A., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Cunningham, Benjamin B., Rochester,
 N. Y.
 1911 Cunningham, C. A., Blytheville, Ark.
 1891 Cunningham, Frederic, Boston, Mass.
 1919 Cunningham, G. S., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1914 Cunningham, J. E. B., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1916 Cunningham, L., Bolivar, Mo.
 1918 Cunningham, M. O., Omaha, Nebr.
 1914 Cunningham, Martin J., Danbury, Conn.
 1913 Cunningham, Robert H., Paterson, N. J.
 1898 Cunningham, T. M., Jr., Savannah, Ga.
 1917 Cureton, C. M., Austin, Texas.
 1917 Cureton, H. J., Meridian, Texas.
 1914 Curlee, Francis M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Curley, Charles F., Wilmington, Del.
 1914 Curley, Frank E., Tucson, Ariz.
 1914 Curran, A. J., Pittsburg, Kans.
 1915 Curran, John F., Enid, Okla.
 1911 Curran, John P., Pittsburg, Kansas.
 1903 Curran, William R., Pekin, Ill.
 1917 Curren, Robert C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Currie, Dwight D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Currier, Albert Dean, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Currier, Guy W., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Currier, Richard D., Newark, N. J.
 1913 Curtis, Charles (Topeka, Kans.), Wash-
 ington, D. C.
 1914 Curtis, Charles M., Wilmington, Del.
 1911 Curtis, Frank C., Troy, N. Y.
 1898 Curtis, Harry C., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Curtis, Howard J., Stratford, Conn.
 1907 Curtis, W. J., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Curtis, William E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Cushing, C. S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Cushing, Grafton D., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Cushing, Harry Alonzo, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Cushing, John Jenckes, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Cushing, O. K., San Francisco, Cal.
 1912 Cushman, A. V., Washington, D. C.
 1908 Cushman, Edward E., Tacoma, Wash.
 1919 Cushman, Henry O., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Cushman, Robert, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Cushman, Meyer B., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1912 Cusick, John F., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Custer, George A., Logansport, Ind.
 1919 Custer, W. V., Bainbridge, Ga.
 1913 Cuthbert, Frederic T., Duluth, Minn.
 1919 Outler, George C., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Cutrer, John W., Clarkdale, Miss.
 1916 Cutten, C. P., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Cutting, Charles S., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Cuvillier, Louis A., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Cuyler, Thos. DeWitt, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Daggett, Leonard M., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Dagnall, A. H., Anderson, S. C.
 1919 Dahlberg, G. A., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Dahlgren, John B., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Dahlinger, Charles W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Dahlman, Louis A., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Dally, Harry P., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1918 Daix, Augustus F., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1904 Dale, Horatio F., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1913 Dale, W. Pratt, Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Dall, Cornelius G., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Dallinger, Frederick W., Cambridge,
 Mass.
 1913 Dalton, Carter, High Point, N. C.
 1916 Dalton, G. C., Salem, Mo.
 1914 Dalton, Wm. Reid, Reidsville, N. C.
 1918 Daly, Daniel J., Berlin, N. H.
 1907 Daly, Edward Hamilton, New York, N. Y.
 1918 Daly, James Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Daly, Peter F., New Brunswick, N. J.
 1914 Dalzell, John, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Dalzell, William S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Damron, James, Williamson, W. Va.
 1918 Dana, J. W., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Dana, John F., Portland, Me.
 1913 Dana, Richard F., New Castle, Pa.
 1889 Dana, Samuel W., New Castle, Pa.
 1896 Danaher, Franklin M., Albany, N. Y.
 1909 Danaher, Michael B., Ludington, Mich.
 1912 D'Ancona, Edward N., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Daney, Eugene, San Diego, Cal.
 1912 Danforth, George J., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1916 Daniel, Claudius Erskine, Spartanburg,
 S. C.
 1917 Daniel, E. A., Jr., Washington, N. C.
 1917 Daniel, George H., Springfield, Mo.
 1916 Daniel, J. B., Piedmont, Mo.
 1919 Daniel, Lee, Pawhuska, Okla.
 1917 Daniel, Walter E., Weldon, N. C.
 1918 Daniels, Earle M., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1917 Daniels, F. A., Goldsboro, N. C.
 1885 Daniels, Francis B., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Dannehower, William F., Norristown, Pa.
 1914 Dannenbaum, Henry J., Houston, Texas.
 1911 Danson, R. J., Spokane, Wash.
 1911 Danziger, Alfred David, New Orleans, La.
 1918 Daoust, Edward C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Darby, Phelps F., Evansville, Ind.

ELECTED

- 1917 Darby, Samuel E., New York, N. Y.
 1910 D'Arcy, Edward, St. Louis, Mo.
 1919 Darden, A. H., Baton, N. M.
 1917 Dargan, George E., Darlington, S. C.
 1911 Darling, Charles K., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Darling, Thomas, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1913 Darlington, George E., Media, Pa.
 1913 Darragh, Robert W., Beaver, Pa.
 1914 Darroch, William, Kentland, Ind.
 1919 Darrough, Paul G., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Darrow, Frederick E. W., Saugerties, N. Y.
 1888 Dart, Henry P., New Orleans, La.
 1910 Dart, Henry P., Jr., New Orleans, La.
 1917 Darwin, O. P., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1914 Damsler, C. F. W., Leavenworth, Kana.
 1917 Daves, Charles H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 D'Autremont, Charles, Jr., Duluth, Minn.
 1911 Davenport, Charles M., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Davenport, Claud, Sapulpa, Okla.
 1909 Davenport, Daniel, Bridgeport, Conn.
 1904 Davenport, James S., Vinita, Okla.
 1918 Davenport, Leroy B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1909 Davey, John C., New Orleans, La.
 1906 David, Joseph B., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 David, Sigmund W., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 David, William L., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Davidson, B. R., Fayetteville, Ark.
 1912 Davidson, Robert F., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1905 Davidson, Samuel P., Tecumseh, Nebr.
 1905 Davidson, Theodore F., Asheville, N. C.
 1914 Davidson, Thomas E., Greensburg, Ind.
 1917 Davies, James B., Shanghai, China.
 1915 Davies, John E., Twin Falls, Idaho.
 1913 Davies, John R., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Davies, Joseph E., Washington, D. C.
 1899 Davies, Julien T., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Davies, William H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Davila, Felix Cordova, Washington, D. C.
 1919 Davila, Jose Martinez, San Juan, P. R.
 1913 Davis, Abraham M., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Davis, Albert G., Schenectady, N. Y.
 1919 Davis, Allan, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1919 Davis, Arthur W., Spokane, Wash.
 1917 Davis, Benjamin F., Lancaster, Pa.
 1906 Davis, Brode B., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Davis, Cary N., Huntington, W. Va.
 1913 Davis, Charles A., Burke, S. D.
 1908 Davis, Charles H., Petersburg, Va.
 1919 Davis, Charles S., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Davis, Charles Thornton, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Davis, Claude A., Ord, Nebr.
 1908 Davis, D. C. T., Jr., Charleston, W. Va.
 1907 Davis, David T., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Davis, Ewin L., Washington, D. C.
 1919 Davis, Frank J., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1919 Davis, Fred C., Springfield, Vt.
 1914 Davis, George A., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1913 Davis, George N., Wilmington, Del.
 1911 Davis, Harold S., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Davis, Harrison M., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Davis, Harry A., Altoona, Pa.
 1901 Davis, Harry C., Denver, Colo.
 1896 Davis, Henry E., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Davis, Henry E., Florence, S. C.
 1919 Davis, Herman S., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Davis, Horace W., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Davis, Hoy D., Gary, Ind.
 1914 Davis, Hugh W., Norfolk, Va.
 1916 Davis, J. Warren, Trenton, N. J.
 1895 Davis, James C., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Davis, James Mercer, Mount Holly, N. J.
 1912 Davis, John A., Kościusko, Miss.
 1913 Davis, John W., Clarksburg, W. Va. (London, Eng.)
 1913 Davis, John W., Greensburg, Kana.
 1917 Davis, Joseph T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Davis, Lawrence B., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1916 Davis, Lecompte, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Davis, M. M., Reynoldsville, Pa.
 1913 Davis, Manton, St. Louis, Mo.
 1918 Davis, Paul G., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1913 Davis, Robert C., Fall River, Mass.
 1917 Davis, Robert W., Southport, N. C.
 1914 Davis, Samuel, Marshall, Mo.
 1918 Davis, Samuel, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Davis, Samuel Allan, Danbury, Conn.
 1911 Davis, Staige, Charleston, W. Va.
 1913 Davis, Stephen B., Jr., East Las Vegas, N. M.
 1895 Davis, Sydney B., Terre Haute, Ind.
 1913 Davis, Theron, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Davis, Thomas A., Orange, N. J.
 1906 Davis, Thomas W., Wilmington, N. C.
 1913 Davis, Tom, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1899 Davis, Vernon M., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Davis, Walter H., Prescott, Ariz.
 1912 Davis, Walter M., Iowa City, Iowa.
 1902 Davis, Walter W., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Davis, William A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Davis, William C., Jasper, Ala.
 1913 Davis, William O., Versailles, Ky.
 1913 Davis, Wm. Potter, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Davis, Wm. Ralph, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Davis, William T., Pineville, Ky.
 1914 Davison, Alfred T., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1911 Davison, Clarence S., Tarrytown, N. Y.
 1918 Davison, Thomas L., Ripon, Wis.
 1914 Davison, Oscar F., Dayton, Ohio.
 1913 Dawes, Hamilton M., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Dawkins, Walter I., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Dawley, F. F., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 1901 Dawson, Clyde C., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Dawson, John G., Kinston, N. C.

ELECTED

1916 Dawson, John M., Kahoka, Mo.
 1914 Dawson, John S., Topeka, Kans.
 1913 Dawson, Miles M., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Dawson, Thomas J., Chicago, Ill.
 1897 Dawson, William H., Baltimore, Md.
 1908 Dawson, William S., Spokane, Wash.
 1914 Day, Curtis L., Pender, Nebr.
 1916 Day, David S., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1906 Day, E. C., Helena, Mont.
 1913 Day, Edward M., Hartford, Conn.
 1916 Day, George W., Kansas City, Mo.
 1908 Day, Harry G., New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Day, Luther, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1918 Day, Robert H., Massillon, Ohio.
 1913 Day, Sherman, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Day, Stephen Albion, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Day, William L., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1902 Day, William R. (Canton, Ohio), Wash-
 ington, D. C.
 1914 Day, William T., Newark, N. J.
 1914 Dayton, Alston G., Philippi, W. Va.
 1913 Dayton, Arthur S., Philippi, W. Va.
 1917 Dayton, William L., Denver, Colo.
 1919 De Agüero, Miguel E., Jr., New York,
 N. Y.
 1919 Dealtry, Clarence W., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Dean, Charles Ray, Washington, D. C.
 1906 Dean, George C., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Dean, H. H., Glenwood City, Wis.
 1916 Dean, James R., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1914 Dean, John S., Topeka, Kans.
 1911 Dean, Josiah S., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Dean, Oliver H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Dean, Paul Dudley, Boston, Mass.
 1913 DeAngelis, P. C. J., Utica, N. Y.
 1916 Dearborn, Josiah, Springfield, Mass.
 1907 Deasy, Luere B., Bar Harbor, Maine.
 1914 Deatherage, B. F., Kansas City, Mo.
 1918 Deaton, S. S., Urbana, Ohio.
 1913 Deavitt, Edward H., Montpelier, Vt.
 1907 Debevoise, Thomas M., New York, N. Y.
 1918 De Bow, J. D. B., Nashville, Tenn.
 1906 DeBruler, Ellis, Seattle, Wash.
 1917 De Busk, Lewis F., Middleboro, Ky.
 1913 DeCamp, Walter A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1917 Decker, Charles A., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Decker, Edward H., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Decker, Oliver J., Williamsport, Pa.
 1918 Decker, Victor A., Hawley, Pa.
 1910 DeCourcy, Charles A., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Dedmon, Perry G., Fort Worth, Texas.
 1913 Deemer, Wm. Russell, Williamsport, Pa.
 1913 Deering, Frank P., San Francisco, Cal.
 1916 Deeter, Paxson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 DeFord, U. C., Youngstown, Ohio.
 1914 DeForest, Robert W., New York, N. Y.
 1919 DeFrees, Donald, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

1906 Defrees, Joseph H., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 deFriese, Lafayette H. (New York,
 N. Y.), London, Eng.
 1907 Deiches, Maurice, New York, N. Y.
 1918 De Kaiser, Jacob, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 DeKnight, Clarence W., Washington,
 D. C.
 1908 DeLacy, William H., Washington, D. C.
 1917 DeLafield, Albert, Greenport, N. Y.
 1913 DeLafield, Frederick P., New York, N. Y.
 1914 DeLafield, Lewis L., New York, N. Y.
 1913 DeLamatre, Clayton Wm., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Delehanty, Francis B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Delehanty, John A., Albany, N. Y.
 1919 Delgado, Francisco A., Manila, P. I.
 1907 Delle, Lee C., Yakima, Wash.
 1914 de Loach, W. B., Camden, S. C.
 1913 DeMeules, Edgar A., Tulsa, Okla.
 1910 Denning, John B., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Demond, Fred. C., Concord, N. H.
 1917 Dempsey, Edward J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1919 Dempsey, Ernest C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1897 Dempsey, James H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Dempsey, John B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Dempsey, Ralph, Pekin, Ill.
 1897 Deneen, Charles S., Chicago, Ill.
 1883 Denégre, George, New Orleans, La.
 1891 Denégre, Walter D., New Orleans, La.
 1918 Denhard, Augustus M., Baltimore, Md.
 1919 Denio, F. Winchester, Boston, Mass.
 1910 Denis, George J., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1896 Denison, Arthur C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1916 Denison, Henry H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1901 Denison, Howard P., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1916 Denison, Robert F., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Denman, Frederick H., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Denman, U. G., Toledo, Ohio.
 1912 Denman, William, San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Denney, Charles H., Fairbury, Nebr.
 1916 Denning, Clarence P., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Denning, J. Henry, San Francisco, Cal.
 1904 Dennis, James U., Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Dennis, Jerry, Columbus, Ohio.
 1914 Dennis, Samuel K., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Dennis, William Cullen, Pekin, China.
 1915 Dennison, C. S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1919 Dennison, John H., Denver, Colo.
 1906 Dennison, Joseph A., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Denny, Harmer D., Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1919 Denny, Herbert C., Gallup, N. M.
 1914 Denny, J. H., Glasgow, Mo.
 1914 Denny, James W., Baltimore, Md.
 1917 Denson, N. D., Opelika, Ala.
 1913 Dent, Louis L., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Dent, R. L., Vicksburg, Miss.
 1904 Dent, S. Hubert, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.
 1883 Dent, Thomas, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Denu, Albert R., Rapid City, S. D.

ELECTED

- 1913 Denvir, John B., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1919 De Pasquale, Luigi, Providence, R. I.
 1919 Depass, Harry E., Spartanburg, S. C.
 1896 Depew, Chauncey M., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Derby, Charles H., Worcester, Mass.
 1914 DeRoy, Irvin E., Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Derr, Cyrus G., Reading, Pa.
 1914 De Santis, Anthony S., Utica, N. Y.
 1913 Desbecker, Louis E., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1913 Deahler, James B., Allentown, Pa.
 1918 de Smedt, Clement, Dallas, Tex.
 1917 Densar, Leo C., New York, N. Y.
 1908 de Steiguer, George E., Seattle, Wash.
 1906 Deutsch, Henry, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 De Vane, Dozier A., Tallahassee, Fla.
 1902 Devocmon, William C., Cumberland, Md.
 1915 DeVine, J. H., Ogden, Utah.
 1906 Devine, Thomas H., Pueblo, Colo.
 1918 Devitt, James A., Okaloosa, Iowa.
 1901 Devitt, John F., Muscatine, Iowa.
 1919 Devitt, Wm. Charles, Ashland, Pa.
 1913 Devlin, James H., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Devor, William T., Ashland, Ohio.
 1913 DeVore, J. W., Edgefield, S. C.
 1914 DeVries, Marion (Washington, D. C.),
 Lodi, Cal.
 1917 De Werthern, Oliver, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Dewey, Leo Asa, Washington, D. C.
 1918 Dewey, W. Chapman, Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Dewhurst, Wm. W., St. Augustine, Fla.
 1914 DeWitt, John H., Nashville, Tenn.
 1918 Dews, Richard P., Nashville, Tenn.
 1911 Dexter, Joseph P., S. Framingham, Mass.
 1912 Dexter, Philip, Boston, Mass.
 1919 Dey, Ben C., Portland, Ore.
 1919 DeYoung, Frederic R., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Diamond, T. E., Sheldon, Iowa.
 1906 Dibell, Homer B., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Dibrell, J. B., Seguin, Texas.
 1912 Dice, Charles S., Lewisburg, W. Va.
 1919 Dick, Homer T., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Dick, Lewis R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Dickenson, Robert C., Hartford, Conn.
 1917 Dickerman, Frank E., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Dickey, J. M., St. Paul, Minn.
 1918 Dickey, John, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Dickey, Joseph A., Anderson, Ind.
 1916 Dickey, Joseph S., Jr., Henrietta, Texas.
 1903 Dickey, Lyle A., Lihue, Hawaii.
 1913 Dickinson, Charles, Boston, Mass.
 1906 Dickinson, H. D., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1884 Dickinson, J. M., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Dickinson, J. M., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Dickinson, John R., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Dickinson, Joseph R., Reading, Pa.
 1913 Dickinson, O. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Dickinson, O. P., Wilson, N. C.

ELECTED

- 1916 Dickson, Arthur G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Dickson, Dawson D., Angelica, N. Y.
 1913 Dickson, George C., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Dickson, Joseph, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Dickson, William H., Salt Lake City,
 Utah.
 1914 Diehm, Walter, St. Louis, Mo.
 1907 Dietrich, Frank S., Boise, Idaho.
 1912 Dietz, Nicholas, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 Dignan, Thomas, Glasgow, Mont.
 1916 Digney, Charles A., Dorchester Center,
 Mass.
 1918 Dill, Lewis G., Waverly, Ohio.
 1899 Dillard, F. C., Sherman, Texas.
 1912 Dillard, John H., Murphy, N. C.
 1887 Dillaway, W. E. L., Boston, Mass.
 1894 Dille, John I., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Dillinger, Dallas, Jr., Allentown, Pa.
 1917 Dillingham, Frank A., New York, N. Y.
 1910 Dillon, C. W., Fayetteville, W. Va.
 1917 Dillon, John, Lander, Wyo.
 1913 Dillon, Richard J., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1918 Dillon, Sidney J., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1912 Dillon, William, Castle Rock, Colo.
 1918 Dilworth, Read G., Coronado, Cal.
 1914 Dilworth, W. A., Holdredge, Nebr.
 1918 Dimock, Warren, Menno, S. D.
 1918 Dineen, John, Dayton, Ohio.
 1896 Dines, Tyson S., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Dinkelspiel, Henry G. W., San Francisco,
 Cal.
 1914 Dinsmore, James H., Greenville, Tex.
 1911 Dirnberger, M. F., Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1911 Dittenhoefer, Irving M., New York,
 N. Y.
 1914 Dively, Augustus V., Altoona, Pa.
 1913 Diven, Alexander S., Elmira, N. Y.
 1906 Divet, A. G., Fargo, N. D.
 1916 Dix, George O., Terre Haute, Ind.
 1913 Dixon, Edwin S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Dixon, Henry S., Dixon, Ill.
 1913 Dixon, Huston, Trenton, N. J.
 1902 Dixon, John R., Denver, Colorado.
 1919 Dixon, Royden, Memphis, Tenn.
 1916 Dixon, William W., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Dobler, John J., Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Dobson, Harvey O., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Dobyns, A. W., Little Rock, Ark.
 1913 Dobyns, Fletcher, Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Dockweiler, Isidore B., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1918 Dockweiler, Thomas A. J., Los Angeles,
 Cal.
 1919 Dodd, Austin S., Clarksville, Tex.
 1919 Dodd, Frederick B., Bangor, Me.
 1916 Dodds, Nugent, Marquette, Michigan.
 1914 Dodge, Ernest C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Dodge, Frank L., Lansing, Mich.
 1906 Dodge, Fred B., Minneapolis, Minn.

ELECTED

- 1913 Carroll, Phillip A., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Carroll, Robert De V., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Carroll, W. S., Erie, Pa.
 1917 Carroll, William H., Burlington, N. C.
 1919 Carroll, Y. D., Beaumont, Texas.
 1907 Carrow, Howard, Camden, N. J.
 1913 Carruth, Charles R., New York, N. Y.
 1890 Carson, Hampton L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Carson, James M., Miami, Florida.
 1914 Carson, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Carson, Ralph K., Spartanburg, S. C.
 1919 Carson, Wm. Sherman, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Carter, Albert P., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Carter, Charles B., Lewiston, Maine.
 1913 Carter, Charles H., Pendleton, Oregon.
 1913 Carter, Edward E., Wellsburg, W. Va.
 1917 Carter, Frank, Asheville, N. C.
 1904 Carter, H. C., San Antonio, Tex.
 1909 Carter, Henry J., New Orleans, La.
 1917 Carter, Howard M., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Carter, Hugh E., Bolivar, Tenn.
 1911 Carter, Jacob M., Texarkana, Ark.
 1907 Carter, Jarvis P., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Carter, L. O., Kansas City, Kans.
 1908 Carter, Orrin N., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Carter, Pasco B., Boise, Idaho.
 1908 Carter, W. F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1910 Carter, William A., Tampa, Fla.
 1914 Carton, Alfred T., Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Carton, John J., Flint, Mich.
 1914 Carusi, Charles F., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Caruthers, John, Okmulgee, Okla.
 1891 Carver, Eugene P., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Carver, F. O., Roxboro, N. C.
 1915 Carver, Harry S., Bel Air, Maryland.
 1909 Carver, M. H., Natchitoches, La.
 1912 Cary, Guy, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Cary, Hunsdon, Richmond, Va.
 1913 Cary, Lucius F., Richmond, Va.
 1908 Cary, Robert J., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Case, Benjamin W., Wakefield, R. I.
 1911 Case, Birdsey E., Hartford, Conn.
 1912 Case, Chas. Center, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Case, Clarence T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Case, William W., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Casebeer, Arthur J., San Diego, Cal.
 1913 Casey, John H., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Casey, Samuel M., Batesville, Ark.
 1913 Casey, Thomas, Fitchburg, Mass.
 1913 Casey, Tobias D., Dickinson, N. D.
 1906 Cash, Daniel G., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Cashel, John A., Worthington, Minn.
 1916 Cashin, Charles H., Stevens Point, Wis.
 1916 Cashman, John, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Cashman, William T., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Cassatt, Alfred C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Cassell, R. B., Harriman, Tenn.
 1912 Cassels, Edwin H., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1916 Castberg, Bjarne, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Castle, Alfred L., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1919 Castle, Howard P., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Castle, Kendall B., Rochester, N. Y.
 1904 Castle, William R., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1913 Caston, R. T., Cheraw, S. C.
 1916 Castro, Antonio F., Ponce, Porto Rico.
 1917 Cate, Horace Nelson, Knoxville, Tenn.
 1919 Cate, John M., Nashville, Tenn.
 1908 Cates, Charles T., Jr., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1916 Catharine, Joseph W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Cathcart, Arthur Martin, Stanford University, Cal.
 1917 Cathcart, John W., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1906 Catherwood, S. D., Austin, Minn.
 1918 Catinella, Frank P., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Cato, Baxter, Nashville, Tenn.
 1919 Cato, Henry S., Charleston, W. Va.
 1900 Caton, James R., Alexandria, Va.
 1901 Catron, Thomas B., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1919 Cattel, Archibald, Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Caudle, Theron L., Wadesboro, N. C.
 1914 Caulfield, Henry S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Cavanagh, B. J., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1919 Cavanagh, James, Kenosha, Wis.
 1914 Cavanagh, James F., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Cavanaugh, Martin J., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1913 Cavaney, Peter E., Boise, Idaho.
 1916 Cave, Nicholas T., Fulton, Mo.
 1914 Cave, Rhodes E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Cave, Willard P., Moberly, Mo.
 1912 Cavette, Scott Osten, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Chace, Elmer S., Providence, R. I.
 1917 Chadbourne, W. A., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Chadbourne, William M., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Chaffe, D. B. H., New Orleans, La.
 1915 Chaffe, Henry H., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Chalfant, John W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1918 Chalkley, Lyman, Lexington, Ky.
 1911 Chamberlain, Albert Henry, Lawrence, Mass.
 1919 Chamberlain, George E., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Chamberlain, John A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1918 Chamberlain, John D., Rochester, N. Y.
 1913 Chamberlain, Joseph P., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Chamberlin, Frederic E., Bayonne, N. J.
 1913 Chamberlin, Horace, Little Rock, Ark.
 1914 Chamberlin, Justin Morrill, Washington, D. C.
 1916 Chamberlin, Lafayette R., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Chambers, Arthur W., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Chambers, C. M., San Antonio, Tex.
 1914 Chambers, E. S., Clarksville, Tex.
 1916 Chambers, Edward F., Pueblo, Colo.
 1895 Chambers, Francis T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Chambers, T. G., Oklahoma City, Okla.

ELECTED

- 1910 Chambliss, Alex. W., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1914 Chambliss, John A., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1919 Champe, Vernon C., Montgomery, W. Va.
 1896 Chancellor, Justus, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Chandler, Albert Minot, Boston, Mass.
 1880 Chandler, Alfred D., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Chandler, Charles S., Ely, Nev.
 1913 Chandler, Jeff P., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1905 Chandler, Joseph H., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1919 Chandler, Walter C., Memphis, Tenn.
 1916 Chaney, John C., Sullivan, Ind.
 1907 Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Channell, S. T., Wellsboro, Pa.
 1911 Channing, Henry Morse, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Chapin, Frederick E., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Chaplin, Carroll S., Portland, Me.
 1915 Chapman, C. B., Ottawa, Illinois.
 1919 Chapman, C. F., Sapulpa, Okla.
 1913 Chapman, Francis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Chapman, James W., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Chapman, John B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Chapman, Lewis A., Chillicothe, Mo.
 1916 Chapman, Philip F., Portland, Me.
 1908 Chapman, S. Spencer, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Chapman, Theodore S., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Chapman, Wilford G., Portland, Me.
 1909 Chappell, Fred L., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 1914 Chappuis, Philip J., Crowley, La.
 1916 Charak, William, Boston, Mass.
 1899 Charles, Benjamin H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Charles, Elmer E., Warsaw, N. Y.
 1916 Charles, Garfield, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Chase, Emory A., Catskill, N. Y.
 1919 Chase, Frederic H., Boston, Mass.
 1891 Chase, George, Portland, Me.
 1913 Chase, Herbert M., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Chase, John B., Oconto, Wisconsin.
 1906 Chase, Nathan H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Chase, W. A., Nowata, Okla.
 1909 Chase, Warren D., Plantsville, Conn.
 1914 Chastain, Edward S., Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Chatfield, Thomas I., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Cheadle, J. B., Norman, Okla.
 1917 Cheesborough, J. Walton, Asheville, N. C.
 1906 Cheever, D. B., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Cheney, Azro E., Reno, Nevada.
 1911 Cheney, Jerome L., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1914 Cheney, Luke H., Stockville, Nebr.
 1913 Cheney, Warren J., Corning, N. Y.
 1909 Cherry, U. S. G., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1916 Cherry, Wilbur H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Cherry, William J., Rock Hill, S. C.
 1911 Chesnut, W. Calvin, Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Chew, Samuel, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Chesem, Andrew L., Davenport, Iowa.
 1913 Child, Francis, Newark, N. J.,

ELECTED

- 1906 Child, S. R., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1919 Child, Samuel M., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Childers, Charles L., El Centro, Cal.
 1906 Childs, Clarence H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1907 Childs, Edwards H., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Childs, Frank Hall, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Childs, Louis M., Norristown, Pa.
 1914 Chilton, George, Beaumont, Texas.
 1916 Chilton, J. William, Winona, Mo.
 1911 Chilton, Wm. Edwin, Charleston, W. Va.
 1913 Chinn, William J., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1914 Chipperfield, B. M., Canton, Ill.
 1917 Chipley, Hunt, Atlanta, Ga.
 1909 Chirug, Isidore S., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Chisolm, Wm. Wallace, Huntingdon, Pa.
 1908 Chittick, Henry R., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Chitty, William, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Choate, Charles F., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Choate, Ward N., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Chormann, Frederick, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 1909 Chretien, Frank D., New Orleans, La.
 1902 Chrisman, Charles E., Ortonville, Minn.
 1919 Christensen, Henry C., Rochester, Minn.
 1919 Christian, Andrew D., Richmond, Va.
 1903 Christian, Frank P., Lynchburg, Va.
 1919 Christian, Stuart G., Richmond, Va.
 1919 Christian, Thomas D., Lynchburg, Va.
 1917 Christiansen, Christian A., Juneau, Wis.
 1917 Christmas, H. R., Kemmerer, Wyo.
 1912 Christopherson, Charles A., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1919 Christy, George D., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1915 Christy, John W., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Chrystie, Einar, New York, N. Y.
 1907 Chrystie, T. Ludlow, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Church, Elliott Bradford, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Church, Frederick F., Rochester, N. Y.
 1899 Church, Melville, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Church, Melville D., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Church, Ulysses G., Waterbury, Conn.
 1911 Churchill, Alex L., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Churchill, Irwin A., Huron, S. D.
 1917 Churchman, Philip Q., Wilmington, Del.
 1912 Cist, Charles M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Clagett, Charles W., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Claggett, L. B. Keene, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Claiborne, Charles F., New Orleans, La.
 1917 Claiborne, James R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Clancy, Frank W., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1901 Clapham, W. E., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1916 Clapp, Clift Rogers, Boston, Mass.
 1906 Clapp, Newell H., St. Paul, Minn.
 1895 Clapp, Robert P., Lexington, Mass.
 1914 Clapperton, George, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1914 Clare, William F., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Clark, A. Chester, Concord, N. H.

ELECTED

- 1914 Eaton, Leo K., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1909 Eaton, Marquis, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Eaton, William R., Denver, Colo.
 1911 Eaton, Wm. V., Paducah, Ky.
 1914 Eaves, St. Clair, Greenville, Ky.
 1916 Eberhart, Axel A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Eberle, Charles, St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Eby, D. H., Hannibal, Mo.
 1915 Eccles, Royal, Ogden, Utah.
 1914 Echols, John Warnock, Vienna, Virginia.
 1908 Eckhart, Percy B., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Eddy, Arthur J., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Eddy, Charles B., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Eddy, George Simpson, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Edelen, T. L., Frankfort, Ky.
 1913 Eder, Phanor J., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Edge, Lester P., Spokane, Wash.
 1915 Edgington, George W., Idaho Falls, Idaho.
 1910 Edgington, T. B., Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Edison, H. J., Kason, Minn.
 1911 Edmonds, Franklin S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Edmonds, Samuel O., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Edmonds, Walter D., New York, N. Y.
 1890 Edmonston, William E., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Edmunds, James E., Lynchburg, Va.
 1902 Edson, Joseph R., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Edson, Walter H., Falconer, N. Y.
 1911 Edwards, Clarence, Elmhurst, N. Y.
 1912 Edwards, Davis W., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Edwards, George J., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Edwards, George L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Edwards, H. M., Scranton, Pa.
 1913 Edwards, Leroy M., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1906 Edwards, Marion, Seattle, Wash.
 1917 Edwards, Nicholas M., Williamsport, Pa.
 1913 Edwards, O. Ellery, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Edwards, Verne D., Kansas City, Mo.
 1919 Edwards, Walter A., Providence, R. I.
 1918 Eells, Charles P., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Efrd, C. M., Lexington, S. C.
 1912 Eggers, Theodore C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Ehle, Louis C., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Ehrhorn, Oscar W., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Ehrlich, Jesse W., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Ehrlich, Manfred Wm., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Ehringhaus, J. C. B., Elizabeth City, N. C.
 1918 Ehrlich, Franz, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Ehrman, S. M., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Eichenauer, John B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Eichholz, Adolph, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1910 Fickhoff, Henry, San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Eimerman, Charles H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Eisner, Michael L., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1912 Ekern, Herman L. (Chicago, Ill.), Madison, Wis.

ELECTED

- 1919 Eklund, Herbert E., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Ela, Emerson, Madison, Wis.
 1916 Ela, Richard, Cambridgeport, Mass.
 1918 Elder, Alexander H., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Elder, Charles B., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Elder, Charles R., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Elder, Conway, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Elder, Irvin C., Chambersburg, Pa.
 1919 Elder, R. H., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1916 Elder, W. S., Deadwood, S. Dak.
 1914 Eldred, A. G., Warren, Pa.
 1916 Eldredge, Clarence F., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Elgin, Frank S., Memphis, Tenn.
 1901 Elgutter, Charles S., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Eliot, Amory, Boston, Mass.
 1895 Eliot, Edward C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1904 Elkus, Abram I., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Ellender, Allen E., Houma, La.
 1917 Eller, A. H., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1911 Ellick, Alfred G., Omaha, Nebr.
 1914 Elliff, Charles W., Dayton, Ohio.
 1896 Ellinwood, Everett E., Bismarck, N. D.
 1913 Elliott, Albert H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1902 Elliott, Charles B., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Elliott, Edward Stiles, Savannah, Ga.
 1917 Elliott, George A., Wilmington, Del.
 1916 Elliott, George B., Wilmington, N. C.
 1917 Elliott, H. A., Clifton, Ariz.
 1916 Elliott, H. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Elliott, James D., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1913 Elliott, John, New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Elliott, John M., Pine Bluff, Ark.
 1916 Elliott, John M., Peoria, Ill.
 1914 Elliott, Milton C., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Elliott, Robert L., Chicago, Ill.
 1893 Elliott, William F., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1906 Ellis, Daniel B., Denver, Colo.
 1911 Ellis, David A., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Ellis, Eri H., Denver, Colo.
 1907 Ellis, George W., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Ellis, John A., Prescott, Ariz.
 1914 Ellis, Overton G., Tacoma, Wash.
 1909 Ellis, S. D., Amite City, La.
 1917 Ellis, T. B., Jr., Gainesville, Fla.
 1919 Ellis, W. H., Tallahassee, Fla.
 1912 Ellis, Wade H., Washington, D. C.
 1919 Ellis, W. S., Anderson, Ind.
 1913 Ellis, William S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Ellison, George Robb, Maryville, Mo.
 1910 Ellison, James, Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Ellison, William Bruce, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Ellithorp, Elias H., San Luis, Colo.
 1916 Ellis, John H., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Ellsworth, S. E., Jamestown, N. D.
 1907 Elsborg, Nathaniel A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Else, N. C., Osborne, Kansas.
 1906 Elting, Victor, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Ely, Frederick D., Dedham, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1913 Ely, Henry W., Westfield, Mass.
 1898 Ely, John J., Freehold, N. J.
 1913 Ely, Joseph B., Springfield, Mass.
 1913 Ely, M. G., Jonesville, Va.
 1913 Emanuel, P. A., Aiken, S. C.
 1913 Embery, Joseph R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Embry, John, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1916 Emerson, A. Silver, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Emerson, Edgar C., Watertown, N. Y.
 1907 Emerson, George H., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Emerson, Robert S., Providence, R. I.
 1919 Emery, A. L., Okmulgee, Okla.
 1914 Emery, Frederick L., Boston, Mass.
 1891 Emery, L. A., Ellsworth, Maine.
 1913 Emmons, Arthur C., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Emmons, Harry, Wilmington, Del.
 1917 Empie, B. G., Wilmington, N. C.
 1916 Empson, G. R., Gladstone, Michigan.
 1917 Emrich, Wm. H. Pauling, Paris, France.
 1914 Endelman, Edward, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Endicott, William C., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Endlich, Gustav A., Reading, Pa.
 1913 Endsley, H. S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Engel, Joseph G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Engerud, Edward, Fargo, N. D.
 1919 England, Edward L., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 England, Howell S., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1916 England, Miles H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Englander, Samuel, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Englar, D. Roger, New York, N. Y.
 1918 Englebeck, Amos H., Akron, Ohio.
 1911 English, Conover, Newark, N. J.
 1919 English, Edgar B., Richmond, Va.
 1916 English, George H., Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
 1918 English, John K., Elizabeth, N. J.
 1908 English, Lee F., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 English, Walter C., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Ennever, Thomas C., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Enoch, Albert B., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Enright, John J., Burlington, Vt.
 1911 Ensign, Charles S., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Enslow, Charles A., Janesville, Wis.
 1914 Epes, Allan, Blackstone, Virginia.
 1916 Epperson, Clyde O., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Erckmann, H. L., Charleston, S. C.
 1916 Erd, Charles, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Erlanger, Mitchell L., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Ernst, Irving L., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Ernst, Richard P. (Covington, Ky.), Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1917 Ervin, William C., Morganton, N. C.
 1914 Erving, Wm. Van R., Albany, N. Y.
 1907 Erwin, Frank Alex., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Eschweiler, F. C., Madison, Wis.
 1918 Eshelman, O. D., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1909 Esling, Henry C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Esmond, Darwin W., Newburg, N. Y.
 1907 Esterline, Blackburn, Washington, D. C.

ELECTED

- 1912 Estes, W. L., Texarkana, Texas.
 1913 Estudillo, Miguel, Riverside, Cal.
 1913 Etheridge, Francis Marion, Dallas, Texas.
 1912 Ettelson, Samuel A., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Evans, Andrew F., Kansas City, Mo.
 1917 Evans, D. B., Moundsville, W. Va.
 1911 Evans, Earle W., Wichita, Kans.
 1916 Evans, Evan A., Baraboo, Wis.
 1918 Evans, Giles Lincoln, Fayetteville, Tenn.
 1918 Evans, H. G., Bonham, Tex.
 1911 Evans, John Gary, Spartanburg, S. C.
 1913 Evans, John Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Evans, John T., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Evans, Joseph E., Ogden, Utah.
 1908 Evans, Lynden, Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Evans, Marion G., Memphis, Tenn.
 1908 Evans, Marvin, Walla Walla, Wash.
 1913 Evans, Montgomery, Norristown, Pa.
 1916 Evans, Peter L., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Evans, Robert E., Dakota City, Nebr.
 1899 Evans, Rowland, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1916 Evans, W. F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Evans, Walter, Louisville, Ky.
 1911 Evans, William L., Green Bay, Wis.
 1914 Evans, William S., Elkton, Md.
 1916 Everts, Charles W., New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Everts, Frank B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Everest, J. H., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Everett, Edward W., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Everett, R. O., Durham, N. C.
 1913 Everett, Russell M., Newark, N. J.
 1916 Everett, S. J., Greenville, N. C.
 1904 Everette, Willis Eugene, Tacoma, Wash.
 1907 Everson, John, Burbank, Cal.
 1918 Everts, William P., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Evins, Robert B., Greensboro, Ala.
 1919 Evins, Samuel Nesbit, Atlanta, Ga.
 1906 Ewing, Arthur W., Madison, Minn.
 1900 Ewing, Hampton D., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Ewing, James W., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1901 Ewing, John A., Denver, Colo.
 1904 Ewing, John G., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Ewing, Mark, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Ewing, Presley K., Houston, Texas.
 1907 Ewing, Thomas, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Eyges, Leon Russell, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Eyster, John C., Albany, Ala.
 1907 Faber, Leander B., Jamaica, N. Y.
 1912 Fagan, Joseph P., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Fahey, Michael H., Havre De Grace, Md.
 1919 Fahey, Michael L., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Fahey, William F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1919 Fahrner, Jacob F., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1913 Fahy, Thomas A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Fahy, Walter T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Fain, John A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1918 Fairbank, Arthur B., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1911 Fairchild, Arthur W., Milwaukee, Wis.

ELECTED

- 1917 Fairchild, Edward T., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1889 Fairchild, H. O., Green Bay, Wis.
 1915 Fairlamb, Millard, Delta, Colorado.
 1917 Faison, Henry Elias, Clinton, N. C.
 1913 Faisler, John, Sycamore, Ill.
 1914 Falck, Alexander D., Elmira, N. Y.
 1917 Faling, Glenn R., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 1916 Falk, Lester L., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Falkenhainer, Victor H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1891 Fall, George Howard, Malden, Mass.
 1913 Fallon, James, Pittsfield, Mass.
 1913 Fallon, John J., Hoboken, N. J.
 1907 Fallows, Edward H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Fant, Rice T., Memphis, Tenn.
 1917 Farabough, W. W., Memphis, Tenn.
 1914 Faris, Charles B., Jefferson City, Mo.
 1917 Farley, Eugene F., New Haven, Conn.
 1911 Farley, John Wells, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Farnham, Alexander, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1906 Farnham, Charles W., St. Paul, Minn.
 1911 Farnham, Frank A., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Farnsworth, P. T., Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Farnsworth, Philip, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Farquhar, Otto E., Pottsville, Pa.
 1906 Farr, George W., Miles City, Mont.
 1914 Farrand, George E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1883 Farrar, Edgar H., New Orleans, La.
 1915 Farrelly, Hugh P., Chanute, Kansas.
 1914 Farren, James J., Albany, N. Y.
 1916 Farrer, J. Arnold, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Farrington, E. S., Carson City, Nev.
 1916 Farrington, John S., Springfield, Mo.
 1916 Farris, George V., Webb City, Mo.
 1913 Fassett, Eugene G., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Faught, Albert Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Faulkner, Charles J., Martinsburg, W. Va.
 1916 Faulkner, Charles J., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Faulks, Frederick J., Newark, N. J.
 1914 Fauntleroy, Thomas T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Faust, Charles L., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1914 Faust, Frederick De C., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Faust, William B., Mount Carmel, Pa.
 1919 Favour, A. N., Prescott, Ariz.
 1913 Fawcett, Charles F., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1909 Fay, Frank S., Meriden, Conn.
 1913 Fay, Jesse B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Fay, William H., Peabody, Mass.
 1916 Fayerweather, Charles S., New Lebanon, N. Y.
 1914 Faysoux, William McL., New Orleans, La.
 1890 Fearons, George H., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Featherstone, Albert H., Wallace, Idaho.
 1914 Feazel, W. P., Nashville, Ark.
 1914 Fecttig, James A., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Fee, Fred, Fort Pierce, Fla.

ELECTED

- 1911 Feely, Joseph J., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Feeney, John P., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Feightner, Milo N., Huntington, Ind.
 1917 Feimster, Walter C., Newton, N. C.
 1919 Feinberg, Philip J., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Feiner, Benjamin F., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Feingold, Louis E., Worcester, Mass.
 1918 Feldman, Samuel, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Felix, Harry, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Fellows, Donald, Plankinton, S. D.
 1909 Fellows, Grant, Lansing, Mich.
 1918 Fellows, Hubbard F., Rapid City, S. D.
 1916 Felsenthal, Edward G., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Felsenthal, Eli B., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Fennell, Thomas F., Albany, N. Y.
 1909 Fenner, Charles Payne, New Orleans, La.
 1907 Fenning, Frederick A., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Fenning, Karl, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Fenstermaker, Thomas A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1894 Fenton, Hector T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Fenwick, Edward Taylor, Washington, D. C.
 1911 Ferber, J. Bernard, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Ferdinand, Arthur G., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Ferencik, J. P., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1912 Fergus, Robert C., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Ferguson, D. Niel, Ocala, Fla.
 1911 Ferguson, Garland S., Jr., Greensboro, N. C.
 1913 Ferguson, Wm. B. S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Ferguson, William H., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Ferme, Antonio, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Fernald, Gustavus S., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Ferneding, Henry L., Dayton, Ohio.
 1914 Fernsell, C. C., New Philadelphia, Ohio.
 1886 Ferris, Aaron A., Granville, Ohio.
 1916 Ferris, Forrest G., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Ferris, G. M., Spokane, Wash.
 1911 Ferris, T. Harvey, Utica, N. Y.
 1903 Ferriss, Franklin, St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Ferriss, Henry T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Ferriss, Stark B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Ferry, L. S., Topeka, Kans.
 1912 Ferson, Merton L., Washington, D. C.
 1897 Fesler, J. W., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1916 Fessenden, Stirling, Shanghai, China.
 1917 Feuerbacher, Max W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Ficken, John F., Charleston, S. C.
 1919 Fickett, Ralph F., Newton Highlands, Mass.
 1916 Field, Elias, Boston, Mass.
 1902 Field, Frank Harvey, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Field, Fred T., Boston, Mass.
 1891 Field, Heman H., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Field, Neill B., Albuquerque, N. M.
 1914 Field, S. S., Baltimore, Md.

ELECTED

- 1914 Field, Seward I., Medicine Lodge, Kans.
 1894 Fiero, J. Newton, Albany, N. Y.
 1917 Fiero, Stephen C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 File, Ashton, Beckley, W. Va.
 1913 Filley, Frederick C., Troy, N. Y.
 1919 Filius, Richard S., Denver, Colo.
 1906 Finch, Edward R., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Finch, James D., Reno, Nev.
 1917 Finch, W. A., Wilson, N. C.
 1913 Findlay, William C., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Findley, William L., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Fine, Reubin, Martinsburg, W. Va.
 1919 Finkelston, Max H., Detroit, Mich.
 1916 Finlayson, Frank G., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1915 Finley, James W., Chanute, Kans.
 1906 Finney, A. C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1917 Fischer, Frederic L., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Fischer, Julius, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Fiset, Franz, Austin, Texas.
 1908 Fish, Daniel, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Fish, Frank L., Vergennes, Wis.
 1896 Fish, Frederick P., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Fish, Henry E., Erie, Pa.
 1912 Fish, Irving A., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1911 Fish, Norman D., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
 1914 Fish, William H., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Fisher, Clarence A., Canton, Ohio.
 1911 Fisher, D. K. Este, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Fisher, Frederic A., Lowell, Mass.
 1917 Fisher, Frederick Charles, Manila, P. I.
 1913 Fisher, George H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1908 Fisher, George P., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Fisher, Gordon, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1919 Fisher, Hugh T., Topeka, Kan.
 1916 Fisher, J. Wilmer, Reading, Pa.
 1913 Fisher, James, Hackettstown, N. J.
 1914 Fisher, John J., Bayfield, Wis.
 1914 Fisher, John S., Indiana, Pa.
 1916 Fisher, Peter, Kenosha, Wis.
 1899 Fisher, Robert J., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Fisher, Samuel H., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Fisher, Samuel W., Austin, Texas.
 1916 Fisher, William, Pensacola, Fla.
 1916 Fisher, William E., Stevens Point, Wis.
 1887 Fisher, Wm. Righter, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Flak, Charles J., Minot, N. D.
 1913 Flak, R. W., Ridgefarm, Ill.
 1916 Fiske, Edmund W., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1917 Fitch, William M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Fite, Rufus L., Georgetown, Ohio.
 1916 Pitts, Henry, Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Fitzgerald, Cornelius E., Glens Falls, N. Y.
 1909 FitzGerald, David E., New Haven, Conn.
 1916 FitzGerald, J. J., Portland, Oregon.
 1913 FitzGerald, James Regan, New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1913 Fitzgerald, Robert M., Oakland, Cal.
 1916 Fitzgerald, Roy G., Dayton, Ohio.
 1912 Fitzgerald, William J., Scranton, Pa.
 1919 Fitzgerald, Wm. T. A., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Fitzgibbon, Henry, Menasha, Wis.
 1916 Fitzgibbon, James R., Newark, Ohio.
 1906 Fitzhugh, G. T., Memphis, Tenn.
 1904 Fitzhugh, Henry L., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1919 Fitzhugh, W. H., Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Fitzpatrick, Daniel H., Mason City, Iowa.
 1918 Fitzpatrick, E. V., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1919 Fitzpatrick, H., Huntington, W. Va.
 1915 Fitzpatrick, William Geo., Detroit, Mich.
 1917 Fitzsimmons, John T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1907 Fitz Simons, W. Huger, Charleston, S. C.
 1914 Flaherty, D. J., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1906 Flaherty, James A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Flaherty, William, Boston, Mass.
 1887 Flanders, James G., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1917 Flanders, Roger Yale, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1911 Flannery, Henry C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1904 Flannery, John S., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Flannigan, Richard C., Norway, Mich.
 1891 Fleischmann, Simon, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1917 Fleitz, Joseph E., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1914 Fleming, A. B., Fairmont, W. Va.
 1919 Fleming, Charles Seton, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1911 Fleming, Francis P., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1917 Fleming, J. E., Ludlow, Okla.
 1904 Fleming, John D., Boulder, Colo.
 1914 Fleming, Matthew C., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Fleming, Roderick M., Berkeley, Cal.
 1911 Fleming, Russell W., Fort Collins, Colo.
 1916 Fleming, William S., Shanghai, China.
 1911 Flemming, H. H., Kingston, N. Y.
 1907 Fletcher, Bertram L., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Fletcher, D. U., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Fletcher, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Fletcher, J. Gilmore, New York, N. Y.
 1910 Fletcher, John Storrs, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1919 Fletcher, Raymond B., Worcester, Mass.
 1912 Fletcher, Robert V., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Fletcher, Wm. Meade, Sperryville, Va.
 1913 Fletchinger, Charles F., New Orleans, La.
 1906 Flewelling, Albert L., Spokane, Wash.
 1903 Flexner, Bernard, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Flint, Albert F., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Flint, Frank P., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 Floan, John P., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Flory, Walter L., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1915 Flournoy, William S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1918 Flournoy, William W., De Funiak Springs, Fla.
 1911 Flowers, George W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Flowers, James N., Jackson, Miss.
 1913 Flynn, Edward F., Devils Lake, N. D.

ELECTED

- 1915 Flynn, John M., Sandpoint, Idaho.
- 1909 Flynn, Leo J., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 1917 Flynn, J. Wallace, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 1919 Flynn, Thomas A., Phoenix, Ariz.
- 1914 Flynt, Roger D., Dublin, Ga.
- 1912 Foell, Charles M., Chicago, Ill.
- 1918 Fogg, Joseph G., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1914 Fogle, John L., Chicago, Ill.
- 1912 Foley, James A., New York, N. Y.
- 1917 Folger, J. H., Mount Airy, N. C.
- 1914 Folk, Joseph W., Washington, D. C.
- 1915 Folland, Wm. H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 1901 Follansbee, George A., Chicago, Ill.
- 1912 Follansbee, Mitchell D., Chicago, Ill.
- 1913 Follett, Edward B., Marietta, Ohio.
- 1914 Folonie, Robert J., Chicago, Ill.
- 1918 Folsom, C. S. T., El Paso, Texas.
- 1908 Folsom, Myron A., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1919 Folsom, Richard S., Chicago, Ill.
- 1914 Foltz, Charles J., New York, N. Y.
- 1913 Folz, Leon H., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1913 Folz, Stanley, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1919 Foord, William Malcolm, Litchfield, Conn.
- 1918 Foote, E. A., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1916 Foote, Roger L., Chicago, Ill.
- 1914 Fopiano, Albert B., Boston, Mass.
- 1911 Forbes, J. Grant, London, Eng.
- 1910 Forbush, Frank M., Boston, Mass.
- 1908 Force, H. C., Seattle, Wash.
- 1918 Ford, Carl B., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1916 Ford, Edmond John, Lawrence, Mass.
- 1914 Ford, Joe H., Houston, Miss.
- 1913 Ford, John, New York, N. Y.
- 1916 Ford, Lawrence A., Boston, Mass.
- 1914 Ford, Richard A., Washington, D. C.
- 1918 Ford, S. S., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1914 Ford, Thomas J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1913 Ford, Tirey L., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1918 Ford, W. J., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1914 Fordham, Albert C., Chicago, Ill.
- 1907 Fordham, Herbert L., New York, N. Y.
- 1918 Fording, David, Alliance, Ohio.
- 1906 Fordyce, S. W., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1912 Foreman, Milton J., Chicago, Ill.
- 1914 Forkner, George D., New Castle, Ind.
- 1914 Forlow, Frank L., Webb City, Mo.
- 1918 Forman, William, Tonopah, Nev.
- 1911 Forster, Henry A., New York, N. Y.
- 1914 Fort, Dancy, Clarksville, Tenn.
- 1897 Fort, John Franklin, Newark, N. J.
- 1914 Fortson, Blanton, Athens, Ga.
- 1916 Forward, John F., Hartford, Conn.
- 1919 Fosdick, Frederick W., Boston, Mass.
- 1906 Foanes, C. A., Montevideo, Minn.
- 1912 Foss, Ernest, Newburyport, Mass.
- 1911 Foster, A. B., Troy, Ala.
- 1891 Foster, Alfred D., Boston, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1914 Foster, Carl, Bridgeport, Conn.
- 1895 Foster, Charles E., Washington, D. C.
- 1913 Foster, Charles L., New York, N. Y.
- 1914 Foster, E. H., Muskogee, Okla.
- 1913 Foster, Frank, Chicago, Ill.
- 1914 Foster, Fred C., Lincoln, Nebr.
- 1911 Foster, Frederick, Boston, Mass.
- 1913 Foster, George A., Johnstown, Pa.
- 1914 Foster, Henry H., Norman, Oklahoma.
- 1912 Foster, Israel Moore, Athens, Ohio.
- 1917 Foster, J. Manley, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
- 1891 Foster, Reginald, Boston, Mass.
- 1890 Foster, Roger, New York, N. Y.
- 1914 Foster, Rufus E., New Orleans, La.
- 1912 Foster, Stephen A., Chicago, Ill.
- 1916 Foster, Walter H., Boston, Mass.
- 1916 Foulston, Robert C., Wichita, Kans.
- 1917 Fountain, R. T., Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 1917 Foushee, William L., Durham, N. C.
- 1913 Fowler, Addison J., Denver, Colo.
- 1912 Fowler, Carl H., New York, N. Y.
- 1906 Fowler, Charles R., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1910 Fowler, James A., Knoxville, Tenn.
- 1911 Fox, A. F., West Point, Miss.
- 1919 Fox, Alfred G., Bluefield, W. Va.
- 1881 Fox, Austen G., New York, N. Y.
- 1914 Fox, Carlton, Wallace, Idaho.
- 1911 Fox, Charles J., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1914 Fox, Duane E., Washington, D. C.
- 1900 Fox, Edward J., Easton, Pa.
- 1914 Fox, Frank B., Washington, D. C.
- 1917 Fox, Fred L., Sutton, W. Va.
- 1913 Fox, Henry I., Norristown, Pa.
- 1919 Fox, Isidor, Boston, Mass.
- 1919 Fox, J. Lawrence, Baltimore, Md.
- 1919 Fox, Jabez, Cambridge, Mass.
- 1914 Fox, John E., Harrisburg, Pa.
- 1913 Fralley, Charles L., Washington, D. C.
- 1894 Fralley, Joseph C., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1911 France, Jacob, Baltimore, Md.
- 1911 France, Joseph C., Baltimore, Md.
- 1917 Francis, James D., Huntington, Ky.
- 1919 Francis, Robert J., Petersburg, Va.
- 1914 Francis, W. H., Dallas, Texas.
- 1907 Frank, Adam, New York, N. Y.
- 1912 Frank, David A., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1911 Frank, Eli, Baltimore, Md.
- 1914 Frank, Harry A., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1919 Frank, J. D., Dallas, Tex.
- 1919 Frank, Jerome N., Chicago, Ill.
- 1914 Frank, Julius J., New York, N. Y.
- 1912 Frank, Robert J., Chicago, Ill.
- 1918 Frankel, Frederick, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1912 Frankel, Hiram D., St. Paul, Minn.
- 1906 Frankel, Louis R., St. Paul, Minn.
- 1918 Frankel, Philip, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1914 Frankenberg, Henry E., New York, N. Y.
- 1911 Frankfurter, Felix, Washington, D. C.

ELECTED

- 1917 Franklin, George S., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Franklin, N. A., Unionville, Mo.
 1907 Franklin, Ruford, Summit, N. J.
 1912 Franklin, Thomas H., San Antonio, Tex.
 1910 Frantz, John Henry, Knoxville, Tenn.
 1900 Fraser, Donald, Fowler, Ind.
 1907 Fraser, George C., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Fraser, T. B., Sumter, S. C.
 1914 Fraser, William C., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Frauenthal, Samuel, Little Rock, Ark.
 1913 Frawley, Edward J., Boise, Idaho.
 1918 Frazer, John F., Baltimore, Md.
 1918 Frazer, John G., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Frazer, Robert S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1917 Frazier, O. Clifford, Greensboro, N. C.
 1919 Frazier, J. V., Sapulpa, Okla.
 1910 Frazier, Joseph W., Tampa, Fla.
 1914 Frazier, Robert, Mechanicsville, N. Y.
 1918 Frear, Theodore Du Bois, Vinita, Okla.
 1917 Frear, Walter F., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1916 Frease, Harry, Canton, Ohio.
 1908 Fredericks, John T., Williamsport, Pa.
 1918 Freece, James S., Davenport, Wash.
 1907 Freedman, John J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Freehafer, Albert L., Boise, Idaho.
 1913 Freeman, Charles Y., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Freeman, G. R., Corona, Cal.
 1919 Freeman, J. E., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Freeman, John Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Freeman, Robert R., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1903 Freiberg, A. J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1904 French, Asa P., Boston, Mass.
 1912 French, Burton L., Washington, D. C.
 1912 French, D. E., Bluefield, W. Va.
 1914 French, H. Findlay, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 French, Leroy N., Reno, Nev.
 1915 French, Nathaniel, Davenport, Iowa.
 1918 French, Preston O., Denison, Tex.
 1907 French, Thomas E., Camden, N. J.
 1913 Freschi, John J., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Freund, Ernst, Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Frey, A. B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Friedman, Arthur F., Denver, Colo.
 1902 Friedman, Lee Max, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Friedman, Simon G., Worcester, Mass.
 1917 Friedrich, Charles H., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Friedrichs, Carl C., New Orleans, La.
 1912 Friend, Charles, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1918 Friend, F. C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Friend, Harvey M., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Frierson, Charles D., Jonesboro, Ark.
 1910 Frierson, James Nelson, Columbia, S. C.
 1912 Frierson, John F., Columbus, Miss.
 1913 Fries, Henry K., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Frisbee, Ernest L., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1918 Fritch, E. D., Akron, Ohio.
 1919 Fritz, Oscar M., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Frohman, Isaac, San Francisco, Cal.

ELECTED

- 1917 Frost, Daniel Eugene, Stevens Point, Wis.
 1919 Frost, D. R., St. Paul, Minn.
 1902 Frost, E. Allen, Chicago, Ill.
 1893 Frost, Edward W., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1911 Frost, Frank R., Charleston, S. C.
 1919 Frost, Frederic W., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Frost, G. Frederick, Providence, R. I.
 1913 Frost, Henry R., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Frost, Hildreth, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1916 Frost, Ralph Aldom, Hankow, China.
 1919 Frost, Robert W., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Frost, W. Louis, Providence, R. I.
 1916 Frothingham, Randolph, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Frothingham, Theodore L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Frumberg, A. M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1918 Fry, Henry Edmond, Boone, Iowa.
 1913 Fry, John H., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Fry, W. W., Jr., Mexico, Mo.
 1919 Fulk, Guy, Little Rock, Ark.
 1908 Fuller, E. Dean, Tampico, Mex.
 1914 Fuller, Frederic E., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Fuller, J. A., Selma, Ala.
 1911 Fuller, Jones, Durham, N. C.
 1912 Fuller, Philip H., Hastings, Nebr.
 1912 Fuller, Pierpont, Denver, Colo.
 1913 Fuller, Samuel A., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Fuller, Thomas Staples, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Fullerton, William D., Ottawa, Ill.
 1918 Fulton, Arthur W., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Fulton, Minitree Jones, Richmond, Va.
 1914 Fulton, Thomas B., Newark, Ohio.
 1908 Fulton, Walter S., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Fulweiler, John M., Auburn, Cal.
 1911 Fulwood, C. W., Tifton, Ga.
 1913 Furber, Arthur, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Furber, Fred N., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Furlong, William E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Furman, Daniel G., Swanton, Vt.
 1911 Furry, J. B., Muskogee, Okla.
 1906 Furst, William, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Fyffe, Colin C. H., Chicago, Ill.
 1901 Gabbert, William H., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Gabel, George H., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Gadd, N. T., Broken Bow, Nebr.
 1917 Gadden, Philip H., Charleston, S. C.
 1911 Gaffy, Loring E., Pierre, S. D.
 1913 Gaffill, John J., Jr., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Gage, Geo. Williams, Chester, S. C.
 1911 Gage, T. Hovey, Worcester, Mass.
 1891 Gager, Edwin B., Derby, Conn.
 1907 Gaillard, William D., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Gaines, Frederick W., Toledo, Ohio.
 1913 Gaines, Grenville, Warrenton, Va.
 1913 Gaines, J. B., Leesburg, Fla.
 1917 Gaither, E. L., Mocksville, N. C.
 1914 Gaither, Paul H., Greensburg, Pa.

ELECTED

1905 Gaitskill, Bennett S., Girard, Kans.
 1911 Galbraith, Clinton A., Ada, Okla.
 1912 Galbraith, John P., St. Paul, Minn.
 1908 Gale, Edward C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Gallagher, Francis G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1892 Gallagher, Charles T., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Gallagher, Michael F., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Gallagher, Thomas F., Fitchburg, Mass.
 1919 Gallagher, Thomas P., Terre Haute, Ind.
 1907 Gallert, David J., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Galston, Clarence G., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Galvin, John, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Gamble, Emmet H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1917 Gamble, Robert J., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
 1916 Ganahl, Alphonse E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1907 Gandy, Newton S., Coronado, Cal.
 1919 Gann, David B., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Gann, Edward E., Washington, D. C.
 1919 Gannaway, Herbert N., Memphis, Tenn.
 1914 Gannon, Frank S., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Gans, Howard S., Washington, D. C.
 1908 Gantenbein, C. U., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Gantt, E. S., Mexico, Mo.
 1916 Garcelon, Alonzo H., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Garcelon, William F., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Gardiner, George H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Gardiner, George N., New Bedford, Mass.
 1916 Gardiner, P. D., Wichita, Kans.
 1913 Gardiner, Robert H., Gardiner, Maine.
 1919 Gardiner, Robert H., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Gardiner, W. Gwynn, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Gardner, A. E. L., Clayton, Mo.
 1911 Gardner, A. K., Huron, S. D.
 1914 Gardner, Alonzo M., Richmond, Ind.
 1905 Gardner, C. P., Mendota, Ill.
 1902 Gardner, John M., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Gardner, O. Max, Shelby, N. C.
 1912 Gardner, Percy W., Providence, R. I.
 1905 Gardner, Rathbone, Providence, R. I.
 1913 Gardner, Richard N., Staples, Minn.
 1916 Gardner, William A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Garesche, Vital W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1918 Garey, Eugene L., Chicago, Ill.
 1897 Garfield, Harry A., Williamstown, Mass.
 1913 Garfield, Irvin McD., Boston, Mass.
 1897 Garfield, J. R., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Garland, Francis P., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Garman, John M., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1918 Garnett, Charles L., Columbus, Miss.
 1913 Garnett, Theodore S., Norfolk, Va.
 1908 Garrecht, F. A., Spokane, Wash.
 1913 Garretson, Garret J., Elmhurst, N. Y.
 1916 Garretson, Leland B., Morristown, N. J.
 1918 Garrett, George Palmer, Kalamazoo, Fla.
 1914 Garrett, H. S., San Angelo, Texas.
 1919 Garrigues, James E., Denver, Colo.
 1918 Garrison, Chas. W., Topeka, Kans.
 1913 Garrison, Lindley M., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

1914 Garry, Thomas H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Garst, Joseph, Douglas, Wyo.
 1889 Gartside, John M., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Garver, John A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Garvin, Edwin L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1904 Garvin, William E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Gary, Elbert H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Gary, Eugene B., Abbeville, S. C.
 1919 Gary, Frank E. H., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Gary, Hampson, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Gaskill, Edmund C., Jr., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1917 Gaskill, John E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Gaskill, Robert S., Mount Holly, N. J.
 1919 Gasque, Lonnie M., Marion, S. C.
 1917 Gasser, Roy C., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Gast, Robert S., Pueblo, Colo.
 1908 Gaston, O. C., Everett, Wash.
 1916 Gaston, William A., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Gatch, Lewis N., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Gates, Andrew F., Hartford, Conn.
 1912 Gates, Elias, Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Gates, Jay, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Gates, John Calhoun, Princeton, Ky.
 1914 Gates, John H., Pierre, S. D.
 1904 Gates, Thomas S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Gately, H. Prescott, Washington, D. C.
 1918 Gattell, Benoni B., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Gauerke, John W., Green Bay, Wis.
 1911 Gaughan, Thomas J., Camden, Ark.
 1918 Gaulin, A., Marseilles, France.
 1917 Gault, Matthew, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Gauthier, Joseph A., New Bedford, Mass.
 1916 Gautier, Redmond B., Miami, Fla.
 1918 Gavegan, Edward J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Gavin, Frank E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1912 Gavin, James L., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1919 Gavin, John E., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Gavin, Michael, 2d, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Gavin, Richard I., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Gay, Daniel F., Worcester, Mass.
 1916 Gay, Thomas B., Richmond, Va.
 1912 Gayle, John B., Richmond, Va.
 1919 Gaynor, Frank R., Le Mars, Iowa.
 1912 Gazdam, Joseph M., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Gearin, John M., Portland, Oregon.
 1913 Geary, Alexander B., Chester, Pa.
 1912 Gebhardt, William C., Clinton, N. J.
 1901 Geddes, Frederick L., Toledo, Ohio.
 1918 Gedney, Jerome D., East Orange, N. J.
 1918 Geer, William J., Gallon, Ohio.
 1919 Gehan, Frank J., St. Paul, Minn.
 1919 Gehrs, Gustave G., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1918 Geiger, Frederick J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Geijssbeck, John B., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Geilfuss, Carl F., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1908 Geisler, T. J., Portland, Oregon.

ELECTED

- 1918 Geisse, Harold L., Madison, Wis.
 1913 Geist, A. Joseph, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Geller, Frederick, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Gemmill, William B., York, Pa.
 1919 Gemmill, William N., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Gennert, Henry G., New York, N. Y.
 1904 Gentry, North T., Columbia, Mo.
 1914 Gentry, William R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1918 Gentach, Frank F., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Geoghegan, William A., Cincinnati, O.
 1916 Geraghty, Francis X., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Geraghty, Michael J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Gerard, James W., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Gerecht, E. F., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 Gering, Matthew, Plattsmouth, Nebr.
 1911 German, Charles W., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Germany, J. A., Dallas, Texas.
 1919 Gerner, Frederick B., Allentown, Pa.
 1907 Gerry, Elbridge T., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Gemmer, Jessy Benedict, New Orleans, La.
 1908 Gest, John Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Gheen, John J., West Chester, Pa.
 1919 Gibbes, Heyward M., Jerome, Ariz.
 1913 Gibbon, T. E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1917 Gibboney, Stuart G., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Gibbons, Cromwell, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1913 Gibbons, L. A., Reno, Nevada.
 1899 Gibbs, Clinton B., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1916 Gibbs, George A., Pasadena, Cal.
 1911 Gibbs, George C., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1913 Gibson, Claude W., Boise, Idaho.
 1913 Gibson, Clyde, New Castle, Pa.
 1915 Gibson, Edward Guest, Baltimore, Md.
 1919 Gibson, G. N., Walnut Ridge, Ark.
 1906 Gibson, George Jay, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1919 Gibson, J. B., Dillon, S. C.
 1899 Gibson, James A., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Gibson, William J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Gick, Frank, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1898 Giddings, Charles, Great Barrington, Mass.
 1915 Gideon, Valentine, Ogden, Utah.
 1916 Gidiere, Phillip S., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Giffen, Wallis, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Gifford, F. W., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Gifford, George H., Tipton, Ind.
 1907 Gifford, James M., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Gifford, Livingston, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Gignilliat, William R., Savannah, Ga.
 1919 Gilbert, Barry, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Gilbert, Charles E., Nevada, Mo.
 1919 Gilbert, Hiram T., Chicago, Ill.
 1910 Gilbert, Newton W., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Gilbert, William B., Portland, Oregon.
 1917 Gilbert, William R., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1914 Gilbert, William S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Gilchrist, Alexander, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Gilderleeve, Henry A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Gilfillan, Alex., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Gilfoil, James H., Jr., Lake Providence, La.
 1916 Gilkeson, Rosewell F., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Gilkyson, H. H., Phoenixville, Pa.
 1913 Gilkyson, T. Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Gill, Charles C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Gill, Harry B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Gill, Henry Sterling, Greensburg, Pa.
 1897 Gillen, William W., Jamaica, N. Y.
 1914 Gillespie, Charles D., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Gillespie, George J., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Gillespie, John F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1919 Gillett, Emma M., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Gillette, Andrew W., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Gillette, Charles A., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1919 Gilliam, Donnell, Tarboro, N. C.
 1919 Gilliam, H. B., Petersburg, Va.
 1919 Gilliam, Marshall M., Richmond, Va.
 1907 Gillin, P. H., Bangor, Maine.
 1908 Gilman, L. C., Seattle, Wash.
 1917 Gilman, Winfield W., Madison, Wis.
 1914 Gilmore, Eugene Allen, Madison, Wis.
 1919 Gilmore, Wm. Grant, Tombstone, Ariz.
 1917 Gilmour, L. D. Howard, Newark, N. J.
 1917 Gilpin, C. Monteith, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Gilroy, Thomas F., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Gilson, John L., New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Gittings, Christopher C., Racine, Wis.
 1914 Gittings, John C., Washington, D. C.
 1919 Gittins, Clarence E., Detroit, Mich.
 1914 Given, Harvey, Washington, D. C.
 1911 Gjerset, Oluf, Montevideo, Minn.
 1898 Glasgow, Wm. A., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Glaser, Herman, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Glassford, James W., El Centro, Cal.
 1911 Glassie, Henry H., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Gleason, A. H., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Gleason, Fred E., Montpelier, Vt.
 1896 Gleason, John H., Albany, N. Y.
 1919 Gleason, W. L., New Orleans, La.
 1919 Gleason, Walter Burrell, Portland, Ore.
 1916 Glead, J. Willis, Topeka, Kans.
 1903 Glen, James F., Tampa, Fla.
 1913 Glendinning, Henry D., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Glenn, Edwin F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Glenn, Garrard, New York, N. Y.
 1917 Glenn, J. Frazier, Asheville, N. C.
 1919 Glennon, Edward T., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Gledwell, P. W., Reidsville, N. C.
 1913 Glog, Ralph W., Boston, Mass.
 1904 Glynn, Martin H., Albany, N. Y.
 1914 Godard, Porter B., Kansas City, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1908 Godbey, E. W., Decatur, Ala.
 1912 Goddard, Edwin O., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1919 Godman, Elwood G., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Godwin, Robert L., Dunn, N. C.
 1912 Goepel, C. P., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Goetchius, Henry R., Columbus, Ga.
 1911 Goff, Guy D., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1912 Goggins, Bernard R., Grand Rapids, Wis.
 1919 Gold, Frank M., Flagstaff, Ariz.
 1911 Goldberg, Abraham, New Orleans, La.
 1913 Goldberg, Samuel J., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Goldman, Harry R., Marinette, Wis.
 1911 Goldman, Julius, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Goldman, Samuel P., New York, N. Y.
 1910 Goldsborough, Richard F., Biloxi, Miss.
 1906 Goldsborough, T. Alan, Denton, Md.
 1916 Goldsmith, A. W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Goldsmith, Aaron, Easton, Pa.
 1916 Goldsmith, David, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Goldsmith, Irving L., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1914 Goldsmith, Karl, Pierre, S. D.
 1914 Goldsmith, Max, Columbus, Ohio.
 1914 Goldstein, Jonah J., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Goltzman, Guy, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Gonzalez, Antonio C., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Goodale, Francis G., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Goode, R. L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1899 Goodell, Edwin B., Montclair, N. J.
 1913 Goodfellow, Hugh, San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Goodhue, Isaac W., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Goodlett, Nicholas M., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Goodman, Amos N., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1916 Goodman, Edward H., Townsend, Mont.
 1914 Goodman, Leon, Lynchburg, Va.
 1916 Goodman, Mark D., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Goodnow, Frank J., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Goodrich, Ben, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Goodrich, Chauncey S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Goodrich, James E., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Goodspeed, Alex McLellan, New Bedford, Mass.
 1917 Goodwin, Clarence N., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Goodwin, Frederic S., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Goodwin, John M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Goodwin, Robert E., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Goodyear, A. F., Watseka, Ill.
 1909 Goodykoontz, Wells, Williamson, W. Va.
 1913 Gordon, Armistead C., Staunton, Va.
 1914 Gordon, George B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Gordon, George H., La Crosse, Wis.
 1907 Gordon, Gordon, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Gordon, Gordon W., Springfield, Mass.
 1910 Gordon, Horace C., Tampa, Fla.
 1913 Gordon, Hugh T., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Gordon, James Gay, Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1913 Gordon, James H., McAlester, Okla.
 1919 Gordon, James W., Richmond, Va.
 1916 Gordon, John W., Barre, Vt.
 1908 Gordon, Maurice K., Madisonville, Ky.
 1912 Gordon, Peyton, Washington, D. C.
 1919 Gordon, Q. A., Mercer, Pa.
 1916 Gordon, R. G., Louisville, Ky.
 1912 Gordon, W. D., Beaumont, Texas.
 1913 Gordon, Wm. Seton, New York, N. Y.
 1902 Gordon, William W., Savannah, Ga.
 1916 Gorham, Sidney S., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Gorham, William H., Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Gorrill, William H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Gorter, James P., Baltimore, Md.
 1908 Gose, M. F., Pomeroy, Wash.
 1908 Gose, T. F., Walla Walla, Wash.
 1913 Gosnell, Frank, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Goss, Melvin C., Boulder, Colo.
 1911 Goumett, Alfred N., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Gotthold, Arthur F., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Goudy, Frank C., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Gough, Aurelian Bruce, Montpelier, Idaho.
 1914 Gould, Charles D., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Gould, Louis K., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1889 Goulder, Harvey D., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Goulston, Edward S., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Gourley, William B., Paterson, N. J.
 1901 Gove, Frank E., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Gove, William H., Salem, Mass.
 1916 Grabill, Ethelbert V., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Grace, John D., New Orleans, La.
 1912 Grady, Daniel H., Portage, Wis.
 1917 Graebner, George J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1905 Graff, M. L., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1917 Graham, A. W., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Graham, Arthur B., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Graham, Byron U., Washington, D. C.
 1903 Graham, George S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Graham, J. C., Marietta, Okla.
 1916 Graham, James M., Springfield, Ill.
 1913 Graham, Samuel J., Washington, D. C.
 1918 Graham, Warner A., Bellows Falls, Vt.
 1911 Gran, Victor H., Duluth, Minn.
 1910 Granberry, William L., Nashville, Tenn.
 1919 Granger, George W., Rochester, Minn.
 1913 Granger, Percival H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Grant, Alexander G., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Grant, George R., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Grant, J. H., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1904 Grant, Lee W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Grant, Richard F., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Grant, Walter B., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Grant, William W., Jr., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Grantham, Ed L., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1912 Grassham, C. C., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Graustein, Archibald R., Boston, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1909 Graves, Henry B., Detroit, Mich.
 1917 Graves, Ireland, Austin, Texas.
 1918 Graves, James S., Kendallville, Ind.
 1916 Graves, O. A., Hope, Arkansas.
 1916 Graves, W. R., Prairie du Chien, Wis.
 1908 Graves, Will G., Spokane, Wash.
 1914 Gray, Andrew C., Wilmington, Del.
 1919 Gray, Burton P., Boston, Mass.
 1884 Gray, George, Wilmington, Del.
 1919 Gray, Gordon, San Diego, Cal.
 1911 Gray, Henry G., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Gray, James C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Gray, John B., Prince Frederick, Md.
 1916 Gray, Morris, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Gray, Roland, Boston, Mass.
 1908 Gray, Roscoe S., Oakland, Cal.
 1914 Gray, William A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1909 Gray, William J., Detroit, Mich.
 1912 Graydon, Joseph S., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1919 Graydon, Thomas J., Chicago, Ill.
 1910 Grayson, D. L., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1918 Grayson, David A., Huntsville, Ala.
 1906 Greeley, Louis M., Chicago, Ill.
 1903 Greeley, William B., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Green, Addison L., Holyoke, Mass.
 1918 Green, David Edward, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Green, Ernest A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Green, Ernest L., Media, Pa.
 1907 Green, Frederick, Urbana, Ill.
 1914 Green, Garner Wynn, Jackson, Miss.
 1914 Green, George C., Weldon, N. C.
 1913 Green, George M., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1918 Green, George S., Reno, Nev.
 1918 Green, Grafton, Nashville, Tenn.
 1912 Green, Harrison S., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Green, Henry I., Urbana, Ill.
 1912 Green, Herbert, New York, N. Y.
 1901 Green, J. W., Lawrence, Kans.
 1916 Green, James F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Green, John F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1910 Green, John W., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1912 Green, Marcellus, Jackson, Miss.
 1913 Green, Nathaniel T., Norfolk, Va.
 1914 Green, Theodore Francis, Providence, R. I.
 1917 Green, Thomas J., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 1908 Greenacre, Isaiah T., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Greenbaum, Leon E., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Greenbaum, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Greenberger, N. M., Akron, Ohio.
 1913 Greene, Foster R., Fall River, Mass.
 1911 Greene, Gardiner, Norwich, Conn.
 1912 Greene, George E., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
 1889 Greene, George G., Green Bay, Wis.
 1913 Greene, George W., Woonsocket, R. I.
 1912 Greene, John E., Minot, N. D.

ELECTED

- 1914 Greene, Philip F., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1917 Greene, Richard T., New York, N. Y.
 1901 Greene, Robert J., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1906 Greene, Thomas G., Portland, Oregon.
 1911 Greene, Warren E., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Greenough, William, New York, N. Y.
 1905 Greenough, William B., Providence, R. I.
 1907 Greensfelder, Bernard, St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Greenwell, W. A., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1913 Greenwood, Albert G., Palestine, Texas.
 1912 Greer, D. Edward, Houston, Texas.
 1912 Greer, George C., Dallas, Texas.
 1917 Greer, Jackson, Whiteville, N. C.
 1915 Greer, Paul E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Greevy, Thomas H., Altoona, Pa.
 1901 Gregg, Frank E., Denver, Colo.
 1891 Gregg, Maurice, Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Gregg, William W., Elmira, N. Y.
 1889 Gregory, Charles Noble, Washington, D. C.
 1907 Gregory, Henry E., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Gregory, John J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1900 Gregory, Roger, Lester Manor, Va.
 1888 Gregory, Stephen S., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Gregory, Tappan, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Gregory, Thomas W. (Austin, Texas), Washington, D. C.
 1915 Gregory, Walter H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Gregory, Warren, San Francisco, Cal.
 1904 Gresham, Otto, Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Greve, Charles Theodore, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1917 Gribble, W. B., West Union, W. Va.
 1917 Grice, Horace C., Newark, N. J.
 1919 Grice, Warren, Macon, Ga.
 1916 Gridley, Ernest C., San Bernardino, Cal.
 1906 Gridley, Martin M., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Grier, F. Barron, Greenwood, S. C.
 1917 Griffin, Anthony J., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Griffin, Charles L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Griffin, Edward G., Albany, N. Y.
 1914 Griffin, Everett Paul, St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Griffin, John W., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Griffin, Sam S., Boise, Idaho.
 1913 Griffin, William H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Griffin, William J., Detroit, Mich.
 1918 Griffith, Barton, Columbus, Ohio.
 1913 Griffith, Franklin T., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Griffith, John Cuyler, Chula Vista, Cal.
 1913 Griffith, V. A., Gulfport, Miss.
 1898 Griffith, Warren G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Griffiths, E. W., Marion, Iowa.
 1919 Griggs, Edward M., Streator, Ill.
 1908 Griggs, Herbert S., Tacoma, Wash.
 1895 Griggs, John W., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1916 Grilk, Charles, Davenport, Iowa.
 1916 Grime, George, Fall River, Mass.
 1916 Grimes, James W., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Grimes, Joseph W., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Grimm, J. H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Grimstad, O. King, Billings, Mont.
 1901 Grinnan, Daniel, Richmond, Va.
 1907 Grinnell, Frank W., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Grinstead, Elmer E., Pawhuska, Okla.
 1916 Grissom, W. H., East Prairie, Mo.
 1919 Griswold, Merrill, Boston, Mass.
 1918 Groene, J. F., Tarpon Springs, Fla.
 1911 Groesbeck, Alex. J., Detroit, Mich.
 1919 Grollman, Louis, Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Groman, Clinton A., Allentown, Pa.
 1914 Groot, George A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1917 Gross, Charles E., Hartford, Conn.
 1913 Gross, Charles Welles, Hartford, Conn.
 1913 Gross, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Gross, Paul, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Grosscup, Benjamin S., Tacoma, Wash.
 1896 Grosscup, Peter S., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Grossman, Charles, New York, N. Y.
 1904 Grossman, Emanuel M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1919 Grossman, Marc Justin, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1918 Grossman, Mary B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Grossman, Moses H., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Grossman, William, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Grout, Aaron H., Newport, Vt.
 1901 Grozier, Joshua, Denver, Colo.
 1913 Grus, Edward T., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Grubb, William I., Birmingham, Ala.
 1919 Grubbs, Charles D., Mt. Sterling, Ky.
 1897 Grubbs, Charles S., Louisville, Ky.
 1912 Guerin, Henry, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Guerin, Mark E., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Guernsey, C. A., Fostoria, Ohio.
 1899 Guernsey, Nathaniel T., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Guerry, Homer, Washington, D. C.
 1919 Guerry, J. B., Montezuma, Ga.
 1912 Guesmer, Arnold L., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Guggenheimer, Chas. S., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Guigon, A. B., Richmond, Va.
 1919 Guinan, James J., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Guion, Owen H., New Bern, N. C.
 1916 Guitar, A. Leonard, St. Joseph, Mo.
 1913 Guleke, J. O., Amarillo, Tex.
 1912 Gulick, Archibald A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Gumbes, Francis Maccomb, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Gummy, Charles F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Gunn, Milton S., Helena, Montana.
 1913 Gunnison, Frank, Erie, Pa.
 1919 Gunnison, William P., Rochester, N. H.
 1914 Gunter, B. T., Accomac, Va.
 1898 Gunter, Julius C., Denver, Colo.
 1906 Gurley, William F., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Gurley, William W., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1914 Gurlitz, Augustus T., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Gustin, Frank J., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 Guthrie, J. B., Indianola, Miss.
 1912 Guthrie, Thomas C., Charlotte, N. C.
 1915 Guthrie, W. P., Twin Falls, Idaho.
 1914 Guthrie, Walter J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1896 Guthrie, William D., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Guy, Charles L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Gwynn, John Bowie, Spartanburg, S. C.
 1919 Gyde, James E., Wallace, Idaho.
 1917 Haas, Henry E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Haas, Joseph E., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1919 Haas, Leonard, Atlanta, Ga.
 1919 Hack, Fred C., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Hacker, Nicholas W., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Hackett, Chauncey, Washington, D. C.
 1916 Hackney, Thomas, Kansas City, Mo.
 1897 Hadden, Alex., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1917 Haddow, Winfred G., Ellsworth, Wis.
 1908 Hadley, A. M., Bellingham, Wash.
 1911 Hadley, Eugene J., Boston, Mass.
 1905 Hadley, Herbert S., Boulder, Colo.
 1908 Hadley, Hiram E., Seattle, Wash.
 1908 Hadley, Lin H., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Haeussler, Harry H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1904 Haff, Delbert J., Kansas City, Mo.
 1919 Haft, Charles M., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Haga, Oliver O., Boise, Idaho.
 1903 Hagan, Henry M., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Hagar, Albert Francis, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hageman, Harry A., St. Paul, Minn.
 1912 Hagen, Eric O., Crookston, Minn.
 1917 Hagens, Graddus R., Casper, Wyo.
 1913 Hager, John F., Ashland, Ky.
 1899 Hagerman, Frank, Kansas City, Mo.
 1904 Hagerman, James, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1905 Hagerman, Lee W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1918 Hagerty, Alfred G., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Haggerson, Fred H., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Hagood, Benjamin A., Charleston, S. C.
 1918 Hague, Joseph T., Elizabeth, N. J.
 1914 Hahlo, Louis H., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Hahn, Edgar A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Haid, Edward A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Haid, George F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Haig, Alfred R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Haight, George I., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Haight, Thomas G., Jersey City, N. J.
 1914 Haines, Frank E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1901 Hainer, Eugene J., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1913 Haines, A., San Diego, Cal.
 1912 Haines, Charles H., Denver, Colo.
 1911 Haines, Frank D., Middletown, Conn.
 1916 Haines, Robert M., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1914 Haines, W. A., Troy, Ohio.
 1891 Hale, Clarence, Portland, Maine.
 1919 Hale, Fletcher, Laconia, N. H.
 1907 Hale, Frederick, Washington, D. C.

ELECTED

- 1913 Hale, Ledyard P., Albany, N. Y.
 1904 Hale, Richard W., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Hale, Robert, Portland, Me.
 1915 Hale, Theodore, San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Hale, William B., Rochester, N. Y.
 1919 Haley, D. Greenwood, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1914 Halfhill, James W., Lima, Ohio.
 1916 Hall, Alfred S., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Hall, Almon, Toledo, Ohio.
 1919 Hall, Charles H., Macon, Ga.
 1912 Hall, Claud D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Hall, Connor, Charleston, W. Va.
 1911 Hall, Damon E., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Hall, Daniel, Dover, N. H.
 1916 Hall, David F., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Hall, Edward Kimball, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hall, Ernest, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Hall, F. Rockwood, Boston, Mass.
 1917 Hall, Fitzgerald, Nashville, Tenn.
 1911 Hall, Frank B., Worcester, Mass.
 1905 Hall, Frank M., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1911 Hall, Frederick S., Taunton, Mass.
 1917 Hall, George E., New Haven, Conn.
 1917 Hall, Harvey T., Roanoke, Va.
 1913 Hall, Henry A. L., New Haven, Conn.
 1901 Hall, Henry C., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Hall, Homer, St. Louis, Mo.
 1903 Hall, James P., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Hall, Lee A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Hall, Leicester C., Bishop, Cal.
 1919 Hall, Martin T., Boston, Mass.
 1897 Hall, Matthew A., Omaha, Nebr.
 1919 Hall, Philo, Brookings, S. D.
 1913 Hall, Sidney, New York, N. Y.
 1896 Hall, William M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Hall, William M., Memphis, Tenn.
 1919 Hall, William S., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Hall, Willis B., Portland, Me.
 1906 Hallam, Oscar, St. Paul, Minn.
 1914 Haller, Charles W., Omaha, Nebr.
 1916 Hallett, W. H., Nevada, Mo.
 1913 Hallman, E. L., Norristown, Pa.
 1917 Hallock, Charles P., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Halloran, James Ambrose, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Hallowell, J. Mott, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Halsey, Don P., Lynchburg, Va.
 1912 Halsey, Lawrence W., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1915 Halsted, A. S., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1915 Halverson, George, Ogden, Utah.
 1914 Haman, B. Howard, Baltimore, Md.
 1919 Hamblen, Lawrence R., Spokane, Wash.
 1916 Hambrecht, George P., Madison, Wis.
 1913 Hamby, C. C., Prescott, Ark.
 1918 Hamel, Henry, Riviere du Loup, P. Q. Canada.
 1914 Hamer, R. M., Emporia, Kansas.

ELECTED

- 1915 Hamer, Thomas R., St. Anthony, Idaho.
 1917 Hamill, Chalmers M., Akron, Ohio.
 1911 Hamill, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Hamill, James L., Columbus, Ohio.
 1916 Hamilton, Burritt, Battle Creek, Mich.
 1916 Hamilton, Clay, Topeka, Kans.
 1915 Hamilton, Dexter, Corsicana, Texas.
 1919 Hamilton E. Bentley, Peoria, Ill.
 1914 Hamilton, Francis E., New York, N. Y.
 1883 Hamilton, George E., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Hamilton, Henry A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Hamilton, Henry DeWitt, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hamilton, Herman L., Egg Harbor City, N. J.
 1914 Hamilton, Peter J., San Juan, P. R.
 1919 Hamilton, Robert R., San Diego, Cal.
 1911 Hamilton, Samuel K., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Hamilton, W. Howard, Baltimore, Md.
 1918 Hamilton, W. J., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1917 Hamilton, William B., Dallas, Texas.
 1912 Hamilton, Wm. Scott, Fort Madison, Iowa.
 1908 Hamlin, Clarence Clark, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1907 Hamlin, Frank, Chicago, Ill.
 1895 Hamlin, H. E., Ellsworth, Maine.
 1916 Hamlin, O. T., Springfield, Mo.
 1918 Hamlin, R. F., Akron, Ohio.
 1916 Hammer, E. J., Hillsboro, Wis.
 1919 Hammer, M. R., Jr., Newton, Iowa.
 1917 Hammer, O. W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Hammerly, Harry, Chickasha, Okla.
 1912 Hammersley, Charles E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Hammett, W. George, Hawley, Minn.
 1919 Hammond, A. L., Prescott, Ariz.
 1914 Hammond, Edward M., Baltimore, Md.
 1900 Hammond, Edwin P., La Fayette, Ind.
 1909 Hammond, Theodore A., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Hampson, Alfred A., Portland, Oregon.
 1910 Hampton, Hilton S., Tampa, Fla.
 1910 Hampton, William Wade, Gainesville, Fla.
 1919 Hampton, William Wade, Jr., Gainesville, Fla.
 1907 Hanan, John W., Ancon, Canal Zone.
 1914 Hanavan, George B., Long Island City, N. Y.
 1911 Hancock, W. Scott, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Hand, Augustus N., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hand, Learned, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Hand, Morgan, Cape May Court House, N. J.
 1910 Handy, Avery, Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 Handy, Sherman T., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 1919 Hanes, B. Frank, Winston-Salem, N. C.

ELECTED

- 1906 Hanford, Cornelius H., Seattle, Wash.
 1904 Hanford, Solomon, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Hanify, Edward F., Fall River, Mass.
 1916 Hanitch, Louis, Superior, Wis.
 1906 Hanley, Martin F., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1919 Hanlon, Edward K., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Hanna, Richard H., Albuquerque, N. M.
 1912 Hannah, Thomas C., Hattiesburg, Miss.
 1911 Hannan, Timothy J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1907 Hannigan, John E., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Hannon, Joseph E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Hansbrough, G. F., Blackfoot, Idaho.
 1919 Hansen, Otto S., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Hanson, Fernald L., Fall River, Mass.
 1919 Hanson, Walter H., Wallace, Idaho.
 1911 Hanten, John B., Watertown, S. D.
 1919 Hapeman, W. T., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Harben, George W., Flagstaff, Ariz.
 1913 Harby, Marx E., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hardgrove, J. Gilbert, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1919 Hardin, G. C., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1900 Hardin, John R., Newark, N. J.
 1903 Harding, Charles F., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Harding, Edward, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Harding, F. C., Greenville, N. C.
 1916 Harding, Herbert L., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Harding, W. L. (Des Moines), Sioux City, Iowa.
 1913 Hardon, Henry W., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Hardy, Carlos S., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1916 Hardy, Charles A., Eugene, Oregon.
 1911 Hardy, Charles J., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Hardy, Henry W., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Hardy, Lealie C., Nogales, Arizona.
 1917 Hardy, Summers, Tulsa, Okla.
 1907 Hare, Montgomery, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hare, Samuel B., Altoona, Pa.
 1900 Hargest, William M., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1913 Harkins, George W., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Harkins, Thomas J., Asheville, N. C.
 1896 Harkless, James H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1894 Harlan, Henry D., Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Harlan, John Maynard, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Harlan, Walter S., Hamilton, Ohio.
 1898 Harley, Charles F., Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Harley, Herbert, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Harley, J. Emile, Barnwell, S. C.
 1911 Harlow, Leo P., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Harman, Thomas H., Pikeville, Ky.
 1896 Harmon, Judson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Harnsberger, George S., Harrisonburg, Va.
 1913 Harnwell, C. P., Little Rock, Ark.
 1912 Harnwell, Frederick W., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Harpel, L. V., Boone, Iowa.

ELECTED

- 1911 Harper, Donald (Paris, France), New York, N. Y.
 1911 Harper, Fred, Lynchburg, Va.
 1898 Harper, Jacob C., San Diego, Cal.
 1912 Harper, John F., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Harper, Samuel A., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Harr, William R., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Harrell, John F., Live Oak, Fla.
 1916 Harriman, Charles H., New Haven, Conn.
 1896 Harriman, Edward A., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Harrington, Howard S., London, E. C., England.
 1912 Harrington, N. R., Bowling Green, Ohio.
 1914 Harrington, Wm. Watson, Dover, Del.
 1907 Harris, Albert H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Harris, Bernard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Harris, Brown, Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Harris, D. O., Harriman, Tenn.
 1916 Harris, David H., Fulton, Mo.
 1914 Harris, Edward, Rochester, N. Y.
 1912 Harris, George B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Harris, George H., Rochester, N. Y.
 1914 Harris, Henry B., Defiance, Ohio.
 1915 Harris, Ira, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1919 Harris, J. B., Jackson, Miss.
 1919 Harris, Joe S., Little Rock, Ark.
 1917 Harris, John B., Macon, Ga.
 1913 Harris, John M., Scranton, Pa.
 1914 Harris, John T., Harrisonburg, Va.
 1919 Harris, Marvin, Little Rock, Ark.
 1914 Harris, Maxwell S., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Harris, Reese H., Scranton, Pa.
 1913 Harris, Robert O., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Harris, S. H., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1916 Harris, Samuel T., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Harris, Sidney, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Harris, Vermilion, Wichita, Kans.
 1915 Harris, Virgil McClure, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Harris, Walter A., Macon, Ga.
 1914 Harris, William H., Toledo, Ohio.
 1913 Harrison, Edward C., San Francisco, Cal.
 1919 Harrison, Frank J., Streator, Ill.
 1900 Harrison, George P., Opelika, Ala.
 1916 Harrison, Harvey T., Little Rock, Ark.
 1903 Harrison, Randolph, Lynchburg, Va.
 1916 Harrison, Richard C., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Harrison, Robert L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Harrison, T. W., Winchester, Va.
 1901 Harrison, William B., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Harrold, James P., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Harsh, George, Memphis, Tenn.
 1914 Harsh, Griffith R., Birmingham, Ala.
 1914 Hart, Charles A., Portland, Ore.
 1911 Hart, Frank William, New Orleans, La.
 1913 Hart, Harrie E., Hartford, Conn.
 1916 Hart, Henry C., Providence, R. I.
 1918 Hart, Louis E., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1917 Hart, Merwin K., Utica, N. Y.
 1916 Hart, Richard Huson, Denver, Colo.
 1893 Hart, W. O., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Hart, W. R., Iowa City, Iowa.
 1918 Hart, William L., Alliance, Ohio.
 1913 Hartfield, Joseph M., New York, N. Y.
 1899 Hartigan, Michel A., Hastings, Nebr.
 1914 Hartley, M. J., Xenia, Ohio.
 1906 Hartman, Charles S., Quito, Ecuador.
 1914 Hartman, Francis M., Tucson, Arizona.
 1913 Hartman, Galen C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1908 Hartman, John P., Seattle, Wash.
 1906 Hartman, W. S., Boneman, Mont.
 1906 Hartman, Wm. Laurence, Pueblo, Colo.
 1916 Hartmann, Moses, St. Louis, Mo.
 1902 Hartridge, John E., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1916 Hartzell, Charles, San Juan, Porto Rico.
 1911 Harvey, A. M., Topeka, Kansas.
 1913 Harvey, Hubert M., St. Paul, Minn.
 1919 Harvey, John L., Waltham, Mass.
 1916 Harvey, Joseph E., Pocatello, Idaho.
 1916 Harvey, Richard G., Racine, Wis.
 1916 Harvey, Richard S., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Harvey, Thomas B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Harvison, William G., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1909 Harward, Frederic T., Detroit, Mich.
 1919 Harwell, Frank, Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Harwood, Cole L., Reno, Nevada.
 1906 Harwood, E. N., Billings, Mont.
 1917 Harwood, Samuel N., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Harzfeld, J. A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Hasbrouck, G. D. B., Kingston, N. Y.
 1913 Hasbrouck, Van W., Boise, Idaho.
 1913 Haselton, Seneca, Burlington, Vt.
 1919 Haskell, Harold C., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Haskell, Norman R., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1911 Haskell, Reuben L., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Haakin, Lincoln B., Hempstead, N. Y.
 1911 Haskins, David Greene, Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Haslam, Charles Raymond, Providence, R. I.
 1914 Haslam, Lewis S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Hastings, Allen J., Olean, N. Y.
 1914 Hastings, George H., Crete, Nebr.
 1913 Hastings, Gideon H., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1913 Hastings, Q. D., Franklin, Pa.
 1901 Hastings, W. G., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1914 Haswell, John P., Jr., Louisville, Ky.
 1907 Hatch, Edward W., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Hatch, William B., Ypsilanti, Mich.
 1913 Hatfield, Henry R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Haughwout, James Ard, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hause, J. Frank E., West Chester, Pa.
 1918 Hauxhurst, H. A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Havard, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Haven, Thomas E., San Francisco, Cal.

ELECTED

- 1913 Haviland, Henry M., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Haviland, John, Jr., Phoenixville, Pa.
 1918 Havner, Horace M., Marengo, Iowa.
 1916 Hawes, Harry B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1910 Hawes, T. S., Bainbridge, Ga.
 1919 Hawkins, Henry F., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Hawkins, Horace N., Denver, Colo.
 1904 Hawkins, John J., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1907 Hawkins, Prince A., Reno, Nevada.
 1914 Hawkins, Richard H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1909 Hawley, James H., Boise, Idaho.
 1907 Hawley, Jess B., Boise City, Idaho.
 1917 Hawley, R. D., Douglas, Wyo.
 1919 Haworth, F. L., Prescott, Ariz.
 1911 Hawthorne, D. K., Little Rock, Ark.
 1916 Hawthorne, John Clarke, Jonesboro, Arkansas.
 1919 Hawxhurst, Ralph R., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Hay, Charles M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Hay, Eugene G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hay, Logan, Springfield, Ill.
 1913 Hayden, Albert F., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Hayden, Elmer M., Tacoma, Wash.
 1917 Hayden, Merritt U., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Haydon, Wm. G., East Las Vegas, N. M.
 1908 Hayes, Alfred, New York, N. Y.
 1917 Hayes, George B., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hayes, Howard W., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Hayes, James H., Jr., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1914 Hayes, John B., Rochelle, Ill.
 1917 Hayes, Johnson J., North Wilkesboro, N. C.
 1913 Hayes, Joseph K., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Hayes, P. H., Phoenix, Arizona.
 1913 Hayes, Samuel W., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1910 Hayes, William A., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Haymond, W. E., Sutton, W. Va.
 1909 Haymond, William T., Muncie, Ind.
 1901 Haynes, H. N., Greeley, Colo.
 1911 Haynsworth, Henry J., Greenville, S. C.
 1913 Hays, Arthur G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hays, Daniel P., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Hays, Frank M., Binghamton, N. Y.
 1909 Hays, Samuel H., Boise, Idaho.
 1902 Hayt, Charles D., Denver, Colo.
 1908 Hayter, Oscar, Dallas, Oregon.
 1916 Hayward, Francis M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Hayward, Jonathan B., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Haywood, Ernest, Raleigh, N. C.
 1906 Haywood, George P., La Fayette, Ind.
 1911 Hazelton, Dallas M., Gouverneur, N. Y.
 1919 Hazen, Irwin R., Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Hazzard, Vernon, Monongahela, Pa.
 1916 Head, H. W., Sherman, Texas.
 1912 Head, James D., Texarkana, Ark.
 1914 Head, John B., Greensburg, Pa.
 1918 Heald, Charles D., Dayton, Ohio.
 1913 Healey, J. Ward, Leominster, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1914 Healey, Robert E., Plattsburgh, N. Y.
 1916 Healy, Frank E., Hartford, Conn.
 1908 Healy, John J., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Healy, Robert, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
 1913 Healy, Robert E., Bennington, Vt.
 1911 Heard, Nathan, Boston, Mass.
 1906 Heath, James Elliott, Norfolk, Va.
 1888 Hebard, Frederic S., Mobile, Ala.
 1919 Hebel, Oscar, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Hechmer, John L., Grafton, W. Va.
 1907 Hedges, Job E., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Hedrick, Edwin, Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Heebner, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Heidelberg, Wilhelm, Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Heidingsfeld, Ben L., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Helligman, Otto R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Hellner, Joseph J., Baker City, Oregon.
 1913 Heine, M. Casewell, Newark, N. J.
 1914 Heiserman, O. B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1919 Heiskell, Lamar L., Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Heitman, Charles L., Wallace, Idaho.
 1916 Heitman, Numa F., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Heller, E. F., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1916 Heller, E. S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Heller, Charles E., Boston, Mass.
 1901 Helm, Lynn, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1918 Helm, Thomas Kennedy, Louisville, Ky.
 1919 Helmer, Bessie Bradwell, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Helmer, Frank A., Chicago, Ill.
 1878 Hemenway, Alfred, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Hemenway, Charles R., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1912 Hemingway, Wilson E., Little Rock, Ark.
 1912 Hemlock, Daniel J., Waukesha, Wis.
 1907 Hommens, Henry J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Hempstead, Clark, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Henderson, D. C., Lima, Ohio.
 1914 Henderson, D. S., Alken, S. C.
 1914 Henderson, Daniel B., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Henderson, Devereaux, St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Henderson, G. D., Little Rock, Ark.
 1910 Henderson, George, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Henderson, Harry B., Jr., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1912 Henderson, Hiram Hunt, Ogden, Utah.
 1919 Henderson, J. W., Tunica, Miss.
 1918 Henderson, John H., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1913 Henderson, John J., Meadville, Pa.
 1897 Henderson, John M., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1918 Henderson, Joseph W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Henderson, Robert A., Altoona, Pa.
 1896 Henderson, Robert R., Cumberland, Md.
 1916 Henderson, Samuel J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Henderson, T. S., Cameron, Tex.
 1911 Henderson, William G., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Henderson, William O., Columbus, Ohio.
 1911 Hendren, W. M., Winston-Salem, N. C.

ELECTED

- 1917 Hendricks, John A., Marshall, N. C.
 1911 Hendricks, John Albert, Crookston, Minn.
 1914 Hendricks, Philip A., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Hendrix, Frank C., New London, Mo.
 1913 Hengstler, Louis T., San Francisco, Cal.
 1919 Henley, Norvell L., Williamsburg, Va.
 1917 Henney, William F., Hartford, Conn.
 1911 Henning, Edward J., San Diego, Cal.
 1914 Henning, Robert, Fairbury, Ill.
 1911 Henriques, James C., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Henry, Burt W., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Henry, C. V., Lebanon, Pa.
 1909 Henry, George F., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1917 Henry, J. Porter, St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Henry, J. Q., Del Rio, Texas.
 1912 Henry, Randolph, Roanoke, Va.
 1914 Henry, Thomas M., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Henshaw, John, Providence, R. I.
 1913 Hensley, Charles G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Henson, J. O., Martinsburg, W. Va.
 1913 Hepburn, C. J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1897 Hepburn, Charles M., Bloomington, Ind.
 1916 Herbert, James, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Herbert, Robert Beverly, Columbia, S. C.
 1913 Herdman, William H., Omaha, Nebr.
 1914 Hereford, Frank H., Tucson, Arizona.
 1915 Herkimer, Bert S., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Herman, Samuel A., Winsted, Conn.
 1914 Hermann, John C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Hernandez, Jose Conrado, San Juan, P. R.
 1914 Herndon, Charles W., Kingman, Arizona.
 1906 Herold, S. L., Shreveport, La.
 1919 Herr, Henry P., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Herr, Willis B., Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Herrick, D. Cady, Albany, N. Y.
 1913 Herrick, Myron T., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Herrick, Robert F., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Herrick, Samuel, Washington, D. C.
 1918 Herrin, William F., San Francisco, Cal.
 1894 Herrington, Cass E., Denver, Colo.
 1906 Herrington, Fred, Denver, Colo.
 1919 Herriott, Irving, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Herron, Joseph O., Kokomo, Ind.
 1911 Hersey, Arthur U., New York, N. Y.
 1901 Hersey, Henry J., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Hertz, A. J., St. Paul, Minn.
 1911 Hertzog, D. M., Untontown, Pa.
 1917 Hertwig, Herman S., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Hervey, James M., Roswell, N. M.
 1914 Herzberg, Max., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Herzog, Paul M., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Heskett, Frank H., San Diego, Cal.
 1917 Hess, Jerome Sayles, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hess, Sylvan E., St. Paul, Minn.

ELECTED

1907 Heszberg, Albert, Albany, N. Y.
 1916 Hesse, Frank C., Astoria, Oregon.
 1904 Heusler, Charles W., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Hewitt, Harrison, New Haven, Conn.
 1904 Hewitt, Luther E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Hewitt, Robert A., Maysville, Mo.
 1913 Hewitt, Thomas D., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Hextell, Carl Bert, Des Moines, Iowa.
 1919 Heyman, Arthur, Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Heyn, Bernard G., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hibbard, Charles E., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1919 Hibben, Samuel E., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Hibberd, D. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Hice, Agnew, Beaver, Pa.
 1916 Hickcox, Ross T., Elcentro, Cal.
 1917 Hickenlooper, Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Hickey, James R., St. Paul, Minn.
 1918 Hickey, John J., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Hickey, M. E., Albuquerque, N. M.
 1918 Hickman, Lindley Allison, Louisville, Ky.
 1919 Hickok, T. S., Canton, Pa.
 1913 Hickox, Charles R., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Hicks, A. R., Twin Falls, Idaho.
 1916 Hicks, Arthur P., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Hicks, J. D., Altoona, Pa.
 1913 Hicks, R. Randolph, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Hicks, Thurston T., Henderson, N. C.
 1912 Hicks, Yale, San Antonio, Texas.
 1908 Hieatt, Clarence C., Louisville, Ky.
 1917 Hiemenz, Frank X., St. Louis, Mo.
 1890 Hiester, Isaac, Reading, Pa.
 1912 Higbee, Harry, Pittsfield, Ill.
 1917 Higbee, Jesse E., La Crosse, Wis.
 1919 Higdon, T. B., Atlanta, Ga.
 1896 Higginbotham, C. C., Buckhannon, W. Va.
 1917 Higgins, Cecil Campbell, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Higgins, Edwin W., Norwich, Conn.
 1908 Higgins, John C., Seattle, Wash.
 1915 Higgins, Joseph C., Fayetteville, Tenn.
 1916 Higgins, Richard J., Kansas City, Kans.
 1914 Higgins, Richard T., Winsted, Conn.
 1901 Higgins, William E., Lawrence, Kans.
 1919 Higginson, Edward, Fall River, Mass.
 1911 Hight, Clarence Albert, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Higinbotham, H. M., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Hildreth, J. Homer, Stamford, Conn.
 1911 Hildreth, Melvin A., Fargo, N. D.
 1904 Hill, Arthur Dehon, Boston, Mass.
 1919 Hill, Carl N., Madison, Wis.
 1914 Hill, David W., Poplar Bluff, Mo.
 1911 Hill, Donald Mackay, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Hill, Gale S., Albany, Oregon.
 1906 Hill, Henry W., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1914 Hill, J. P., San Angelo, Texas.
 1916 Hill, James Gilbert, Lowell, Mass.

ELECTED

1910 Hill, John Philip, Baltimore, Md.
 1909 Hill, John W., Chicago, Ill.
 1896 Hill, Joseph M., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1919 Hill, Luther, Boston, Mass.
 1908 Hill, Samuel, Seattle, Wash.
 1918 Hill, Walter D. H., North Conway, N. H.
 1916 Hill, Walter L., Scranton, Pa.
 1891 Hillea, William S., Wilmington, Del.
 1916 Hillhouse, James, New Haven, Conn.
 1918 Hills, A. T., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Hills, George E., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Hilton, Clifford L., St. Paul, Minn.
 1916 Hilton, George, Oshkosh, Wis.
 1913 Himel, René H., Franklin, La.
 1913 Hinckley, Frank E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1905 Hinckley, Frank L., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Hinckley, John C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Hine, Charles P., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Hine, Willis G., Savannah, Mo.
 1917 Hines, Charles A., Greensboro, N. C.
 1897 Hines, Clark B., Bellville, Ohio.
 1908 Hines, Edward W., Louisville, Ky.
 1915 Hines, T. D., Jackson, Mo.
 1911 Hines, Walker D., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Hinkle, Thornton M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1891 Hinkley, John, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Hinrichs, Alfred E., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Hinrichs, Frederic W., New York, N. Y.
 1903 Hinton, Edward W., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Hipple, Henry, Williamsport, Pa.
 1915 Hirsch, Harold, Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Hirsch, J. K., Vicksburg, Miss.
 1917 Hirsch, Morris J., New York, N. Y.
 1905 Hirschberg, Henry, Newburgh, N. Y.
 1913 Hirschberg, M. H., Newburgh, N. Y.
 1914 Hirsh, Hugo, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1906 Hirsh, J., Vicksburg, Miss.
 1913 Hirst, Anthony A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Hiscock, Frank H., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1898 Hisk, Thomas Foley, Baltimore, Md.
 1906 Hlatcd, Clifford, Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Hitch, Mayhew R., New Bedford, Mass.
 1907 Hitchcock, George C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Hitchcock, Loranus E., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Hitchcock, William Harold, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Hithings, Hector M., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Hite, D. R., Topeka, Kans.
 1912 Hitt, Isaac Reynolda, Washington, D. C.
 1912 Hitt, Rector C., Ottawa, Ill.
 1912 Hixson, Virgil L., Manistique, Mich.
 1916 Hoadley, Carlton E., New Haven, Conn.
 1878 Hoadly, George, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 Hoag, Parker H., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Hoague, Theodore, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Hoban, Owen A., Gardner, Mass.
 1914 Hobart, Ralph W., Gering, Nebr.

ELECTED

- 1916 Hobbie, W. R., Kankakee, Ill.
 1911 Hobbs, Elon S., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Hobein, Frank A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Hochberg, Oscar, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hochstadter, Harry C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Hocker, J. W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1908 Hodgdon, C. W., Hoquiam, Wash.
 1909 Hodges, Arthur B., Charleston, W. Va.
 1911 Hodges, Frank B., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1913 Hodges, George C., Boston, Mass.
 1901 Hodges, George L., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Hodges, Vernon E., Washington, D. C.
 1903 Hodges, William C., Tallahassee, Fla.
 1906 Hodges, William V., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Hodgskin, T. Ellett, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hodgson, J. M., Casper, Wyo.
 1916 Hodson, Clarence, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hoefler, Henry A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Hoes, Ernest P., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Hoffheimer, Harry M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Hoffman, Charles W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Hoffman, John D., Bethlehem, Pa.
 1919 Hoffman, Leo W., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Hofmayer, I. J., Albany, Georgia.
 1911 Hogan, Frank J., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Hogan, George M., St. Albans, Vt.
 1912 Hogan, Granville, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Hogan, John E., Taylorville, Ill.
 1916 Hogan, Robert S., West Plains, Mo.
 1909 Hogg, Charles E., Point Pleasant, W. Va.
 1919 Hugin, John C., Belleville, Kan.
 1904 Hogsett, Thomas H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Hogsett, William S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Hogue, Arthur S., Plattsburgh, N. Y.
 1916 Hogue, James E. H., Topeka, Kans.
 1913 Hoke, John W., Chambersburg, Pa.
 1912 Holbrook, Ralph S., Toledo, Ohio.
 1914 Holbrook, T. J., Galveston, Texas.
 1914 Holcomb, A. T., Portsmouth, Ohio.
 1907 Holcomb, Alfred E., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Holcomb, Chauncey P., Shanghai, China.
 1919 Holcomb, Margaret E. Kempley, Kingman, Ariz.
 1919 Holcomb, William H., Kingman, Ariz.
 1919 Holcombe, M. L., Pawhuska, Okla.
 1919 Holden, Charles A., Pawhuska, Okla.
 1919 Holden, Charles R., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Holden, Frederick Wm., Ansonia, Conn.
 1918 Holding, A. M., West Chester, Pa.
 1914 Holding, Sam, Columbia, Tenn.
 1889 Holdom, Jesse, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Holland, Bert E., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Holland, E. E., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Holland, Rush L., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1919 Holland, Thomas M., Park Falls, Wis.
 1915 Hollen, Richard H., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Holleran, F. L., Clinton, Iowa.

ELECTED

- 1911 Holliday, John Hodgman, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Holliday, Robert L., El Paso, Texas.
 1915 Holliday, W. B., Casper, Wyo.
 1916 Holliday, W. T., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Hollingsworth, Abraham, Keokuk, Iowa.
 1910 Hollingsworth, Charles R., Ogden, Utah.
 1908 Hollis, Allen, Concord, N. H.
 1916 Hollister, Evan, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1913 Hollister, Howard C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 Hollister, R. A., Oshkosh, Wis.
 1906 Holloway, William L., Helena, Mont.
 1901 Holman, Frederick V., Portland, Oregon.
 1907 Holman, George W., Rochester, Ind.
 1918 Holman, R. C., Barnwell, S. C.
 1912 Holme, Peter H., Denver, Colo.
 1911 Holmes, George, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Holmes, John R., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Holmes, Nortrup R., Troy, N. Y.
 1918 Holmes, Reuben R., Dayton, Ohio.
 1919 Holmes, Sybil H., Boston, Mass.
 1905 Holsman, Henry B., Guthrie Center, Iowa.
 1914 Holt, Andrew, St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Holt, George C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Holt, Robert H., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Holt, Roscoe T., Portland, Maine.
 1901 Holt, William G., Kansas City, Mo.
 1919 Holton, C. R., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1907 Holway, Melvin Smith, Augusta, Maine.
 1911 Homans, Robert, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Homer, Francis T., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Homes, Henry P., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Hon, Daniel, Fort Smith, Ark.
 1912 Hood, Arthur M., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1918 Hood, James E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Hood, Louis, Newark, N. J.
 1914 Hook, Inghram D., Kansas City, Mo.
 1918 Hook, William C., Leavenworth, Kansas.
 1916 Hooker, Thomas, Jr., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Hooker, Warren B., Fredonia, N. Y.
 1918 Hookway, C. W., Granville, N. D.
 1919 Hooper, James M., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Hooper, Jos. L., Battle Creek, Mich.
 1912 Hooper, Moses, Oshkosh, Wis.
 1911 Hooper, S. Henry, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Hoover, George P., Washington, D. C.
 1919 Hoover, W. H., Great Falls, Mont.
 1913 Hope, Walter E., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hopewell, W. M., Tekamah, Nebr.
 1914 Hopkins, Albert J., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Hopkins, Albert L., Washington, D. C.
 1909 Hopkins, Arthur E., Louisville, Ky.
 1915 Hopkins, Stiles, Atlanta, Ga.
 1912 Hopkins, Theodore E., Burlington, Vt.
 1914 Hopkins, William R., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Hopkinson, Edward, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Hoppaugh, A. L., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ELECTED

- 1916 Hoppman, A. C., Madison, Wis.
 1906 Hopwood, R. F., Uniontown, Pa.
 1912 Horack, H. C., Iowa City, Iowa.
 1912 Horan, Michael J., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Horblitt, Mark M., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Hornblower, George S., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Hornbrook, Henry H., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1919 Horner, G. R., Okmulgee, Okla.
 1914 Horner, Henry, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Horner, Joseph W., Newark, Ohio.
 1919 Horning, Charles E., Wallace, Idaho.
 1913 Horsey, Charles Lee, Pioche, Nev.
 1917 Horwitz, Harry L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Hosack, George M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Hosea, Lewis M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1919 Hostettler, Joseph C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Hostetter, J. D., Bowling Green, Mo.
 1899 Hotchkiss, William H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Hottenstein, Marcus S., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hotz, William J., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Houck, Stanley B., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1919 Hough, A. Carey, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1916 Hough, A. M., Jefferson City, Mo.
 1911 Hough, Charles M., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Hough, Franklin H., Washington, D. C.
 1904 Hough, Warwick M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Houghton, Frank W., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1917 Houlahan, Edward J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1919 Houlahan, Francis J., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 House, Ulysses A., Sumner, Mo.
 1919 Householder, E. F., Sanford, Fla.
 1909 Houston, David W., Aberdeen, Miss.
 1911 Houston, J. D., Wichita, Kansas.
 1915 Houston, James Garfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Housum, Hugh W., Decatur, Ill.
 1916 Houts, Charles A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 How, Jared, San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Heward, Archibald, Binghamton, N. Y.
 1916 Howard, B. C., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Howard, Charles McH., Baltimore, Md.
 1901 Howard, Chas. Morris, Baltimore, Md.
 1908 Howard, Clinton W., Bellingham, Wash.
 1900 Howard, George H., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Howard, T. J., Greeley, Nebr.
 1917 Howard, William M., Augusta, Ga.
 1914 Howard, William S., Xenia, Ohio.
 1919 Howe, Beverly W., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Howe, Charles D., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Howe, James B., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Howe, Thomas Francis, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Howe, Walter Bruce, Washington, D. C.
 1911 Howe, William Read, Orange, N. J.
 1919 Howell, Albert, Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Howell, B. R., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Howell, Charles M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Howell, Daniel V., Kansas City, Mo.
 1917 Howell, David J., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1916 Howell, Edward, Oklahoma City, Okla.

ELECTED

- 1914 Howell, J. L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Howell, James A., Ogden City, Utah.
 1912 Howland, Clarence, Catskill, N. Y.
 1913 Howland, Fred A., Montpelier, Vt.
 1899 Howland, Paul, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1880 Howry, Charles B., Washington, D. C.
 1894 Howson, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Howson, Charles H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Howson, Hubert, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Howze, Henry R., Birmingham, Ala.
 1917 Hoy, Theodore B., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
 1917 Hoyle, K. R., Sanford, N. C.
 1917 Hoyle, Thomas O., Greensboro, N. C.
 1912 Hoyne, Thomas M., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Hoyt, Frank M., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Hoyt, Henry M., Reno, Nev.
 1908 Hoyt, John P., East Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Hoyt, Samuel E., New Haven, Conn.
 1911 Hubachek, Frank E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Hubachek, Louis A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Hubard, Robert Thruston, Jr., Fayetteville, W. Va.
 1899 Hubbard, Harry, Greenwich, Conn.
 1913 Hubbard, Leslie E., Denver, Colo.
 1917 Hubbard, Lester Thomas, Albany, N. Y.
 1911 Hubbard, Nelson C., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1916 Hubbard, Paul M., Boston, Mass.
 1895 Hubbard, William P., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1915 Hubbell, Platt, Trenton, Mo.
 1919 Huberich, Charles H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Huck, Peter H., St. Genevieve, Mo.
 1912 Huddleston, M. P., Paragould, Ark.
 1907 Huddy, George H., Jr., Providence, R. I.
 1915 Hudnall, George B., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Hudson, Frederick Gray, Jr., Monroe, La.
 1910 Hudson, Frederick M., Miami, Fla.
 1916 Hudson, Gardner K., Fitchburg, Mass.
 1907 Hudson, James A., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hudson, Manley O., Columbia, Mo.
 1916 Hudson, Roberts P., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 1914 Hudson, T. F., Springfield, Ohio.
 1914 Huey, Arthur B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Huff, C. Floyd, Hot Springs, Ark.
 1906 Huff, Charles C., Dallas, Tex.
 1918 Huff, Herbert A., Eldora, Iowa.
 1916 Huff, Thomas D., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Huffman, Edwin E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Hugg, Martin M., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1914 Huggins, W. O., Houston, Texas.
 1914 Hughes, Adrian, Baltimore, Md.
 1903 Hughes, Allen, Memphis, Tenn.
 1895 Hughes, Charles E., New York, N. Y.
 1901 Hughes, D. H., Paducah, Ky.
 1910 Hughes, George T., Columbia, Tenn.
 1918 Hughes, George T., Dover, N. H.
 1916 Hughes, Gerald, Denver, Colo.

ELECTED

- 1911 Hughes, John T., Boston, Mass.
 1888 Hughes, Robert M., Norfolk, Va.
 1886 Hughes, Thomas, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Hughes, William J., Washington, D. C.
 1910 Hughes, William L., New Orleans, La.
 1910 Hughes, William W., Welch, W. Va.
 1914 Huldekoper, Reginald S., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Hulbert, G. Murray, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Hulbert, Robert A., Seattle, Wash.
 1912 Hull, Charles Hadlai, New London, Conn.
 1913 Hull, D. D., Jr., Roanoke, Va.
 1909 Hull, Hadlai A., New London, Conn.
 1919 Hull, Harrold J., Wallace, Idaho.
 1913 Hull, James M., Jr., Augusta, Ga.
 1918 Hull, John B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Hull, John C., Leominster, Mass.
 1919 Hull, Morton Denison, Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Humburg, A. P., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Hume, F. Charles, Jr., Houston, Texas.
 1915 Hume, James C., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1911 Humes, Augustine L., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Hummeland, Andrew, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Hummer, John S., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Humphrey, Alexander P., Louisville, Ky.
 1907 Humphrey, Burt J., Jamaica, N. Y.
 1912 Humphrey, James V., Junction City, Kans.
 1919 Humphrey, Wirt E., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Humphreys, J. M., Atoka, Okla.
 1912 Humphreys, John B., Paterson, N. J.
 1913 Humphreys, T. H., Little Rock, Ark.
 1915 Humrichouse, Harry H., Hagerstown, Md.
 1902 Hundley, Oscar R., Birmingham, Ala.
 1919 Hundley, Robert G., Richmond, Va.
 1906 Huneke, William A., Spokane, Wash.
 1915 Hungerford, Victor W., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1916 Hunn, Charles E., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1898 Hunsaker, William J., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1919 Hunsicker, Charles O., Allentown, Pa.
 1878 Hunt, Carleton, New Orleans, La.
 1912 Hunt, Charles B., Coshocton, Ohio.
 1901 Hunt, Charles J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Hunt, G. D., Dallas, Texas.
 1914 Hunt, George J., Bridgeport, Nebr.
 1916 Hunt, George R., Lexington, Ky.
 1914 Hunt, Henry C., Newark, N. J.
 1913 Hunt, I. H., Newberry, S. C.
 1916 Hunt, Isaac D., Portland, Ore.
 1916 Hunt, John L., Topeka, Kansas.
 1914 Hunt, Loton S., Utica, N. Y.
 1913 Hunt, W. S., Houston, Texas.
 1914 Hunt, William H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1918 Hunter, Frederick C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hunter, Henry C., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1916 Hunter, James H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Hunter, Joseph W., California, Mo.
 1908 Hunter, William, Tampa, Fla.
 1918 Hunter, William Boyd, San Francisco, Cal.
 1904 Hunter, William R., Kankakee, Ill.
 1916 Huntington, Frederick G., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1914 Huntington, J. P., Norwich, Conn.
 1903 Hunton, Eppa, Jr., Richmond, Va.
 1913 Huntress, George W., San Antonio, Tex.
 1917 Hunziker, Gustav A., Paterson, N. J.
 1919 Hurd, George E., Great Falls, Mont.
 1917 Hurd, George F., New York, N. Y.
 1905 Hurd, Harry B., Chicago, Ill.
 1905 Hurd, Henry N., Claremont, N. H.
 1892 Hurlbutt, Henry F., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Hurlburt, Henry F., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Hurley, F. E., Findlay, Ohio.
 1913 Hurley, Michael B., St. Paul, Minn.
 1915 Hurly, John, Helena, Montana.
 1918 Hurrell, Alfred, Newark, N. J.
 1919 Hurwitz, Samuel, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Husted, Glenn E., Portland, Ore.
 1914 Husting, Bonduel Albert, Fond du Lac, Wis.
 1914 Huston, John A., Steubenville, Ohio.
 1914 Huston, W. Clay, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
 1909 Hutchings, Henry M., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Hutchins, Edward, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Hutchins, Edward W., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Hutchins, Francis S., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Hutchins, James C., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Hutchinson, Charles L., Portland, Maine.
 1914 Hutchinson, E. L., Lexington, Ky.
 1919 Hutchinson, George A., Washington, D. C.
 1910 Hutchinson, Wm. Easton, Garden City, Kans.
 1913 Hutton, Frank S., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1917 Hutton, John B., Dover, Del.
 1916 Hutton, John G., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Hutton, William E., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Hutzler, Alvin B., Richmond, Va.
 1913 Hyde, Alvan W., Hartford, Conn.
 1918 Hyde, Charles Arthur, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1907 Hyde, Charles C., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Hyde, E. Francis, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hyde, E. Henry, Hartford, Conn.
 1908 Hyde, James W., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Hyde, Simeon, Charleston, S. C.
 1914 Hydrick, D. E., Columbia, S. C.
 1916 Hynds, John A., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Hynson, N. Thornton, Washington, D. C.
 1906 Hyzer, E. M., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Ice, W. T., Jr., Philippi, W. Va.
 1913 Ickes, Harold L., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1913 Iddings, Daniel W., Dayton, Ohio.
 1916 Igoe, William L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Ilch, Julius, Albany, N. Y.
 1916 Iloway, Bernard A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Ilsley, Harry P., Sundance, Wyoming.
 1914 Imbrie, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1919 Inlay, Charles V., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Ingalls, Melville E., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Ingersoll, Alvan F., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1912 Ingersoll, George, Duluth, Minn.
 1918 Inglis, Richard, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Ingraham, George L., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Ingraham, William M., Portland, Me.
 1913 Ingram, Harry M., Potsdam, N. Y.
 1913 Ingram, John W., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Ingrum, R. P., San Antonio, Texas.
 1916 Innes, Alexander J., Chicago, Ill.
 1904 Innes, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Irons, Harry S., Huntington, W. Va.
 1914 Irvin, I. T., Jr., Washington, Ga.
 1901 Irvine, Frank, Albany, N. Y.
 1913 Irvine, R. T., Big Stone Gap, Va.
 1912 Irving, Samuel Crozier, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Irwin, Ernest C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Irwin, Geo. M., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1913 Irwin, Harry D., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1908 Irwin, Richard W., Northampton, Mass.
 1916 Irwin, Royal W., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Isaacs, Lewis M., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Isaacs, Martin J., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Isaacs, Nathan, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Isbell, Milton C., Ansonia, Conn.
 1917 Iselin, C. Oliver, New York, N. Y.
 1917 Isham, Frederick A., Lake Placid, N. Y.
 1906 Issenhuth, William, Redfield, S. D.
 1919 Ives, Frederick M., Boston, Mass.
 1904 Ives, J. Moss, Danbury, Conn.
 1906 Ives, Morse, Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Jack, George Whitfield, Shreveport, La.
 1911 Jackman, Ralph W., Madison, Wis.
 1908 Jackson, Anson Blake, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Jackson, Arthur E. I., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Jackson, Arthur L., Baltimore, Md.
 1901 Jackson, Clifford L., Muskogee, Okla.
 1916 Jackson, James F., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Jackson, John G., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Jackson, John L., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Jackson, Malcolm, Charleston, W. Va.
 1917 Jackson, Owen G., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Jackson, Robert, Concord, N. H.
 1913 Jackson, Robert F., Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Jackson, Russell, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Jackson, S. Hollister, Barre, Vt.
 1913 Jackson, Stephen G., Clarksburg, W. Va.
 1918 Jackson, W. C., Breckenridge, Texas.
 1914 Jackson, William M., Bedford, Iowa.
 1919 Jacobs, Carl M., Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ELECTED

- 1917 Jacobs, Edward, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Jacobs, Henry F., Battle Creek, Mich.
 1919 Jacobs, Joseph B., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Jacobs, Philip W., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Jacobs, Thomas P., New Martinsville, W. Va.
 1915 Jacobs, Walter H., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Jacobson, Gabe, Meridian, Miss.
 1914 Jacobson, I. N., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Jacobson, Jesse E., Wheatland, Wyo.
 1919 Jalbert, Eugene L., Woonsocket, R. I.
 1909 James, Benjamin F., Bowling Green, Ohio.
 1913 James, Charles D., Eureka Springs, Ark.
 1918 James, Charles V., Norwich, Conn.
 1911 James, Eldon R., Bangkok, Siam.
 1916 James, Ellerton, Boston, Mass.
 1916 James, F. G., Greenville, N. C.
 1895 James, Francis B., Washington, D. C.
 1912 James, Henry A., Doylestown, Pa.
 1914 James, Lee Warren, Dayton, Ohio.
 1915 Jamison, Dorsey A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 James, A. L., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Janney, Stuart S., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 January, M. T., Nevada, Mo.
 1895 January, William L., Detroit, Mich.
 1914 Janvier, Francis de H., Wilmington, Del.
 1913 Jaques, Alfred, Duluth, Minn.
 1919 Jarecki, Edmund K., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Jarman, E. A., Unionville, Mo.
 1914 Jarrett, Delta I., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Jaycox, Walter H., Patchogue, N. Y.
 1916 Jayne, Chester A., New York, N. Y.
 1893 Jayne, H. La Barre, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Jayne, Trafford N., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Jeffery, James Clarke, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Jeffery, Oscar W., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Jeffords, Tracy L., Harpers Ferry, W. Va.
 1914 Jeffrey, A. L., Canon City, Colo.
 1908 Jeffries, James H., Pineville, Ky.
 1914 Jeffries, James T., Astoria, Oregon.
 1908 Jeffries, L. E., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Jeffries, Sam B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1889 Jeffris, Malcolm G., Janesville, Wis.
 1910 Jelke, Ferdinand, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1919 Jenckes, Joseph S., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1892 Jenckes, Thomas A., Providence, R. I.
 1909 Jenkina, Frank E., Oxford, Mich.
 1916 Jenkins, J. P. Hale, Norristown, Pa.
 1880 Jenkins, James G., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1919 Jenkins, John B., Norfolk, Va.
 1913 Jenkins, John E., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1913 Jenkins, Theodore F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Jenney, Charles F., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Jenney, Edwin C., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Jenney, Ralph E., San Diego, Cal.
 1913 Jenney, William S., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1913 Jennings, Albert T., Fulton, N. Y.
 1891 Jennings, Andrew J., Fall River, Mass.
 1914 Jennings, Frederic B., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Jennings, Robert P., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1916 Jennings, Stephen A., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Jensen, Constan, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Jensen, David, Ogden City, Utah.
 1917 Jenswold, Frank E., Fennimore, Wis.
 1916 Jernigan, T. R., Shanghai, China.
 1912 Jerome, F. J., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Jess, Frank B., Camden, N. J.
 1914 Jessen, Paul, Nebraska City, Nebr.
 1915 Jesseph, M. E., Davenport, Wash.
 1911 Jeasup, Henry Wynans, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Jevne, Franz, International Falls, Minn.
 1916 Jewell, Harry D., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1916 Jewell, John F., Batavia, Java, Dutch East Indies.
 1910 Jewett, Charles L., New Albany, Ind.
 1919 Jewett, Charles W., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1919 Jewett, Reed V., Calais, Me.
 1905 Jewett, Stephen S., Laconia, N. H.
 1908 Job, Thomas C., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Joffe, Marcus E., New York, N. Y.
 1917 John, Maxey L., Laurinburg, N. C.
 1914 Johnson, A. R., Ironton, Ohio.
 1912 Johnson, Albin Nicholas, Freeport, N. Y.
 1919 Johnson, Alfred S., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Johnson, Alvin F., Omaha, Nebr.
 1912 Johnson, Arthur T., Gouverneur, N. Y.
 1913 Johnson, Arthur T., Boston, Mass.
 1891 Johnson, Benjamin N., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Johnson, Charles A., Burley, Idaho.
 1913 Johnson, Charles E., Oklahoma, Okla.
 1907 Johnson, Charles F., Portland, Me.
 1911 Johnson, Charles P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Johnson, Clyde B., Charleston, W. Va.
 1912 Johnson, Clyde P., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1919 Johnson, Edgar H., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1919 Johnson, Edward, Woburn, Mass.
 1907 Johnson, Edwin J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Johnson, Elmer, St. Albans, Vt.
 1912 Johnson, Frank O., McPherson, Kans.
 1914 Johnson, George B., West Chester, Pa.
 1912 Johnson, Guy H., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Johnson, H. W., Montgomery City, Mo.
 1914 Johnson, Henry Wiley, Savannah, Ga.
 1895 Johnson, Homer H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Johnson, Howard Cooper, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Johnson, Irving G., Oskaloosa, Iowa.
 1915 Johnson, J. E., Park City, Utah.
 1913 Johnson, James, Minot, N. D.
 1913 Johnson, James G., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1914 Johnson, James G., Columbus, Ohio.
 1911 Johnson, James V., Little Rock, Ark.
 1917 Johnson, James W., Marion, S. C.
 1912 Johnson, John D., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1913 Johnson, Lawrence C., Galva, Ill.
 1915 Johnson, Lewis B., Denver, Colo.
 1918 Johnson, Owens, Atlanta, Ga.
 1916 Johnson, Paul E., Atlanta, Ga.
 1916 Johnson, R. R., Portland, Ore.
 1911 Johnson, Reginald H., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Johnson, Richard H., Boise, Idaho.
 1916 Johnson, S., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1898 Johnson, Simeon M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1911 Johnson, Thomas L., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Johnson, Waldo P., Osceola, Mo.
 1915 Johnson, William A., Portland, Oregon.
 1911 Johnson, William T., Kansas City, Mo.
 1917 Johnston, A. Hall, Asheville, N. C.
 1914 Johnston, Floyd A., Springfield, Ohio.
 1914 Johnston, Forney, Birmingham, Ala.
 1919 Johnston, Frank, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Johnston, J. F., Lake City, Ark.
 1919 Johnston, Joe, Fort Smith, Ark.
 1919 Johnston, Morris L., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Johnston, Patrick, Kissimmee, Fla.
 1919 Johnston, Richard E., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Johnston, W. M., Billings, Mont.
 1913 Johnstone, F. B., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Jolliffe, Elisha H., Ontario, Cal.
 1916 Jonas, Edgar A., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Jones, Armistead, Raleigh, N. C.
 1909 Jones, Arthur, Detroit, Mich.
 1917 Jones, Ben Sam, Lyons, Kans.
 1911 Jones, Boyd B., Boston, Mass.
 1889 Jones, Burr W., Madison, Wis.
 1919 Jones, Charles Alvin, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Jones, Claude L., Parker, S. D.
 1914 Jones, Clem J., Athens, Tenn.
 1915 Jones, Elliott H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Jones, Frank Cameron, Houston, Texas.
 1914 Jones, Frank M., Georgetown, Del.
 1917 Jones, Frederick A., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Jones, George M., Reading, Pa.
 1914 Jones, George S., Macon, Ga.
 1904 Jones, George W., Montgomery, Ala.
 1912 Jones, Granville D., Wausau, Wis.
 1904 Jones, Gustave, Newport, Ark.
 1914 Jones, H. Llewelyn, Meade, Kans.
 1912 Jones, Henry Craig, Morgantown, W. Va.
 1911 Jones, Howell, Topeka, Kansas.
 1916 Jones, J. Gordon, Cordele, Ga.
 1891 Jones, J. Levering, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Jones, James C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Jones, James Collins, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Jones, John C., Orlando, Florida.
 1919 Jones, John C., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1904 Jones, John J., Chanute, Kans.
 1913 Jones, John W., Blackfoot, Idaho.
 1914 Jones, Joseph H., Orlando, Fla.
 1914 Jones, Julian S., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Jones, Lewis E., Breckenridge, Minn.
 1919 Jones, Malcolm D., Macon, Ga.

ELECTED

- 1913 Jones, Matt B., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Jones, Mattison B., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Jones, Nathaniel N., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Jones, Philos S., Wilburton, Okla.
 1911 Jones, Richard A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1908 Jones, Richard S., Seattle, Wash.
 1896 Jones, Richmond L., Reading, Pa.
 1914 Jones, Robert M., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1919 Jones, Robert P., Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Jones, S. J., Carrollton, Mo.
 1913 Jones, S. P., Marshall, Texas.
 1907 Jones, Stephen R., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Jones, T. Catesby, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Jones, Thomas J., Boise, Idaho.
 1912 Jones, W. Clyde, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Jones, W. Martin, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.
 1913 Jones, Walter Catesby, New Orleans, La.
 1916 Jones, Wilbur B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Jones, Wm. Clayton, Camden, N. J.
 1911 Jonson, Jerrold A., Madisonville, Ky.
 1918 Jordan, Amzie E., Beloit, Kans.
 1919 Jordan, C. Hughes, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Jordan, Harry P., Waco, Texas.
 1916 Jordan, James Kollock, Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Jordan, Lee M., Atlanta, Ga.
 1911 Jordan, Michael J., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Jordan, Percie D., Lisbon, Me.
 1919 Jorgenson, John A., Jamestown, N. D.
 1911 Joslin, Ralph Edgar, Boston, Mass.
 1909 Joslyn, Charles D., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Joslyn, Charles M., Hartford, Conn.
 1915 Joslyn, Lee E., Detroit, Mich.
 1914 Jouett, Edward S., Louisville, Ky.
 1905 Jourdan, Morton, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Jourelmon, Leon, Knoxville, Tenn.
 1914 Joyce, Hazelton A., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Joyner, Herbert C., Great Barrington, Mass.
 1914 Judah, Noble B., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Jude, George W., Jamestown, N. Y.
 1912 Judge, Harold E., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1917 Judson, Walter P., New Haven, Conn.
 1919 Judy, John Allen, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
 1919 June, Merrill S., Worcester, Mass.
 1919 Junell, John, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1899 Junkin, Francis T. A., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Junkin, Joseph de F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Justice, A. B., Charlotte, N. C.
 1913 Kaas, Otto L., Britton, S. D.
 1911 Kaercher, Aaron Benj., Ortonville, Minn.
 1916 Kaercher, Daniel W., Pottsville, Pa.
 1911 Kagey, C. L., Beloit, Kansas.
 1911 Kahn, Louis L., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Kalisch, Samuel, Newark, N. J.
 1906 Kallish, Edwin L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Kallish, Ralph, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Kammerer, A. E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Kampmann, Ike S., San Antonio, Tex.

ELECTED

- 1912 Kane, Arthur M. A., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
 1903 Kane, Francis Fisher, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Kane, Henry V., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Kane, John H., Bartlesville, Okla.
 1913 Kane, John Kent, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1904 Kane, Matthew J., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1911 Kane, Michael N., Warwick, N. Y.
 1912 Kannally, Michael V., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Kantner, H. F., Reading, Pa.
 1916 Kaplan, Jacob, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Kaplan, Jacob J., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Kaplan, Nathan D., Chicago, Ill.
 1904 Kappler, Charles J., Washington, D. C.
 1918 Karch, K. W., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1904 Karcher, George H., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Karlin, Alexander, New York, N. Y.
 1918 Karr, Frank, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1917 Karr, Harry E., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Karrow, Herman Henry, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Kassulker, Paul G., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Katz, Maurice L., Worcester, Mass.
 1913 Katzenbach, Edward L., Trenton, N. J.
 1919 Katzmann, Frederick G., Hyde Park, Mass.
 1914 Kauffman, Ralph, Ellensburg, Wash.
 1918 Kauffmann, James L., Yokohama, Japan (Philadelphia, Pa.).
 1919 Kaufman, David, Towanda, Pa.
 1919 Kaufman, Elias R., Lake Charles, La.
 1912 Kaumheimer, William, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1918 Kavanaugh, Francis B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1917 Kay, Alfred, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1894 Kay, James I., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1899 Kay, William E., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1913 Kearful, Francis J., Washington, D. C.
 1919 Kearns, Hugh J., Chicago, Ill.
 1890 Keasbey, Edward Q., Newark, N. J.
 1912 Keasbey, George M., Newark, N. J.
 1918 Keating, Cornelius F., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Keating, Patrick M., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Keating, Thomas J., Columbus, Ohio.
 1907 Keaton, James R., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1906 Keeble, John Bell, Nashville, Tenn.
 1911 Keech, Edward P., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Keedy, Edwin R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Keedy, Martin L., Hagerstown, Md.
 1912 Keefe, Harry L., Walthill, Nebr.
 1919 Keefe, Joseph P., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Keehn, Roy D., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Keeler, P. E., Long Beach, Cal.
 1915 Keeley, William E., Deer Lodge, Mont.
 1911 Keenan, Thomas J., Binghamton, N. Y.
 1914 Keene, George Frederick, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1908 Keene, Walter A., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Keeney, Francis B., Providence, R. I.
 1891 Keeney, Willard F., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1917 Keerans, J. W., Charlotte, N. C.

ELECTED

1913 Keasling, Francis V., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Kefover, Charles F., Uniontown, Pa.
 1913 Kegley, W. B., Wytheville, Va.
 1914 Kehde, Alfred, St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Kehoe, John E., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Keifer, William W., Springfield, Ohio.
 1917 Keil, William Theodore, St. Louis, Mo.
 1918 Keiser, Addison A., Lansing, Mich.
 1913 Keith, John D., Gettysburg, Pa.
 1912 Keith, Thomas R., Fairfax, Va.
 1906 Kelby, James Edward, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1915 Keleher, William T., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Kellar, Chambers, Lead City, S. D.
 1912 Kelleher, D. M., Washington, D. C.
 1891 Kellen, William J., Cohasset, Mass.
 1913 Keller, Ferdinand W., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Keller, William H., Lancaster, Pa.
 1906 Kelley, C. F., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Kelley, Daniel F., San Juan, P. R.
 1911 Kelley, James Edward, Boston, Mass.
 1902 Kelley, William H., Richmond, Ind.
 1918 Kellner, Isidore, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Kellogg, Abraham L., Oneonta, N. Y.
 1904 Kellogg, Frank B., St. Paul, Minn.
 1914 Kellogg, Frederic R., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Kellogg, Harry L., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1911 Kellogg, John P., Waterbury, Conn.
 1907 Kellogg, Joseph A., Glens Falls, N. Y.
 1912 Kellogg, Virgil K., Watertown, N. Y.
 1919 Kellough, R. W., Tulsa, Okla.
 1916 Kelly, E. J., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1916 Kelly, Edmund P., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Kelly, Edward J., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Kelly, Glenn D., Davenport, Iowa.
 1907 Kelly, Harry Eugene, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Kelly, James A., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Kelly, James J., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Kelly, John A., Oconomowoc, Wis.
 1913 Kelly, John J. M., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Kelly, John P., Scranton, Pa.
 1914 Kelly, Joseph L., Bristol, Va.
 1917 Kelly, Richard C., Greensboro, N. C.
 1919 Kelly, T. Paine, Tampa, Fla.
 1911 Kelly, Thomas, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Kelly, William J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1916 Kelly, William J., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Kelsey, Charles H., Norfolk, Nebraska.
 1917 Kelsey, Frederick T., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Kelso, I. R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Kelton, Otis N., St. Albans, Vt.
 1907 Kemp, Bolivar E., Amite, La.
 1914 Kemp, D. H., Monett, Mo.
 1909 Kemp, John W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1919 Kemp, Smeltzer Vernon, Lynchburg, Va.
 1910 Kemp, W. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Kemper, Jackson B., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Kempton Edwin, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELECTED

1919 Kenan, Graham, Wilmington, N. C.
 1907 Kendall, Messmore, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Kendrick, C. B., Okmulgee, Okla.
 1914 Kendrick, M. B., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Kendrick, Murdoch, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Keniston, Davis B., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Kenna, Edward D., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Kenna, Frank, New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Kennedy, Henry H., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Kennedy, Howard, Omaha, Nebr.
 1907 Kennedy, J. A. C., Omaha, Nebr.
 1912 Kennedy, J. L., Sioux City, Iowa.
 1913 Kennedy, Michael J., Ialpening, Mich.
 1918 Kennedy, Millard B., Canton, S. D.
 1906 Kennedy, Richard L., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Kennedy, T. Blake, Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1913 Kennerly, W. T., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1907 Kenneson, Thaddeus Davis, New York, N. Y.
 1918 Kenney, Elizabeth L., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Kenney, Richard R., Dover, Del.
 1893 Kennon, Newell K., St. Clairsville, Ohio.
 1911 Kenny, Thomas J., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Kent, Edward J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Kent, Henry P., Lancaster, N. H.
 1911 Kent, Ralph S., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1907 Kenyon, Alan D., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Kenyon, J. Miller, Washington, D. C.
 1907 Kenyon, Robert Nelson, New York, N. Y.
 1894 Kenyon, Wm. Houston, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Keogh, Martin J., New Rochelle, N. Y.
 1913 Keogh, Thomas F., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Keppelman, John A., Reading, Pa.
 1912 Kepperley, James E., Toledo, Ohio.
 1913 Kernan, Benjamin W., New Orleans, La.
 1919 Kernan, Charles H., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Kernan, John D., Utica, N. Y.
 1919 Kerner, Otto, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Kernochan, Frederick, New York, N. Y.
 1918 Kerns, O. W., Van Wert, Ohio.
 1917 Kerper, George, B., Jr., Powell, Wyo.
 1906 Kerr, James B., Portland, Ore.
 1908 Kerr, Thomas B., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Kershaw, William J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1912 Kersten, George, Chicago, Ill.
 1900 Kerwin, J. C., Neenah, Wis.
 1914 Kerz, Paul, Galena, Ill.
 1913 Kessler, Harry S., Boise, Idaho.
 1916 Ketcham, Clyde W., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 1913 Ketcham, Herbert T., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1897 Ketcham, William A., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1919 Ketchum, Phillips, Boston, Mass.
 1909 Keyes, Harlow W., Indianola, Nebr.
 1911 Kidder, Camillus G., New York, N. Y.
 1894 Kiddle, Alfred W., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Kier, W. H., Corinth, Miss.
 1916 Kileen, E. F., Wautoma, Wis.

ELECTED

- 1913 Kiley, Michael H., Cazenovia, N. Y.
 1901 Killian, James R., Denver, Colo.
 1911 Killilea, Henry J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Killits, John M., Toledo, Ohio.
 1917 Killore, William H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Kilmer, W. C., Martinsburg, W. Va.
 1911 Kilsheimer, James B., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Kilsheimer, James B., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Kimball, A. B., Greensboro, N. C.
 1912 Kimball, B. F., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Kimball, Benjamin, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Kimball, Daniel T., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Kimball, George Everett, Boston, Mass.
 1915 Kimball, Harry Grant, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Kimball, Ralph, Lander, Wyo.
 1918 Kimber, T. W., Akron, Ohio.
 1913 Kimbrough, D. M., Oxford, Miss.
 1919 Kimmons, R. F., Water Valley, Miss.
 1910 King, Alexander C., Washington, D. C.
 1919 King, Alvin O., Lake Charles, La.
 1914 King, Archibald, Washington, D. C.
 1914 King, Arthur Marcus, New York, N. Y.
 1911 King, C. Carroll, Brockton, Mass.
 1917 King, Charles F., Glens Falls, N. Y.
 1907 King, David Bennett, New York, N. Y.
 1917 King, Earl, Memphis, Tenn.
 1906 King, Edmund B., Sandusky, Ohio.
 1912 King, Frederick P., New York, N. Y.
 1889 King, George A., Washington, D. C.
 1917 King, H. Prior, Glens Falls, N. Y.
 1911 King, Henry A., Springfield, Mass.
 1912 King, James E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 King, John H., Taylorville, Ill.
 1919 King, R. E., Memphis, Tenn.
 1915 King, Robert R., Greensboro, N. C.
 1912 King, Samuel B., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 King, Stanley, Boston, Mass.
 1908 King, Will R. (Portland, Ore.), Washington, D. C.
 1906 King, William B., Washington, D. C.
 1919 Kingan, S. L., Tucson, Ariz.
 1910 Kingland, Thomas A., Northwood, Iowa.
 1919 Kingman, Joseph B., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1917 Kingsbury, Howard Thayer, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Kingsbury, Jas. Thomson, Tombstone, Ariz.
 1916 Kingsland, Lawrence Chappell, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Kingsley, George A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1897 Kinkaid, M. P. (O'Neill, Nebr.), Washington, D. C.
 1919 Kinkead, Cleves, Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Kinkead, William C., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1911 Kinney, Guy W., Toledo, Ohio.
 1915 Kinsey, William M., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1904 Kinsler, James O., Omaha, Nebr.
 1915 Kinsley, Samuel H., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1911 Kinsworthy, E. B., Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Kiplinger, John H., Rushville, Ind.
 1907 Kirby, Daniel N., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Kirby, Joe, Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1916 Kirby, Thomas M., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Kirby, William F., Little Rock, Ark.
 1902 Kirchwey, George W., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Kirk, Clyde, Des Moines, Iowa.
 1917 Kirk, James T., Tusculumbia, Ala.
 1914 Kirk, Walter H., Peoria, Ill.
 1916 Kirkland, Ira B., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Kirkland, Weymouth, Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Kirkpatrick, G. B., Nashville, Tenn.
 1918 Kirkpatrick, Lex J., Kokomo, Ind.
 1917 Kirkpatrick, T. L., Charlotte, N. C.
 1919 Kirkpatrick, William H., Easton, Pa.
 1914 Kirkpatrick, William S., Easton, Pa.
 1899 Kirkin, J. Parker, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Kirshner, Charles H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Kirtland, Michel, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Kirwan, Charles, Ladysmith, Wis.
 1916 Kiskaddon, J. C., Clayton, Mo.
 1914 Kitchel, Wm. Lloyd, New York, N. Y.
 1918 Kittle, Warren B., Philippi, W. Va.
 1917 Kittrel, Thomas G., Nashville, Tenn.
 1918 Kivel, John, Dover, N. H.
 1913 Kleeberg, Gordon S. P., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Klein, David, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Klein, Henry, Kingston, N. Y.
 1913 Klein, Jacob B., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1916 Kleiner, Charles, New Haven, Conn.
 1912 Kleinschmidt, R. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1917 Klewer, Edward B., Memphis, Tenn.
 1912 Kline, Julius Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Kline, M. A., Cheyenne, Wyoming.
 1917 Kling, Joseph, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Klock, George Sheldon, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
 1914 Klotz, Solon T., Toledo, Ohio.
 1916 Kluwin, John F., Oshkosh, Wis.
 1914 Knaebel, Ernest, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Knapp, Henry Alonzo, Scranton, Pa.
 1916 Knapp, Kemper K., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Knapp, Martin A., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Knapp, Walter H., Albany, N. Y.
 1895 Knappen, Loyal E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1899 Knappen, Stuart E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1916 Knauf, John, Jamestown, N. D.
 1913 Knaus, Frederick J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Kneeland, William A., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Knight, E. C., Livingston, Tenn.
 1911 Knight, Edward W., Charleston, W. Va.
 1907 Knight, Harry S., Sunbury, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1914 Knight, Henry F., Boston, Mass.
 1910 Knight, Peter O., Tampa, Fla.
 1913 Knight, Samuel, San Francisco, Cal.
 1918 Knight, Wallace I., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1908 Knight, Walter A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Knowlton, Frank W., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Knowlton, William J., Portland, Maine.
 1896 Knox, Philander C., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Koch, Edward R., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Koch, Roscoe R., Pottsville, Pa.
 1912 Kocourek, Albert, Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Koehler, Hugo C., Alliance, Ohio.
 1912 Koepke, Charles A., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Kohl, Henry, Newburgh, N. Y.
 1913 Kohler, Otto, Meadville, Pa.
 1914 Kohn, Walter Thomas, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Kohout, B. V., Wilber, Nebr.
 1914 Kompel, Morris, Chicago, Ill.
 1910 Kontz, Ernest C., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Koonce, C. D., Chadbourn, N. C.
 1914 Koonce, Charles, Jr., Youngstown, Ohio.
 1912 Koons, George H., Muncie, Ind.
 1916 Koons, W. A., St. James, Mo.
 1919 Kopf, William P., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Korf, H. C., Newton, Iowa.
 1904 Kornegay, W. H., Vinita, Okla.
 1918 Kornhauser, S. J., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1906 Korns, E. B., Tracy, Minn.
 1908 Korte, George W., Seattle, Wash.
 1906 Kramer, Edward C., E. St. Louis, Ill.
 1918 Kramer, R. R., Maryville, Tenn.
 1914 Kraus, Milton, Peru, Ind.
 1918 Krause, G. R., Dell Rapids, S. D.
 1918 Krause, Homer G., Dell Rapids, S. D.
 1918 Krause, James B., Williamsport, Pa.
 1909 Krauthoff, Edwin A. (Kansas City, Mo.),
 Washington, D. C.
 1917 Kreamer, Ernest L., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Kreger, Edward A., West Point, N. Y.
 1917 Kreis, L. Alvin, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Kremer, J. Bruce, Butte, Mont.
 1916 Krenzke, Charles, Racine, Wis.
 1910 Krepis, Charles A., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1911 Kriete, Frank L., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Krimbill, Walter M., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Krook, Carl G., Kingman, Ariz.
 1914 Kropf, Oscar A., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Kruger, Chauncey J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Krugmeier, Albert H., Appleton, Wis.
 1916 Krum, Chester H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1918 Kryder, Ralph L., Akron, Ohio.
 1912 Kuebler, George J., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Kuhl, Max J., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Kuhn, Franz C., Detroit, Mich.
 1911 Kuhn, John J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Kuhns, Ezra M., Dayton, Ohio.
 1918 Kujawski, Leon A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Kulp, Victor H., Norman, Oklahoma.

ELECTED

- 1912 Kump, H. G., Elkins, W. Va.
 1917 Kunkel, George, Harrisburg, Pa.
 1912 Kunkle, John E., Greensburg, Pa.
 1911 Kursaheedt, Manuel A., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Kurtz, Everett B., Miami, Fla.
 1918 Kurtz, Frank H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Kurtz, J. Banks, Altoona, Pa.
 1917 Kutchner, Charles A., Sheridan, Wyo.
 1914 Kyee, Lafayette M., East Palestine, O.
 1891 Lacey, John W., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1914 Lackey, Edward W., Tannersville, N. Y.
 1912 Lackey, George W., Lawrenceville, Ill.
 1911 Lackey, Thomas S., Uniontown, Pa.
 1889 Lackner, Francis, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Lackner, Joseph L., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Lacombe, E. Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Lacy, Arthur J., Detroit, Mich.
 1896 Ladd, Sanford B., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Ladd, Sanford W., Detroit, Mich.
 1916 Ladner, Albert H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Ladner, Grover C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Lady, Wm. Ellis, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Laffey, John P., Wilmington, Del.
 1919 Ladin, Herbert N., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 La Follette, J. J. M., Bloomington, Ind.
 1914 Laine, F. B., Clifton, Ariz.
 1918 Laird, George M., Great Falls, Mont.
 1913 Laird, John F., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1917 Lake, John E., Oskaloosa, Iowa.
 1914 Lamar, George H., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Lamar, Howard, Washington, D. C.
 1911 Lamar, Lucius Q. C., Havana, Cuba.
 1914 Lamar, Robert, Houston, Missouri.
 1914 Lamar, William H. (Rockville, Md.),
 Washington, D. C.
 1914 Lamb, Brockenbrough, Richmond, Va.
 1912 Lamb, N. F., Jonesboro, Ark.
 1911 Lamb, W. J., Osceola, Ark.
 1914 Lamb, William E., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Lambert, Frank B., Minot, N. D.
 1914 Lambert, Wilton J., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Lamey, William J., New York, N. Y.
 1919 L'Amoreaux, Paul O., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Lamorelle, Joseph F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Lamson, George W., Nampa, Idaho.
 1918 Lamson, J. S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1916 Lamson, Richard, Prescott, Ariz.
 1919 Lanaghan, Gideon F., Chicago, Ill.
 1883 Lancaster, Charles C., Washington, D. C.
 1908 Lancaster, George D., Chattanooga,
 Tenn.
 1901 Lancaster, William A., Minneapolis,
 Minn.
 1912 Lancaster, Wm. W., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Land, Edward M., Goldboro, N. C.
 1911 Landale, Russell H., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Landau, Moses D., Vicksburg, Miss.
 1914 Landers, Howe S., Indianapolis, Ind.

ELECTED

- 1919 Landers, John Joseph, Keene, N. H.
 1901 Landis, Charles I., Lancaster, Pa.
 1913 Landis, William P., Ardmore, Pa.
 1914 Landon, Thad. B., Kansas City, Mo.
 1917 Lane, Charles Elmer, Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1913 Lane, Harry, Jersey City, N. J.
 1913 Lane, Merritt, Newark, N. J.
 1912 Lane, Victor H., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1908 Lane, Wallace R., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Lane, Wolcott G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Lange, Gustav, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Langer, William, Bismarck, N. D.
 1916 Langknecht, Carl H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1917 Langwith, J. A., Winnemucca, Nev.
 1914 Langworthy, H. M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Lanham, Samuel Tucker, Spartanburg, S. C.
 1914 Lank, Edgar W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Lanners, Harry W., Duluth, Minn.
 1916 Lanning, Charles D., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Lansden, D. L., Cookeville, Tenn.
 1914 Lansing, Robert, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Lapham, Oscar, Providence, R. I.
 1917 Lapsley, John Whitfield, Selma, Ala.
 1904 Larimer, Jeremiah B., Topeka, Kans.
 1906 Larimore, John A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Lark, Charles C., Shamokin, Pa.
 1915 Larkin, Robert E., Streator, Illinois.
 1885 Larner, John B., Washington, D. C.
 1908 La Roche, Walter P., Portland, Oregon.
 1906 Larrabee, Frank D., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Larrabee, Sydney B., Portland, Maine.
 1906 Larson, Oscar J., Duluth, Minn.
 1919 Larwill, Langdon H., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Larzelere, Nicholas H., Norristown, Pa.
 1913 Lashly, J. M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Laaker, Henry, Springfield, Mass.
 1911 Laakey, John E., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Laaki, Leon, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Lamsiter, Charles T., Petersburg, Va.
 1912 Latham, Carl R., Chicago, Ill.
 1883 Lathrop, Gardiner, Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Lathrop, Mary Florence, Denver, Colo.
 1913 Latimer, W. Carroll, Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Laubenstein, Frank J., Ashland, Pa.
 1912 Lauchheimer, Sylvan Hayes, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Lauer, Edgar J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Laughlin, Frank C., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1907 Lauterbach, Edward, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Lavery, Urban A., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Lavin, James P., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1915 Law, J. E., Clarksburg, W. Va.
 1912 Lawler, Clement A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1905 Lawler, Oscar, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1909 Lawrason, S. McC., St. Francisville, La.
 1914 Lawrence, Alexander A., Savannah, Ga.

ELECTED

- 1912 Lawrence, Fred F., Skowhegan, Maine.
 1906 Lawrence, George A., Galesburg, Ill.
 1916 Lawrence, R. C., Lumberton, N. C.
 1919 Lawrence, Van Courtland, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Lawrence, William H., Baltimore, Md.
 1917 Lawson, Hal., Abbeville, Ga.
 1914 Lawson, Harley F., Hawkinsville, Ga.
 1909 Lawson, James Marshall, Aberdeen, S. D.
 1894 Lawson, John D., Columbia, Mo.
 1917 Lawson, L. M., Darlington, S. C.
 1913 Lawson, William J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Lawther, Harry P., Dallas, Tex.
 1878 Lawton, Alexander R., Savannah, Ga.
 1919 Lawton, Alexander R., Jr., Savannah, Ga.
 1911 Lawton, Frederick, Boston, Mass.
 1917 Lawyer, George, Albany, N. Y.
 1912 Lazarus, Eldon Spencer, New Orleans, La.
 1918 Lazenby, John R., Boston, Mass.
 1910 Lea, Luke, Nashville, Tenn.
 1919 Leach, C. Nelson, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Leach, Will, Scranton, Pa.
 1913 Leahy, David J., East Las Vegas, N. M.
 1919 Leahy, Edward L., Providence, R. I.
 1906 Leahy, John S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1918 Leahy, John W., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Leahy, T. J., Pawhuska, Okla.
 1913 Leake, Eugene W., New York, N. Y.
 1905 Leake, Hunter C., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Leake, J. Jordan, Richmond, Va.
 1898 Leakin, J. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Learned, Myron L., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Leary, Edward F., Omaha, Nebr.
 1915 Leary, William H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1899 Leavitt, John Brooks, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Leber, Samuel F., Newark, N. J.
 1913 LeBoeuf, Randall J., Albany, N. Y.
 1917 Lecher, Louis A., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1899 Leckie, A. E. L., Washington, D. C.
 1918 Leckie, Frederick L., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Ledbetter, H. A., Ardmore, Okla.
 1915 Ledyard, Henry, Detroit, Mich.
 1916 Lee, Archibald A., Denver, Colo.
 1887 Lee, Blair, Silver Springs, Md.
 1894 Lee, Blewett, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Lee, Bradner W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1918 Lee, Bradner Wells, Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1917 Lee, C. K., Fort Worth, Texas.
 1909 Lee, Chaucer G., Ames, Iowa.
 1911 Lee, David F., Norwich, N. Y.
 1915 Lee, Eddy O., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1910 Lee, Edward T., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Lee, Edwin W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Lee, Jay M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1905 Lee, John F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Lee, John H. S., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

1914 Lee, John L. G., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Lee, Kenyon Farrar, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1916 Lee, Leroy, Kingstree, S. C.
 1917 Lee, Ray E., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1913 Lee, T. Bailey, Burley, Idaho.
 1919 Lee, Thomas Amory, Topeka, Kan.
 1907 Lee, Thomas Zanslaar, Providence, R. I.
 1918 Lee, William A., Blackfoot, Idaho.
 1913 Lee, William H., Honesdale, Pa.
 1914 Lee, William L., Fayetteville, W. Va.
 1914 Leeds, Theodore E., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Leeper, R. D., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1911 Lees, Edward, St. Paul, Minn.
 1915 Leete, Thomas T., Detroit, Mich.
 1914 Le Fevre, Charles H., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Leffingwell, Russell C., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Leftwich, George J., Aberdeen, Miss.
 1917 Leftwich, Louis, Nashville, Tenn.
 1883 Legendre, James, New Orleans, La.
 1919 Legg, Chester Arthur, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Legg, J. H. C., Centreville, Md.
 1913 Leggat, John C., Lowell, Mass.
 1917 Le Grande, J. W., Bennettsville, S. C.
 1937 Lehmaier, James S., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Lehman, Frederick W., Jr., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1913 Lehman, Irving, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Lehman, Isidore H., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Lehmann, Frederick W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Lehmann, John S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Lehmann, Sears, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Lehmayer, Martin, Baltimore, Md.
 1915 Leigh, Norvelle R., Mobile, Ala.
 1916 Leinen, Oscar E., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Leiser, Andrew A., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
 1916 Leiser, Andrew A., Jr., Lewisburgh, Pa.
 1919 Leitch, Stephen W., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Lemann, Monte M., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Leming, A. G., Waldron, Ark.
 1907 Lemle, Gustave, New Orleans, La.
 1904 Lenehan, Daniel J., Dubuque, Iowa.
 1910 L'Engle, E. J., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1913 Lensen, Nicholas F., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Leon, Maurice, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Leovy, Victor, New Orleans, La.
 1916 Leser, Oscar, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Leah, Paul E., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Leslie, A. Mitchell, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Lesser, Jacob J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Lester, Wharton E., Washington, D. C.
 1901 Letton, Charles B., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1911 Leveroni, Frank, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Levenson, Oliver, Detroit, Mich.
 1914 Levett, Benjamin A., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Levi, Joseph C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Levi, Julius C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Levin, Michael, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Levine, Alfred T., Nashville, Tenn.

ELECTED

1918 Levine, W. H., Nashville, Tenn.
 1919 Levinson, Harry C., Chicago, Ill.
 1896 Levinson, Salmon O., Chicago, Ill.
 1896 Levin, Howard C., London, Eng.
 1913 Levy, Abraham, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Levy, Aubrey, Seattle, Wash.
 1918 Levy, David M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1919 Levy, David R., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Levy, Felix H., New York, N. Y.
 1902 Levy, Joseph L., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Levy, Leo, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Levy, Max, Newport, R. I.
 1913 Levy, Moe, Norfolk, Va.
 1918 Levy, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Levy, Samuel J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Levy, William B., Baltimore, Md.
 1907 Lewenberg, Solomon, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Lewers, Charles R., San Francisco, Cal.
 1918 Lewis, Addison Carr, Steubenville, Ohio.
 1919 Lewis, Ernest W., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1900 Lewis, Francis D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Lewis, Frank S., Toledo, Ohio.
 1919 Lewis, H. Stuart, Suffolk, Va.
 1918 Lewis, Howard, Toledo, Ohio.
 1916 Lewis, Howard Benton, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Lewis, J. Hamilton, Chicago, Ill.
 1903 Lewis, John Frederick, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Lewis, Lawrence, Denver, Colo.
 1915 Lewis, Loran L., Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1914 Lewis, Louis S., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Lewis, Merton E., Rochester, N. Y.
 1911 Lewis, Nathan B., West Kingston, R. I.
 1916 Lewis, Paul Murray, Boston, Mass.
 1917 Lewis, Shippen, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Lewis, T. L., San Diego, Cal.
 1896 Lewis, W. Draper, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Lewis, W. R., Montezuma, Iowa.
 1911 Lewis, Walter Stanford, New Orleans, La.
 1909 Lewis, William, London, Ky.
 1911 Lewis, William H., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Lewis, William I., Paterson, N. J.
 1914 Lhowe, Harold Rogers, New York, N. Y.
 1918 Libby, Warren E., San Diego, Cal.
 1913 Lichtenstein, S. K., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Lide, L. D., Marion, S. C.
 1919 Lieb, Thomas D., Raton, N. M.
 1907 Liebmann, Walter H., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Lieghley, P. L. A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1909 Light, John H., South Norwalk, Conn.
 1916 Light, Robert W., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Lightfoot, Joseph, Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1895 Lightner, Clarence A., Detroit, Mich.
 1919 Ligon, Nat., Tulsa, Okla.
 1913 Ligon, R. F., Montgomery, Ala.
 1910 Lile, William Minor, Charlottesville, Va.
 1913 Lillenthal, Jesse W., San Francisco, Cal.
 1910 Lillard, J. W., Decatur, Tenn.
 1911 Lillley, Charles S., Lowell, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1913 Lillick, Ira S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1909 Lillie, Walter I., Grand Haven, Mich.
 1914 Lilly, Major J., Moberly, Mo.
 1913 Lincoln, Albert L., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Lincoln, Alexander, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Lincoln, Arba N., Fall River, Mass.
 1913 Lindabury, Richard V., Newark, N. J.
 1919 Lindemuth, Benjamin F., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Lindheim, Norvin R., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Lindley, Curtis H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1908 Lindley, Erasmus C., St. Paul, Minn.
 1912 Lindley, Frank, Danville, Ill.
 1919 Lindley, Fred E., San Diego, Cal.
 1912 Lindley, Walter C., Danville, Ill.
 1918 Lindquist, Frans E., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Lindsay, James J., Baltimore, Md.
 1907 Lindsay, John D., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Lindsey, Edward, Warren, Pa.
 1901 Lindsey, Henry A., Denver, Colo.
 1915 Linebaugh, D. H., Muskogee, Okla.
 1911 Lines, George, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1919 Ling, Perry M., Jerome, Ariz.
 1918 Link, A. C., Springfield, Ohio.
 1914 Linkins, Charles, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Linkins, William H., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Linn, Andrew M., Washington, Pa.
 1913 Linn, Philip B., Lewisburg, Pa.
 1914 Linn, Stahle, Salisbury, N. C.
 1909 Linn, William B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Linnell, William S., Portland, Me.
 1919 Linney, Hartwell H., Prescott, Ariz.
 1919 Linscott, Daniel C., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Linscott, Frank K., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Linton, James N., Columbus, Ohio.
 1914 Lintott, Thomas J., Newark, N. J.
 1913 Lipecomb, A. D., Beaumont, Texas.
 1919 Lipeon, Isaac B., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Little, Amos R., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Little, Charles A., Hagerstown, Md.
 1913 Little, Charles B., Scranton, Pa.
 1912 Little, James C., Raleigh, N. C.
 1915 Little, John E., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1916 Little, Joseph W., Wilmington, N. C.
 1919 Littlefield, Charles W., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Littlefield, James B., Providence, R. I.
 1908 Littlefield, Nathan W., Providence, R. I.
 1919 Littlepage, Thomas P., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Littleton, Frank L., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1910 Littleton, J. M., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1913 Littleton, William G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Litzinger, Edward R., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Livengood, A. T., Covington, Ind.
 1914 Liveright, Alfred M., Clearfield, Pa.
 1917 Livezey, Fred M., Huntington, W. Va.
 1917 Livingston, Carl B., Carlsbad, N. M.
 1914 Livingston, D. W., Nebraska City, Nebr.

ELECTED

- 1913 Lloyd, Francis V., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Lloyd, George E., Mechanicsburg, Pa.
 1914 Lloyd, James T., Washington, D. C.
 1906 Lloyd, Malcolm, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Lloyd, Warren E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1919 Lobben, Jens L., St. James, Minn.
 1915 Lobingier, Charles S., Shanghai, China.
 1913 Locke, Eugene P., Dallas, Texas.
 1911 Locke, James W., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1915 Lockhart, H. W., Pocatello, Idaho.
 1913 Lockhart, James M., Ely, Nev.
 1917 Lockhart, Walter S., Durham, N. C.
 1914 Lockhart, William B., Galveston, Texas.
 1912 Lockwood, Charles C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Lockwood, Charles D., Stamford, Conn.
 1916 Lockwood, George R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Lockwood, Harry A., Detroit, Mich.
 1919 Lockwood, James T., Apponaug, R. I.
 1919 Lockwood, L. Deane, Legaspi, P. I.
 1917 Lockwood, Roy, Ticonderoga, N. Y.
 1900 Lockwood, Virgil H., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1917 Loder, Le Roy W., Bridgeton, N. J.
 1917 Lodge, Henry Cabot, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Loeb, Clarence, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Loeb, Joseph P., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 Loeb, Leo, Charleston, W. Va.
 1919 Loeber, Florence, New Orleans, La.
 1898 Loesch, Frank J., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Loesser, Nathan, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Loewinger, Gustavus, St. Paul, Minn.
 1908 Loewenthal, Max, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1909 Loftin, Scott M., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1913 Logan, S. M., Grand Junction, Colo.
 1914 Logue, J. Washington, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Logue, John Gibson, Houston, Texas.
 1914 Lohdell, Charles E., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Lonabaugh, E. E., Sheridan, Wyoming.
 1913 Lonergan, Augustine, Hartford, Conn.
 1916 Long, Albert J., Hagerstown, Md.
 1908 Long, Armistead R., Lynchburg, Va.
 1914 Long, Benjamin F., Statesville, N. C.
 1914 Long, Breckinridge, St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Long, Chester L., Wichita, Kansas.
 1916 Long, Jesse R., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Long, Martin Henry, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1913 Long, Percy V., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Long, Walter P., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Longfellow, G. N., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Longstreth, Mayne R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Looby, M. F., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Loofbourrow, Frederick C., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Loomis, George Linden, Fremont, Nebr.
 1919 Loomis, Homer L., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Loomis, N. H., Omaha, Nebr.
 1907 Loomis, Seymour C., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Looney, William H., Portland, Maine.
 1913 Loos, Nevin J., Bethlehem, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1914 Loose, Jacob O., Mauch Chunk, Pa.
 1911 Lord, Arthur, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Lord, O. A., Beaumont, Texas.
 1908 Lord, Frank E., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Lord, J. Walter, Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Lord, John S., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Lorenzen, Ernest G., New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Lorie, J. L., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Loring, A. P., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Loring, Victor J., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Loring, William Caleb, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Lothrop, Thornton K., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Lotsch, John L., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Louchheim, Samuel K., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Loucks, Charles O., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Loucks, Perry F., Watertown, S. D.
 1913 Loucks, Wm. Dewey, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Loughborough, J. F., Little Rock, Ark.
 1918 Longhlin, John K., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Louis, Benjamin Franklin, Houston, Tex.
 1916 Lourie, David A., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Lourie, Moses S., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Love, C. Morup N., Wilbur, Wash.
 1919 Love, George, Fayetteville, W. Va.
 1914 Love, Thomas B., Dallas, Texas.
 1913 Lovell, Charles H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1919 Loveridge, Edgar H., Prescott, Ariz.
 1914 Lovett, A. B., Sylvania, Ga.
 1916 Lovett, H. T., Huntington, W. Va.
 1907 Lovett, Robert S., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Loving, Lucas P., Washington, D. O.
 1913 Low, Walter Carroll, New York, N. Y.
 1896 Lowden, Frank O., Oregon, Ill.
 1916 Lowe, John Z., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Lowe, Russell G., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1911 Lowell, James A., Boston, Mass.
 1904 Lowell, John, Boston, Mass.
 1919 Lowenthal, Frederick, Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Lowry, Landon, Bedford, Va.
 1919 Lowther, Alexander H., Johnstown, Pa.
 1914 Lowther, William Earle, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Lowy, Charles F., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Loyall, W. H. T., Norfolk, Va.
 1913 Loyd, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Lozier, Ralph F., Carrollton, Mo.
 1916 Lubke, George W., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Lucas, John H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Lucas, Thomas Edward, Tampa, Fla.
 1912 Lucas, William J., East Las Vegas, N. M.
 1914 Lucey, Patrick J., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Luck, Harry A., Nashville, Tenn.
 1918 Luckner, Harry A., Tientsin, China.
 1913 Luckey, David B., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Lucking, William, Detroit, Mich.
 1910 Lucky, Cornelius E., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1918 Ludlow, Benjamin H., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1906 Lueck, Martin L., Juneau, Wis.
 1908 Lueders, Henry W., Tacoma, Wash.
 1911 Luke, Roscoe, Thomasville, Ga.
 1914 Lum, Burt F., San Francisco, Cal.
 1917 Lumpkin, Alva Moore, Columbia, S. C.
 1919 Lumpkin, M. G., Columbia, S. C.
 1913 Lund, Joseph W., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Lunt, Alfred E., Boston, Mass.
 1896 Lunt, Horace G., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1916 Lutkin, Harris Carman, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Lutz, Henry E., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Lybrand, Walter A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1914 Lydecker, Charles E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Lyders, E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1907 Lyford, Will H., Chicago, Ill.
 1905 Lyman, Richard E., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Lymer, William B., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1912 Lynch, Bernard E., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Lynch, Charles W., Charleston, W. Va.
 1917 Lynch, Edward W., New Haven, Conn.
 1919 Lynch, James M., Florence, S. O.
 1919 Lynde, A. Selwyn, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Lynde, Cornelius, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Lynn, John D., Rochester, N. Y.
 1913 Lynn, Roscoe R., Little Rock, Ark.
 1916 Lyon, A. Stanford, Kansas City, Mo.
 1897 Lyon, Adrian, Perth Amboy, N. J.
 1912 Lyon, Arthur C., Grinnell, Iowa.
 1917 Lyon, C. C., Elizabethtown, N. O.
 1912 Lyon, Jay F., Elkhorn, Wis.
 1904 Lyon, Montague, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Lyon, Simon, Washington, D. C.
 1917 Lyon, W. H., Jr., Washington, D. C.
 1903 Lyon, Walter, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Lyons, Benedict E., Hartford, Conn.
 1916 Lyons, D. F., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Lyons, John D., Monticello, N. Y.
 1913 Lyons, William, Westbrook, Maine.
 1916 Lyons, William P., Baltimore, Md.
 1905 Lyster, Henry L., Detroit, Mich.
 1916 McAdams, E. G., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1914 McAdams, Francis M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 McAdoo, William, New York, N. Y.
 1918 McAdoo, William G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 McAllister, W. K., Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 McAllister, Frank W., Jefferson, Mo.
 1901 McAllister, Henry, Jr., Denver, Colo.
 1913 McAllister, William M., Warm Springs, Va.
 1914 McAnany, Edwin S., Kansas City, Kans.
 1911 McAnarney, John W., Boston, Mass.
 1914 McArthur, Frank D., Birmingham, Ala.
 1913 McAvoys, John V., New York, N. Y.
 1914 McAvoys, Malcolm, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 McBaine, J. P., Columbia, Mo.
 1916 McBride, Curtis E., Mansfield, Ohio.

ELECTED

- 1912 McBride, Robert W., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1913 McBroom, Ralph A., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 McCabe, Ambrose F., New York, N. Y.
 1917 McCabe, Maurice A., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1905 McCaffrey, Joseph J., Providence, R. I.
 1913 McCall, Edward E., New York, N. Y.
 1919 McCall, John D., Beaumont, Texas.
 1912 McCall, Samuel K., York, Pa.
 1918 McCall, Thomas, Chicago, Ill.
 1918 McCallum, J. D., Davenport, Wash.
 1918 McCallum, Wm. Shaw, Boston, Mass.
 1911 McCalmont, Edward S., Washington, D. C.
 1912 McCamant, Wallace, Portland, Oregon.
 1911 McCamic, Charles, Wheeling, W. Va.
 1914 McCann, Benjamin F., Dayton, Ohio.
 1919 McCann, Le Roy, Colfax, Wash.
 1919 McCanna, Francis I., Providence, R. I.
 1918 McCarr, Jeff, Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 McCarrell, S. J. M., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1898 McCarter, Robert H., Newark, N. J.
 1918 McCarter, Thomas N., Newark, N. J.
 1913 McCarthy, C. P., Boise, Idaho.
 1913 McCarthy, Charles E., Troy, N. Y.
 1913 McCarthy, Frederick M., Ansonia, Conn.
 1913 McCarthy, Henry A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 McCarthy, John R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 McCarthy, Joseph A., Troy, N. Y.
 1906 McCarthy, M. B., Toledo, Ohio.
 1913 McCarty, C. A., Honesdale, Pa.
 1915 McCarty, Charles H., New York, N. Y.
 1919 McCarty, Dwight G., Emmetsburg, Iowa.
 1914 McCarty, R. J., Dayton, Ohio.
 1916 McCauley, Calvin H., Jr., Williamsport, Pa.
 1917 McCauley, G. W., Moorefield, W. Va.
 1919 McCauley, Robert H., Hagerstown, Md.
 1911 McChesney, S. P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 McClammy, Herbert, Wilmington, N. C.
 1916 McClarin, Wm. H., Tulsa, Okla.
 1913 McClagherty, Bernard, Bluefield, W. Va.
 1918 McClave, Roy Lewis, Steubenville, Ohio.
 1911 McClay, Samuel, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 McClear, James L., Boise, Idaho.
 1914 McCleary, Clayton A., Columbus, Ohio.
 1915 McClellan, Thomas C., Montgomery, Ala.
 1913 McClenahan, Wm. B., Jr., Chester, Pa.
 1914 McClenahan, Daniel H., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1908 McClenahan, William S., Brainerd, Minn.
 1908 McClendon, James W., Austin, Texas.
 1911 McClennen, Edward F., Boston, Mass.
 1898 McClintock, Andrew H., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1909 McClintock, William S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1890 McClosky, Bernard, New Orleans, La.
 1912 McCloud, Richard, Durango, Colo.

ELECTED

- 1898 McClung, William H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1908 McClure, Henry F., Seattle, Wash.
 1918 McClure, J. W., Nashville, Tenn.
 1919 McClure, James A., Topeka, Kan.
 1917 McClure, N. H., Medina, Ohio.
 1908 McClure, Walter A., Seattle, Wash.
 1908 McClure, William E., Seattle, Wash.
 1918 McColl, Clark A., Westboro, Mo.
 1914 McColl, D. D., Bennettsville, S. C.
 1918 McCollin, Edward G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 McColloch, Claude, Portland Ore.
 1917 McCollough, Albert W., Laramie, Wyo.
 1913 McCollum, James H., Hope, Ark.
 1918 McCollum, Oscar O., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1907 McCombs, William F., New York, N. Y.
 1914 McConnaughey, W. S., Dayton, Ohio.
 1913 McConnell, George A., Little Rock, Ark.
 1907 McConnell, James E., Boston, Mass.
 1912 McConnell, John E., La Crosse, Wis.
 1913 McCook, Anson T., Hartford, Conn.
 1907 McCook, Philip James, New York, N. Y.
 1908 McCord, E. S., Seattle, Wash.
 1899 McCordie, Alfred E., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 McCorkle, James Thomas, Pueblo, Colo.
 1918 McCorkle, John H., San Diego, Cal.
 1913 McCorkle, Walter L., New York, N. Y.
 1909 McCormick, Jos. Manson, Dallas, Texas.
 1918 McCormick, Richard J., Haverhill, Mass.
 1908 McCormick, Robert H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 McCormick, Samuel B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 McCormick, Seth T., Jr., Williamsport, Pa.
 1911 McCouch, H. Gordon, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 McCourt, John, Portland, Oregon.
 1917 McCoy, Charles Arthur, Lake Charles, La.
 1914 McCoy, E. H., Waterloo, Iowa.
 1914 McCoy, James H., Pierre, S. D.
 1914 McCoy, W. R., Inez, Ky.
 1899 McCrary, A. J., Binghamton, N. Y.
 1911 McCres, Wm. M., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1917 McCreery, Donald C., Greeley, Colo.
 1901 McCreery, James W., Greeley, Colo.
 1914 McCreight, Smith M., Reynoldsville, Pa.
 1919 McCrory, C. B., Okmulgee, Okla.
 1907 McCroskey, R. L., Colfax, Wash.
 1913 McCrossin, William P., Birmingham, Ala.
 1919 McCue, T. F., Great Falls, Mont.
 1916 McCullen, E. J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 McCullen, Joseph P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 McCulloh, Allan, New York, N. Y.
 1914 McCullough, Henry M., Elkton, Md.
 1919 McCullough, N. C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 McCune, Henry L., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 McCutchen, Edward J., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 McCutcheon, Otto E., Idaho Falls, Idaho.

ELECTED

- 1914 McDaniel, Henry, Demopolis, Ala.
 1917 McDaniel, Lawrence, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 McDaniel, Sanders, Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 McDavid, Frank M., Springfield, Mo.
 1914 McDermott, Charles J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1916 McDermott, Edward B., Kearney, Nebr.
 1895 McDermott, Edward J., Louisville, Ky.
 1907 McDermott, Frank P., Jersey City, N. J.
 1912 McDevitt, John J., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 McDonald, A. A., Hugo, Okla.
 1919 McDonald, Charles A., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 McDonald, Charles C., Sweetwater, Texas.
 1914 McDonald, Charles H., Washington, D. C.
 1908 McDonald, Edward L., Louisville, Ky.
 1917 McDonald, G. M., Reynoldsville, Pa.
 1913 McDonald, J. E., Winnsboro, S. C.
 1909 McDonald, Jesse, St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 McDonald, John S., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1917 McDonald, Prather S., Memphis, Tenn.
 1907 McDonald, Will T., Bay St. Louis, Miss.
 1906 McDonnell, T. F. L., Providence, R. I.
 1911 McDonough, Charles A., Boston, Mass.
 1907 McDonough, Frank, Sr., Denver, Colo.
 1898 McDonough, James B., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1913 McDonough, Martin S., Iron River, Mich.
 1911 McDougal, D. A., Sapulpa, Okla.
 1911 McDougle, Walter E., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1914 McDowell, Charles S., Jr., Eufaula, Ala.
 1912 McDowell, James R., Jackson, Miss.
 1907 McElheny, Victor K., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1919 McElroy, Bernard W., Washington, D. C.
 1918 McEnerney, Garret W., San Francisco, Cal.
 1917 McEwan, George J., West Hoboken, N. J.
 1908 McEwen, Willard M., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 McFadden, S. E., Chester, S. C.
 1913 McFarland, Ben Holliday, Aberdeen, Miss.
 1919 McFarland, R. E., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1919 McFarland, W. B., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1919 McFeeters, William R., St. Albans, Vt.
 1918 McGarry, M. J., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1906 McGarry, Thomas F., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1918 McGary, Clyde, Vinita, Okla.
 1911 McGee, George A., Minot, N. D.
 1908 McGee, J. F., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 McGee, Levi, Rapid City, S. D.
 1913 McGehee, Lucius P., Chapel Hill, N. C.
 1918 McGehee, W. Neid, Washington, D. C.
 1911 McGeoch, Arthur N., West Allis, Wis.

ELECTED

- 1913 McGeorge, William, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 McGill, Leonidas H., Bentonville, Ark.
 1913 McGilton, E. G., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 McGirr, Frank C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1906 McGoorty, John P., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 McGovern, Francis E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 McGovern, James P., Washington, D. C.
 1919 McGowen, J. G., Water Valley, Miss.
 1913 McGrath, John B., Houtzdale, Pa.
 1913 McGrath, John F., Waterbury, Conn.
 1919 McGrath, John F., Worcester, Mass.
 1913 McGrath, John M., Princeton, W. Va.
 1916 McGregor, Thomas B., Frankfort, Ky.
 1919 McGugin, Daniel E., Nashville, Tenn.
 1909 McGuire, Frank L., New London, Conn.
 1914 McGuire, John J., Ithaca, N. Y.
 1914 McGuire, Murray M., Richmond, Va.
 1912 McHaney, Edgar L., Little Rock, Ark.
 1914 McHarg, Ormsby, New York, N. Y.
 1913 McHarg, T. A., Boulder, Colo.
 1913 McHendrie, A. Watson, Trinidad, Colo.
 1903 McHugh, Charles A., Roanoke, Va.
 1909 McHugh, Phillip A., Detroit, Mich.
 1897 McHugh, William D., Omaha, Nebr.
 1908 McIlvaine, Tompkins, New York, N. Y.
 1914 McIlwaine, William B., Petersburg, Va.
 1919 McInerney, Joseph A., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 McInnis, E. E., McAlester, Okla.
 1919 McIntire, Frederic May, Boston, Mass.
 1914 McIntosh, David G., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1900 McIntosh, James H., New York, N. Y.
 1917 McIntyre, Joseph S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 McIntyre, R. A., Warrenton, Va.
 1917 McIntyre, Stephen, Lumberton, N. C.
 1913 McIntyre, W. A., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1913 McKannay, Harry G., San Francisco, Cal.
 1917 McKay, Clinton H., Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 McKay, Douglas, Columbia, S. C.
 1917 McKay, H. G., Sharon, Pa.
 1912 McKay, Kenneth I., Tampa, Fla.
 1913 McKee, David A., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1913 McKee, Lanier, New York, N. Y.
 1913 McKeehan, Charles L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 McKeehan, H. H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 McKeehan, Joseph P., Carlisle, Pa.
 1919 McKeever, Buell, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 McKelvey, Charles W., New York, N. Y.
 1914 McKelvey, John Jay, New York, N. Y.
 1912 McKelvey, Lawrence B., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1918 McKemey, Jacob S., Fairfield, Iowa.
 1913 McKenna, George R., Westerly, R. I.
 1918 McKenna, Royal T., Washington, D. C.
 1911 McKenna, Thomas P., New York, N. Y.
 1899 McKenney, Frederic D., Washington, D. C.

ELECTED

- 1911 McKenzie, H. B., Prescott, Ark.
 1906 McKenzie, John, Great Falls, Mont.
 1914 McKenzie, John C., Elizabeth, Ill.
 1916 McKennie, William D., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 McKeown, John A., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 McKeown, Tom D., Washington, D. C.
 1913 McKevitt, Hugh K., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 McKillip, H. A., Bloomsburg, Pa.
 1916 McKinley, Archibald A., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 McKinney, Hayes, Chicago, Ill.
 1918 McKinney, James F., Madison, N. J.
 1897 McKinney, William M., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 McKinstry, J. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 McKnight, A. H., Dallas, Texas.
 1901 McKnight, Richard, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 McLanahan, J. Craig, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 McLane, Allan, Garrison, Md.
 1919 McLane, John R., Manchester, N. H.
 1916 McLaran, Robert L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 McLaughlin, A. A., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 McLaughlin, Charles E., Sacramento, Cal.
 1913 McLaughlin, George A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 McLaughlin, P. J., St. Paul, Minn.
 1919 McLaughry, J. A., Mercer, Pa.
 1914 McLean, A. W., Lumberton, N. C.
 1919 McLean, Dickson, Lumberton, N. C.
 1914 McLean, George P., Simsbury, Conn.
 1913 McLean, Hugh, Denver, Colo.
 1913 McLean, J. H., Liano, Texas.
 1914 McLellan, Hugh D., Boston, Mass.
 1919 McLeod, Arthur A., Madison, Wis.
 1896 McLeod, W. D., Glendale, Cal.
 1919 McLeod, William, Newport, R. I.
 1913 McLoughlin, James J., New Orleans, La.
 1911 McMahon, Fulton, New York, N. Y.
 1899 McMahon, J. Sprigg, Dayton, Ohio.
 1914 McMahon, John A., Dayton, Ohio.
 1911 McMahon, John D., Rome, N. Y.
 1913 McMahon, Johnson D., Rome, N. Y.
 1916 McMahon, Stephen J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 McManus, M. T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 McManus, Terence J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 McMaster, John S., Jersey City, N. J.
 1908 McMicken, Maurice, Seattle, Wash.
 1913 McMillan, B. F., Mobile, Ala.
 1917 McMillan, Hoyt, Mullins, S. C.
 1912 McMillan, John W., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1909 McMillan, Philip H., Detroit, Mich.
 1906 McMillan, Raymond J., Tacoma, Wash.
 1913 McMillen, Alonzo B., Albuquerque, N. M.
 1913 McMorris, W. H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 McMorrough, G. H., Lexington, Miss.
 1916 McMullan, James, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 McMullen, Alonzo B., Tampa, Florida.
 1910 McMullen, Donald C., Tampa, Fla.
 1913 McMullin, S. G., Grand Junction, Colo.

ELECTED

- 1913 McMurdy, Robert, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 McMurray, Orrin K., Berkeley, Cal.
 1912 McMurray, Will, Laramie, Wyo.
 1917 McMynn, Robert N., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 McNabb, Duane T., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 McNaboe, James F., New York, N. Y.
 1917 McNally, R. E., Sheridan, Wyo.
 1912 McNamara, D. W., Montello, Wis.
 1915 McNamara, James, Detroit, Mich.
 1913 McNary, Charles L., Washington, D. C.
 1908 McNary, John H., Salem, Oregon.
 1916 McNatt, Carr, Aurora, Mo.
 1919 McNaughton, Ray, Miami, Fla.
 1913 McNeill, Franklin, Raleigh, N. C.
 1919 McNeill, J. P., Florence, S. C.
 1915 McNemer, Philip, Little Rock, Ark.
 1918 McNett, Walter, Ottumwa, Iowa.
 1916 McNulty, Frank, Aberdeen, S. D.
 1898 McNulty, William D., New York, N. Y.
 1913 McPheeters, Samuel B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 McPherson, Donald P., Gettysburg, Pa.
 1917 McPhillips, James, Glens Falls, N. Y.
 1914 McQuillin, Eugene, St. Louis, Mo.
 1919 McQuistion, R. Hunter, New York, N. Y.
 1911 McRae, Thomas C., Prescott, Ark.
 1919 McRee, J. L., Memphis, Tenn.
 1918 McReynolds, Frederick W., Washington, D. C.
 1905 McReynolds, James C., Washington, D. C.
 1913 McRoberts, W. G., Peoria, Ill.
 1919 McShane, James C., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 McSoley, William H., Providence, R. I.
 1919 McSpadden, G. J., Memphis, Tenn.
 1908 McSurely, William H., Chicago, Ill.
 1910 McTeer, Will A., Maryville, Tenn.
 1916 McTigue, John G., New York, N. Y.
 1916 McWhinney, Leroy, Denver, Colo.
 1898 McWhorter, Hamilton, Athens, Ga.
 1917 McWhorter, J. C., Buckhannon, W. Va.
 1907 McWilliams, Howard, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Maass, Herbert H., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Mabie, Clarence, Hackensack, N. J.
 1914 Macaulay, C. J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 MacChesney, Nathan William, Chicago, Ill.
 1917 MacCracken, William P., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 MacDade, Albert D., Chester, Pa.
 1919 MacDonald, Alexander, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1918 MacDonald, J. Wiseman, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 MacDonald, Robert, Cumberland, Md.
 1916 MacDougald, Daniel, Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 MacFarland, Henry B. F., Washington, D. C.
 1914 MacFarland, Leo, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 MacGregor, John, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio.

ELECTED

- 1912 Machen, Arthur W., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Machen, Lewis H., Richmond, Va.
 1918 MacHenry, Charles A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 MacIntyre, Wm. Irvin, Thomasville, Ga.
 1914 Mack, Alfred, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 Mack, Edwin S., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1896 Mack, Julian W., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Mack, William, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Mackall, Henry C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1896 Mackall, William W., Savannah, Ga.
 1913 Mackay, George C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Mackenzie, Kenneth K., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Mackenzie, Ralph P., Lima, Ohio.
 1917 MacKenzie, Stuart, Montgomery, Ala.
 1907 Mackenzie, Thomas, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Mackey, W. E., Altoona, Pa.
 1906 Mackoy, Harry Brent (Covington, Ky.),
 Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1884 Mackoy, William H. (Covington, Ky.),
 Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1909 MacLane, John F., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 MacLelish, John E., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 MacLellan, George Wyeth, Los Angeles,
 Cal.
 1912 MacLeod, Arthur Wm., Washburn, Wis.
 1913 MacMahon, Cecil H., Newark, N. J.
 1919 MacMaster, Edward A., Bridgewater,
 Mass.
 1915 MacMillan, Herbert R., Salt Lake City,
 Utah.
 1919 Mac Neil, Sayre, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1896 MacPherson, Ernest, Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Macrum, W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 MacSherry, Howard, Newark, N. J.
 1912 MacVeagh, Charles, New York, N. Y.
 1919 MacVeagh, Rogers, Portland, Ore.
 1911 Madden, Joseph, Keene, N. H.
 1914 Madden, Terrence J., Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Maddin, Percy D., Nashville, Tenn.
 1890 Maddox, Samuel, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Madigan, Thomas H., Jr., Manchester,
 N. H.
 1913 Madison, F. D., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Magavern, William J., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1912 Magaw, Charles A., Omaha, Neb.
 1913 Magee, Forrest N., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Magee, Henry W., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Magee, Walter W., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Maginnis, S. A., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Magoon, Charles E., Washington, D. C.
 1919 Maguire, John G., Woburn, Mass.
 1919 Maguire, John M., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Mahan, Bryan F., New London, Conn.
 1904 Mahan, George A., Hannibal, Mo.
 1918 Mahan, Mary Agnes, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Maher, Edgar A., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1914 Maher, John F., Greenville, Ohio.

ELECTED

- 1917 Mahoney, Henry, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1918 Mahoney, Jeremiah F., Lawrence, Mass.
 1919 Mahoney, Joseph P., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Mahony, Charles L., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Main, John F., Olympia, Wash.
 1917 Majette, Mark, Columbia, N. C.
 1909 Major, Elliott W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Major, Samuel C., Fayette, Mo.
 1913 Makepeace, Walter D., Waterbury, Conn.
 1919 Malato, Stephen A., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Malcolm, George A., Manila, P. I.
 1915 Malcolm, George R., Pittsburg, Kans.
 1913 Malevinsky, Moses L., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Maley, E. F., McAlester, Okla.
 1914 Malin, Proctor K., Ashland, Ky.
 1914 Mallon, Guy W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Mallory, Hugh, Selma, Ala.
 1917 Malone, E. H., Louisburg, N. C.
 1910 Malone, Thomas H., Nashville, Tenn.
 1919 Maloney, David J., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Maloney, John M., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Maloney, William P., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Maloy, William Milnes, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Maltbie, William H., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Maltbie, William M., Hartford, Conn.
 1911 Manahan, James, St. Paul, Minn.
 1914 Mandel, David, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Mandeville, H. O., Elmira, N. Y.
 1917 Maness, Tola D., Concord, N. C.
 1916 Mangum, Addison G., Gastonia, N. C.
 1913 Manier, Will E., Jr., Nashville, Tenn.
 1911 Manierre, George W., Battle Creek,
 Mich.
 1904 Manly, Clement, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1901 Manly, George O., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Manly, Robert Emmet, Naga, Ambos
 Camarines, Philippine Islands.
 1918 Mann, Abram V., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Mann, Charles D., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1915 Mann, Edgar P., Springfield, Mo.
 1913 Mann, James, Norfolk, Va.
 1912 Mann, Richard H., Petersburg, Va.
 1911 Mann, Richard M., Little Rock, Ark.
 1919 Mann, Wm. Hodges, Jr., Petersburg, Va.
 1917 Mann, William Lee, Albemarle, N. C.
 1914 Manning, A. A., Spartanburg, S. C.
 1918 Manning, A. T. W., Manchester, Ky.
 1911 Manning, James S., Raleigh, N. C.
 1913 Mansfield, Burton, New Haven, Conn.
 1918 Mansfield, Charles F., Springfield, Ill.
 1914 Mansfield, Frederick W., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Mansfield, Henry, Peoria, Ill.
 1914 Mansfield, Howard, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Mansfield, Walter D., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Manson, N. C., Jr., Lynchburg, Va.
 1919 Manton, Martin T., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Marble, Frederick P., Lowell, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1918 Marble, Thomas L., Gorham, N. H.
 1916 Marbury, Ogle (Baltimore), Laurel, Md.
 1894 Marbury, William L., Baltimore, Md.
 1915 March, Moncure, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Marchant, Roland R., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Marckworth, John H., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1911 Marden, Oscar A., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Marfield, Dwight S., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1917 Margeson, Wylie C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Marion, John Hardin, Chester, S. C.
 1916 Marion, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Markell, Charles, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Markham, James E., St. Paul, Minn.
 1916 Marks, B. E., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1914 Marks, Richard P., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1916 Marks, Thomas R., Kansas City, Mo.
 1915 Marks, William Sherman, Tooele City, Utah.
 1916 Maroney, A. C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1918 Marr, W. B., Nashville, Tenn.
 1917 Marsh, Charles Capron, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Marsh, James Ingraham, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1917 Marsh, John Creth, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Marsh, Robert I., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1912 Marsh, Samuel John, Waterbury, Conn.
 1919 Marshall, Andrew, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Marshall, Burwell Keith, Louisville, Ky.
 1919 Marshall, Carrington Tanner, Zanesville, Ohio.
 1918 Marshall, Charles Rembert, Nashville, Tenn.
 1918 Marshall, Cloud R., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Marshall, D. P. B., Sheridan, Wyo.
 1911 Marshall, Edwin J., Toledo, Ohio.
 1913 Marshall, H. Snowden, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Marshall, James M., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Marshall, John, Topeka, Kans.
 1914 Marshall, John A., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1906 Marshall, Louis, New York, N. Y.
 1918 Marshall, R. D., Madison, Wis.
 1908 Marshall, R. E. Lee, Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Marso, Michael, Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Marston, Thomas B., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Martens, Glenn W., Pierre, S. D.
 1912 Martin, Amos W., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Martin, Caldwell, Denver, Colo.
 1914 Martin, Charles J., New Haven, Conn.
 1912 Martin, Clarence E., Martinsburg, W. Va.
 1918 Martin, E. A., Gallup, N. M.
 1913 Martin, Edward M., Omaha, Neb.
 1911 Martin, F. L., Hutchinson, Kansas.
 1914 Martin, George B., Catlettsburg, Ky.
 1914 Martin, George W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1895 Martin, Horace H., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Martin, Hugh E., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Martin, J. C., Central City, Nebr.

ELECTED

- 1914 Martin, J. H. Thayer, Newark, N. J.
 1889 Martin, J. Willis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Martin, James M., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Martin, John D., Memphis, Tenn.
 1911 Martin, Julius C., Asheville, N. C.
 1913 Martin, M. J., Scranton, Pa.
 1918 Martin, Nathaniel E., Concord, N. H.
 1917 Martin, P. A., Wichita Falls, Texas.
 1912 Martin, P. H., Green Bay, Wis.
 1913 Martin, Paris, Boise, Idaho.
 1914 Martin, Paul C., Springfield, Ohio.
 1917 Martin, Ray, Columbus, Ohio.
 1915 Martin, Sanford B., New Haven, Conn.
 1919 Martin, T. K., Hot Springs, Ark.
 1908 Martin, Thomas W., Birmingham, Ala.
 1914 Martin, Ulysses S., Dayton, Ohio.
 1911 Martin, W. H., Hot Springs, Ark.
 1914 Martin, W. L., Montgomery, Ala.
 1912 Martin, Wesley, Webster City, Iowa.
 1913 Martin, William G., Mayville, N. Y.
 1907 Martin, William J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Martin, William McC., St. Louis, Mo.
 1907 Martin, William Parmenter, New York, N. Y.
 1897 Martindale, Charles, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1916 Martineau, John E., Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Martineau, Laureat L., North Port, Wash.
 1912 Marvel, David T., Wilmington, Del.
 1912 Marvel, Josiah, Wilmington, Del.
 1913 Marvin, Alfred, Matamoras, Pa.
 1914 Marvin, L. P. Waldo, Hartford, Conn.
 1914 Marvin, Langdon P., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Marvin, Ulysses L., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Marx, Benjamin L., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1907 Marx, Frederick Z., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Marx, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Marx, Robert S., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Marye, Robert V., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Mason, Charles M., Newark, N. J.
 1912 Mason, Eugene G., Washington, D. C.
 1919 Mason, George, Petersburg, Va.
 1918 Mason, George A., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Mason, Grafton, St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Mason, Henry F., Topeka, Kans.
 1911 Mason, Herbert D., Tulsa, Okla.
 1914 Mason, J. Augustus, Hagerstown, Md.
 1911 Mason, John W., Northampton, Mass.
 1916 Mason, L. Randolph, Washington, D. C.
 1911 Mason, Norman T., Deadwood, S. D.
 1914 Mason, O. F., Gastonia, N. C.
 1913 Mason, Rowell B., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Mason, Vroman, Madison, Wis.
 1916 Mason, W. F., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1912 Mason, Wm. Clarke, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1895 Massey, Louis C., Orlando, Fla.
 1914 Massie, David M., Chillicothe, Ohio.
 1908 Mammie, Eugene C., Richmond, Va.

ELECTED

- 1913 Mandle, Joseph A., Newport News, Va.
 1914 Masten, Arthur Haynsworth, New York, N. Y.
 1907 Mastick, Seabury C., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Matchett, David F., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Mather, James E., Watertown, S. D.
 1914 Mather, Naton O., Akron, Ohio.
 1912 Mathers, H. T., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Matheson, Alexander E., Janesville, Wis.
 1919 Mathews, Clifton, Bisbee, Ariz.
 1912 Mathews, Thomas J., Roundup, Montana.
 1913 Mathews, Wm. Burdette, Charleston, W. Va.
 1909 Mathewson, Albert McClellan, New Haven, Conn.
 1917 Mathewson, Douglas, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Matson, Roderick N., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1912 Matson, Willis A., Rochester, N. Y.
 1914 Mattern, Conrad J., Dayton, Ohio.
 1911 Matteson, Archibald C., Providence, R. I.
 1911 Matteson, Charles, Providence, R. I.
 1891 Matthews, C. Bentley, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Matthews, Edwin P., Dayton, Ohio.
 1919 Matthews, Francis E., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Matthews, Joseph S., Concord, N. H.
 1906 Matthews, Mortimer, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Matthews, Samuel D., New York, N. Y.
 1910 Matthews, William M., Okmulgee, Okla.
 1919 Maupin, Robert W., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1914 Maurer, W. F., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Maxey, George W., Scranton, Pa.
 1914 Maxey, Thomas S., Austin, Texas.
 1910 Maxwell, Evelyn C., Pensacola, Fla.
 1907 Maxwell, John M., Denver, Colo.
 1888 Maxwell, Lawrence, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1918 Maxwell, Nathaniel H., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Maxwell, W. B., Elkins, W. Va.
 1913 Maxwell, William K., New York, N. Y.
 1913 May, Charles R., Beaver Falls, Pa.
 1912 May, George Williams, Jackson, Miss.
 1896 May, Henry F., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 May, Marcus B., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Mayberry, Lowell A., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Mayer, Albert E., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Mayer, Clinton O., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Mayer, Henry J., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Mayer, Isaac, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Mayer, Julius M., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Mayer, Levy, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Mayer, Louis, St. Louis, Mo.
 1903 Mayfield, J. E., Cleveland, Tenn.
 1913 Mayfield, James J., Montgomery, Ala.
 1916 Mayfield, P. B., Cleveland, Tenn.
 1916 Mayhew, D. S., Monett, Mo.
 1916 Maynard, Fred A., Grand Rapids, Mich.

ELECTED

- 1919 Maynard, Robert W., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Mays, Richard, Corsicana, Tex.
 1916 Mead, Benjamin H., Stamford, Conn.
 1913 Mead, Glenn C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Mead, Lewis Henry, Shell Lake, Wis.
 1913 Meagher, Thomas James, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Meaher, Dennis A., Portland, Maine.
 1914 Meals, Walter D., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1918 Mears, Otho F., Eastville, Va.
 1913 Measey, William Maul, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 McCartney, Harry S., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Mecham, John Barton, Joliet, Ill.
 1896 Mechem, Floyd R., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Mechem, George W., Battle Creek, Mich.
 1912 Mechem, Merritt C., Socorro, N. M.
 1918 Meck, David Channing, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Mecum, William F., Douglas, Wyo.
 1916 Meehan, William P., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Meek, Edward R., Dallas, Texas.
 1911 Meeker, Rollin W., Binghamton, N. Y.
 1917 Meekins, Isaac M., Elizabeth City, N. C.
 1917 Meeks, James A., Danville, Ill.
 1916 Mehaffey, James W., Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Mehaffy, T. M., Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Mehan, William A., Ballston Spa., N. Y.
 1914 Mehard, Samuel S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Melhrope, Clarence E., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Meighen, John F. D., Albert Lea, Minn.
 1913 Meigs, William M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Meisel, Max E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1918 Meister, M. G., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Melcher, Webster A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Meldon, Patrick M., Rutland, Vt.
 1883 Meldrim, P. W., Savannah, Ga.
 1907 Mellen, Chase, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Mellors, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Melton, Adrian, Chickasha, Okla.
 1916 Melton, Alger, Chickasha, Okla.
 1914 Melton, W. D., Columbia, S. C.
 1913 Melville, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Melville, Irving B., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Melvin, Henry A., San Francisco, Cal.
 1918 Mendels, Solomon, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Meng, Thomas S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Mengel, Ralph H., Reading, Pa.
 1916 Menken, S. Stanwood, New York, N. Y.
 1917 Mentzer, William C., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1901 Mercer, Hugh Victor, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Merchant, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1902 Merchant, Henry D., New York, N. Y.
 1887 Mercur, Rodney A., Towanda, Pa.
 1903 Meredith, Charles V., Richmond, Va.
 1914 Meredith, James A., Fairmont, W. Va.
 1912 Mergentheim, Morton A., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Meriwether, Hunter M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Merrell, Edgar S. K., Lowville, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1913 Merrell, Herman, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 1912 Merrell, William S., Coshocton, Ohio.
 1914 Merrels, F. B., Hartford, Conn.
 1919 Merriam, John M., Boston, Mass.
 1897 Merrick, Charles D., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1910 Merrick, Duff, Asheville, N. C.
 1878 Merrick, Edwin T., New Orleans, La.
 1897 Merrick, George Peck, Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Merrick, Walter, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Merriken, Charles L., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Merrill, George Frye, Gloucester, Mass.
 1900 Merrill, Joseph Hansell, Thomasville, Ga.
 1912 Merrimon, James G., Asheville, N. C.
 1914 Merritt, Albert J., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1896 Mervine, Nicholas P., Altoona, Pa.
 1914 Mervin, Henry W., New Haven, Conn.
 1908 Meserve, Edwin A., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Meserve, W. A., Creighton, Nebr.
 1913 Mesirov, Harry S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1904 Metcalf, Charles W., Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Metcalf, Orlando P., New York, N. Y.
 1910 Metcalf, William P., Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Metson, W. H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1919 Metzger, Ivan V., Williston, N. D.
 1912 Metzler, Curtis G., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Meyer, Abraham, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Meyer, Carl, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Meyer, Edward R., Zanesville, Ohio.
 1915 Meyer, George H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Meyer, Lee S., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Meyer, Louis A., Vincennes, Ind.
 1914 Meyer, Samuel T., Lebanon, Pa.
 1911 Meyer, Walter E., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Meyer, William J., Columbus, Ohio.
 1916 Meyers, Peter J., Racine, Wis.
 1902 Meyers, Sidney S., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Michaels, William C., Kansas City, Mo.
 1915 Michel, Ernest A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Michell, Arthur A., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Michelman, Joseph, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Michener, Edwin O., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1900 Michener, L. T., Washington, D. C.
 1919 Mickelson, Albert G., Madison, Wis.
 1914 Micou, Benjamin, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Middaugh, Henry G., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Middleswart, C. C., Marietta, Ohio.
 1916 Middleton, Allen C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Middleton, Charles G., Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Middleton, E. P., Urbana, Ohio.
 1917 Midyette, G. E., Jackson, N. C.
 1919 Misher, V. C., Tulsa, Okla.
 1914 Miehling, Edward, New York, N. Y.
 1903 Mikell, William E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Milbank, Albert G., New York, N. Y.
 1899 Milburn, John G., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1914 Milchrist, William, Sioux City, Iowa.
 1910 Miles, Charles V., Peoria, Ill.
 1900 Miles, Joshua W., Princess Anne, Md.
 1911 Miles, Lovick F., Memphis, Tenn.
 1912 Miles, Vincent M., Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Miles, Willard W., Barton, Vt.
 1908 Millan, William W., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Miller, A. Jay, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
 1914 Miller, A. L., Macon, Ga.
 1912 Miller, Albert Edward, Marquette, Mich.
 1917 Miller, Amos, Hillsboro, Ill.
 1916 Miller, Amos C., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Miller, Arthur, Kansas City, Mo.
 1917 Miller, Arthur Hagen, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Miller, Austin, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1886 Miller, Benjamin K., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1918 Miller, Burt A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1910 Miller, Charles A., Bolivar, Tenn.
 1899 Miller, Charles W., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1913 Miller, E. Augustus, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1887 Miller, E. Spencer, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Miller, Edward T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Miller, F. A., Hartsville, S. C.
 1916 Miller, Frank T., Peoria, Ill.
 1913 Miller, Franklin, St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Miller, Fred, Spokane, Wash.
 1917 Miller, Frederic W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Miller, Frederick C., Mount Clemens, Mich.
 1893 Miller, George P., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Miller, George W., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Miller, Henry G., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Miller, Hugh G., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Miller, J. Albert, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Miller, James H., Hinton, W. Va.
 1916 Miller, James R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Miller, Jesse A., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1914 Miller, John A., Kearney, Nebr.
 1909 Miller, John D., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Miller, John D., Susquehanna, Pa.
 1914 Miller, John Faber, Norristown, Pa.
 1913 Miller, John H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1889 Miller, John S., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Miller, John Stocker, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Miller, Leon W., Petoskey, Mich.
 1914 Miller, Louis H., Millville, New Jersey.
 1917 Miller, Luther L., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Miller, Nathan L., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1914 Miller, Nelson D., Steubenville, Ohio.
 1916 Miller, Philippus W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Miller, Robert N., Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Miller, Samuel D., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1914 Miller, Seaman, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Miller, Sidney T., Detroit, Mich.
 1911 Miller, T. M., New Orleans, La.
 1910 Miller, W. B., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1914 Miller, W. McD., Steubenville, O.

ELECTED

- 1919 Miller, Wallace, Macon, Ga.
 1913 Miller, William Emory, Des Moines, Iowa.
 1908 Miller, William N., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1917 Miller, William R., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Miller, William S., Chicago, Ill.
 1895 Miller, William W., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Milliken, Arthur N., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Milliken, Frank A., New Bedford, Mass.
 1906 Millikin, E. E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1909 Milling, R. E., New Orleans, La.
 1909 Millis, Wade, Detroit, Mich.
 1919 Millner, LeRoy, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Mills, Alfred Elmer, Morristown, N. J.
 1912 Mills, Allen G., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Mills, M. A., Osceola, Nebr.
 1913 Mills, Walter H., Decatur, Ill.
 1909 Milner, Purnell M., New Orleans, La.
 1916 Milton, Charles C., Worcester, Mass.
 1914 Milton, John, Jersey City, N. J.
 1915 Milverton, Frederick W., San Francisco, Cal.
 1915 Minahan, Eben R., Green Bay, Wis.
 1912 Minahan, Edmund D., Rhinelander, Wis.
 1914 Mingle, Harry Bowers, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Minnis, James L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1919 Minnows, A. M., Pawhuska, Okla.
 1908 Minor, Benjamin S., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Minor, Farrell D., Beaumont, Texas.
 1910 Minor, H. Dent, Memphis, Tenn.
 1917 Minor, John B., Richmond, Va.
 1901 Minor, Raleigh C., University, Va.
 1908 Minor, Wirt, Portland, Oregon.
 1908 Minton, Francis L., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Minton, R. E., Groveton, Texas.
 1913 Mirkil, I. Hazleton, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Mitchell, Alfred H., St. Clairsville, Ohio.
 1913 Mitchell, Charles, New Bedford, Mass.
 1919 Mitchell, E. B., Clinton, Ill.
 1914 Mitchell, E. J., Prescott, Arizona.
 1913 Mitchell, Harold C., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Mitchell, Henry L., Bangor, Maine.
 1913 Mitchell, J. L., Norfolk, Va.
 1913 Mitchell, James McC., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1919 Mitchell, John J., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Mitchell, Joseph V., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Mitchell, Orestes, St. Joseph, Mo.
 1906 Mitchell, Oscar, Duluth, Minn.
 1911 Mitchell, Robert Chamberlain, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Mitchell, Samuel A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Mitchell, Thomas L., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 Mitchell, W. E., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1917 Mitchell, William, New York, N. Y.
 1906 Mitchell, William D., St. Paul, Minn.
 1917 Mitchell, William H., Florence, Ala.
 1919 Mittelstaedt, Gustav, Kenosha, Wis.

ELECTED

- 1913 Mitton, Arthur G., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Moats, Francis P., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1908 Mocquot, James D., Paducah, Ky.
 1913 Moffat, David W., Murray City, Utah.
 1918 Moffett, T. J., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1894 Moffit, John T., Tipton, Iowa.
 1906 Mohun, Barry, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Moise, Albert L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Molina, Henry George, San Juan, P. R.
 1911 Moloney, Robert E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Molthrop, Charles P., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Monaghan, John, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Monks, F. I., Pass Christian, Miss.
 1912 Monnette, Orra E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1889 Monroe, Charles, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Monroe, Charles E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Monroe, Frank A., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Monroe, Henry E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1909 Monroe, J. Blanc, New Orleans, La.
 1913 Monroe, Robert Grier, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Montague, Gilbert H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Montague, Henry B., Southbridge, Mass.
 1919 Montague, Hill, Richmond, Va.
 1908 Montague, Richard W., Portland, Ore.
 1918 Monten, William A., Spokane, Wash.
 1897 Montgomery, Carroll S., Omaha, Nebr.
 1916 Montgomery, Frank A., Tunica, Miss.
 1908 Montgomery, John R., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Montgomery, Leonard J., Keokuk, Iowa.
 1895 Montgomery, Oscar H., Seymour, Ind.
 1912 Montgomery, Richard B., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Montgomery, Robert H., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Montgomery, Robert H., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Montgomery, Robert M., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Montgomery, Theodore L., Kahoka, Mo.
 1914 Montgomery, W. W., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Montgomery, Wm. Morgan, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Montgomery, William P., Topeka, Kans.
 1918 Montieth, C. S., Columbia, S. C.
 1908 Moody, Cary C., Indianola, Miss.
 1912 Moody, Paul B., Detroit, Mich.
 1917 Moon, E. T., La Grange, Ga.
 1911 Moonan, John, Wasceca, Minn.
 1911 Mooney, Edmund L., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Mooney, Henry, New Orleans, La.
 1918 Mooney, M. P., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Moore, A. A., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Moore, Albert R., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Moore, Alfred, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Moore, Charles L., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1912 Moore, Charles Sumner, Atlantic City, N. J.
 1919 Moore, E. H., Okmulgee, Okla.

ELECTED

- 1913 Moore, Everett F., Moundsville, W. Va.
 1911 Moore, Felix W., Union City, Tenn.
 1913 Moore, Frank, Lexington, Va.
 1914 Moore, Frank H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Moore, Frederick W., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Moore, George H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Moore, Henry, Texarkana, Ark.
 1915 Moore, Henry, Jr., Texarkana, Ark.
 1915 Moore, Henry I., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 Moore, Hunt C., Kansas City, Mo.
 1909 Moore, I. D., New Orleans, La.
 1917 Moore, J. Washington, Nashville, Tenn.
 1889 Moore, John Bassett, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Moore, John I., Helena, Ark.
 1902 Moore, John M., Little Rock, Ark.
 1898 Moore, Joseph B., Lansing, Mich.
 1913 Moore, Joseph L., Fort Plain, N. Y.
 1912 Moore, Langdon, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Moore, Larry I., Newbern, N. C.
 1901 Moore, McCabe, Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Moore, R. Walton, Fairfax, Va.
 1919 Moore, Robert J., Memphis, Tenn.
 1911 Moore, Samuel E. N., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1916 Moore, Samuel W., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Moore, Springer H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Moore, Stanley, San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Moore, W. H., McAlester, Okla.
 1916 Moore, William B., Muskogee, Okla.
 1906 Moore, William F., Guthrie Center, Iowa.
 1919 Moorer, J. M., Walterboro, S. C.
 1896 Moores, Charles W., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1893 Moores, Merrill, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1910 Moorhead, Forest G., Beaver, Pa.
 1913 Moorhead, Frank L., Boulder, Colo.
 1911 Moorhead, Harley G., Omaha, Nebr.
 1919 Moorhead, William S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1919 Moorman, Charles H., Louisville, Ky.
 1919 Moorman, Robert, Columbia, S. C.
 1886 Moot, Adelbert, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1911 Morales, Luis Munoz, San Juan, P. R.
 1917 Moran, James T., New Haven, Conn.
 1917 Moran, Samuel F., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Moran, Thomas F., Reno, Nev.
 1913 Morawetz, Victor, New York, N. Y.
 1909 More, Clair E., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 More, R. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Morehouse, Samuel C., New Haven, Conn.
 1915 Moreton, Arthur E., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1915 Morey, Joseph H., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1916 Morfit, Mason P., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Morgan, C. E., 8d, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Morgan, Daniel Edgar, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Morgan, E. F., Charleston, W. Va.
 1919 Morgan, Edmund Morris, New Haven, Conn.

ELECTED

- 1907 Morgan, George W., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Morgan, Henry A., Albert Lea, Minn.
 1918 Morgan, Joseph H., Prescott, Ariz.
 1889 Morgan, Randal, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Morgan, Robert M., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Morgan, William A., Providence, R. I.
 1915 Morgan, William G., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Morgan, William Osgood, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Morley, Frank J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Morley, J. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Morling, Edgar A., Emmetsburg, Iowa.
 1914 Morning, Charles A., Steamboat Springs, Colo.
 1905 Morphy, E. Howard, St. Paul, Minn.
 1919 Morrill, Chas. Sumner, Hyannis, Mass.
 1914 Morrill, Chester (Knoxville, Tenn.), Washington, D. C.
 1908 Morrill, Donald L., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Morrill, John A., Auburn, Maine.
 1916 Morris, Alvin A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Morris, Arthur J., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Morris, Charles J., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1912 Morris, Charles M., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Morris, Dave H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Morris, Effingham B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Morris, Ernest, Denver, Colo.
 1918 Morris, George F., Lancaster, N. H.
 1911 Morris, Heman W., Rochester, N. Y.
 1912 Morris, Henry C., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Morris, James W., Jr., Tampa, Fla.
 1897 Morris, John, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1916 Morris, John T., Carrollton, Mo.
 1918 Morris, Leon E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Morris, Ned B., Palestine, Texas.
 1916 Morris, Parker D., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Morris, Robert C., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Morris, Roland S. (Tokyo, Japan), Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Morris, Samuel L., Jr., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1914 Morris, Sylvanus, Athens, Ga.
 1913 Morris, Tusca, Fairmont, W. Va.
 1914 Morris, W. Norman, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Morris, William A. P., Madison, Wis.
 1913 Morrison, A. F., San Francisco, Cal.
 1916 Morrison, Charles B., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Morrison, Edmund D., Washington, Iowa.
 1913 Morrison, Edwin R., Kansas City, Mo.
 1918 Morrison, Frank A., Ridgefield Park, N. J.
 1913 Morrison, Isidore D., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Morrison, Joseph E., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1899 Morrison, Robert E., Prescott, Ariz.
 1918 Morrison, William J., Jr., Ridgefield Park, N. J.
 1913 Morrison, William S., Beaver, Pa.
 1916 Morrissey, Andrew M., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1916 Morrow, Charles J., Tampa, Fla.

ELECTED

1916 Morrow, Chester F., Baltimore, Md.
 1907 Morrow, Dwight W., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Morrow, Hugh, Birmingham, Ala.
 1916 Morrow, S. John, Uniontown, Pa.
 1914 Morrow, Thomas R., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Morrow, William, Scottsbluff, Nebr.
 1914 Morrow, William W., San Francisco, Cal.
 1907 Morschauer, Jos., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 1912 Morse, Charles F., Chicago, Ill.
 1891 Morse, Robert M., Boston, Mass.
 1894 Morse, Waldo G., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Morse, William A., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Morse, William J., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Morsell, Arthur L., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1917 Morsey, Chase, St. Louis, Mo.
 1919 Morsey, Clyde, Miami, Okla.
 1911 Morsman, Edgar M., Jr., Omaha, Nebr.
 1909 Morton, Elbert C., Columbus, Ohio.
 1911 Morton, George E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1911 Morton, James M., Jr., Fall River, Mass.
 1919 Morton, James M., Sr., Fall River, Mass.
 1904 Morton, Marcus, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Moses, Albert L., Alamosa, Colo.
 1911 Moses, Jacob M., Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Mosesohn, David N., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Mosher, Lewis E., Elmira, N. Y.
 1906 Mosier, John H., Muskogee, Okla.
 1913 Moss, Edgar E., Little Rock, Ark.
 1907 Moss, Frank, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Moss, Leon F., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Moss, William R., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Mosser, Edwin J., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Motley, Warren, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Mott, John G., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 Mott, Mayhew, Neenah, Wis.
 1918 Mott, Thomas D., South Bend, Ind.
 1916 Motter, Edwin C., Muskogee, Okla.
 1911 Moust, Malcolm O., Janesville, Wis.
 1916 Moulton, Arthur L., Portland, Ore.
 1917 Moulton, E. Butler, Providence, R. I.
 1916 Moulton, Frank I., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Moulton, Frank W., Portsmouth, Ohio.
 1914 Moulton, Sherman R., Burlington, Vt.
 1914 Mouton, Orther C., Lafayette, La.
 1911 Mowatt, Frederick W., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Mower, Edmund C., Burlington, Vt.
 1904 Mower, George S., Newberry, S. C.
 1918 Mowery, George A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Mowitz, Arno P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Mowry, Elisha C., Providence, R. I.
 1919 Mowry, Ross E., Newton, Iowa.
 1913 Moyer, J. W., Pottsville, Pa.
 1919 Moyers, Ida M., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Moyle, Wallace S., New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Mozley, Norman A., Bloomfield, Mo.
 1919 Mozzor, Clara Ruth, Denver, Colo.
 1917 Mudd, O. J., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTED

1918 Mueller, Alfred C., Davenport, Iowa.
 1906 Mueller, Oscar C., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Muench, Hugo, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Muench, Julius T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Muhlfelder, David, Albany, N. Y.
 1917 Muir, W. A., Rock Springs, Wyo.
 1919 Muldoon, Frederick J., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Mulkey, Frederick W., Portland, Oregon.
 1912 Mullen, Arthur F., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Mullen, J. S., Ardmore, Okla.
 1914 Mullen, James Morfit, Baltimore, Md.
 1908 Mullen, William E., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1912 Muller, Henry A., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1913 Muller, W. H., Dillon, S. C.
 1914 Mulligan, Wm. J., Thompsonville, Conn.
 1913 Mullikin, Addison E., Baltimore, Md.
 1908 Mullin, Francis B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1916 Mullin, Francis R., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Mullin, J. E., Kane, Pa.
 1917 Mullins, Henry, Marion, S. C.
 1906 Mulvane, David W., Topeka, Kan.
 1917 Mulvaney, William, Cherokee, Iowa.
 1908 Munday, Charles F., Seattle, Wash.
 1919 Munger, Edwin A., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Munn, George Ladd, Seattle, Wash.
 1919 Munna, Harry P., Chicago, Ill.
 1885 Munson, C. La Rue, Williamsport, Pa.
 1915 Murchie, Alexander, Concord, N. H.
 1911 Murchie, Guy, Boston, Mass.
 1907 Murdock, John S., Providence, R. I.
 1916 Murdock, Miller, Portland, Ore.
 1913 Murphy, Charles F., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Murphy, Charles J., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1904 Murphy, Daniel D., Elkader, Iowa.
 1913 Murphy, Francis, Minot, N. D.
 1919 Murphy, George B., Detroit, Mich.
 1908 Murphy, James B., Seattle, Wash.
 1911 Murphy, James Dixon, Asheville, N. C.
 1917 Murphy, John E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1918 Murphy, John J., Newark, N. J.
 1913 Murphy, John J., Williston, N. D.
 1914 Murphy, John L. V., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Murphy, William E., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Murray, A. Gordon, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Murray, Charles A., Tacoma, Wash.
 1916 Murray, George E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Murray, Patrick F., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Murray, Sidney C., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Murray, Walter F., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Murray, Wendell P., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Murrell, William M., Lynchburg, Va.
 1913 Murrin, James B., Carbondale, Pa.
 1907 Murtha, Thomas F., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Musgrave, Harrison, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Muskat, Carl, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Musser, Harvey, Akron, Ohio.
 1919 Mussey, Ellen Spencer, Washington, D. C.

ELECTED

- 1916 Myers, Edwin F., Broken Bow, Nebr.
 1916 Myers, George H., Princem Anne, Md.
 1919 Myers, Hugh A., Omaha, Nebr.
 1919 Myers, John Dashiell, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1884 Myers, Nathaniel, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Myers, Oliver P., Newton, Iowa.
 1896 Myers, Quincy A., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1913 Myers, R. Baldwin, Norfolk, Va.
 1916 Myers, Saul S., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Myers, T. Percy, Washington, D. C.
 1911 Myrick, N. Sumner, Washington, D. C.
 1912 Naber, Emil H., Mayville, Wis.
 1913 Nadal, Charles C., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Naegely, Henry E., Saginaw, Mich.
 1890 Nagel, Charles, St. Louis, Mo.
 1918 Nahler, Eugene G., St. Louis, Mo.
 1918 Nally, John A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Nardin, William T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Nash, Archie L., Manitowoc, Wis.
 1912 Nash, Edwin G., Manitowoc, Wis.
 1913 Nash, Frank, Raleigh, N. C.
 1919 Nash, Frederick H., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Nash, Lyman J., Manitowoc, Wis.
 1916 Nash, Nathaniel C., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Nathan, Edgar J., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Nathan, Harold, New York, N. Y.
 1917 Nathan, Joseph H., Sheffield, Ala.
 1918 Nathan, Milton A., San Francisco, Cal.
 1917 Natwick, O. A., Wheatland, Wyo.
 1913 Nauman, John A., Lancaster, Pa.
 1907 Naumburg, Bernard, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Nay, Frank N., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Naylon, Daniel, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y.
 1913 Neal, John F., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Neal, Walter H., Laurinburg, N. C.
 1919 Nealon, Thomas W., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1918 Nebeker, Franklin K., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1916 Neblett, Colin, Santa Fe, N. M.
 1918 Needham, Charles W., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Needham, Henry Chapman, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Needle, Harry, Scranton, Pa.
 1917 Keeley, John L., Pensacola, Fla.
 1918 Neeley, Robert D., Omaha, Nebr.
 1917 Neely, J. Howard, Mifflintown, Pa.
 1919 Neethe, John, Galveston, Texas.
 1914 Neff, George E., York, Pa.
 1912 Nelger, J. J., Virginia, Ill.
 1910 Neil, M. M., Trenton, Tenn.
 1913 Neill, Ernest, Batesville, Ark.
 1909 Neilson, William D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Nellis, Merwyn H., Albany, N. Y.
 1916 Nelson, Earl F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Nelson, Fred W., St. Johns, Ariz.
 1916 Nelson, George A., Decatur, Ala.
 1919 Nelson, James E., Phoenix, Ariz.

ELECTED

- 1919 Nelson, R. S., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1912 Nelson, Roscoe C., Portland, Oregon.
 1911 Nelson, William S., Columbia, S. C.
 1911 Nemmers, E. P., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Neterer, Jeremiah, Seattle, Wash.
 1919 Netherton, Claude O., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Neuberger, David M., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Neun, Walter J. G., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Neville, Arthur C., Green Bay, Wis.
 1913 Nevin, A. Parker, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Nevin, D. W., Easton, Pa.
 1913 Nevin, Robert R., Dayton, Ohio.
 1898 New, Alexander, New York, N. Y.
 1918 New, Jacob S., Baltimore, Md.
 1918 Newbcgin, Robert, Toledo, Ohio.
 1916 Newbourg, Frederick C., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Newbury, Charles W., Waukegan, Wis.
 1912 Newcomb, George Eddy, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Newcomb, H. T., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Newcomb, Lincoln H., Eastport, Me.
 1914 Newcomb, R. B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Newell, James M., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Newell, Sterling, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1907 Newell, William H., Lewiston, Maine.
 1917 Newell, Wirt W., Binghamton, N. Y.
 1918 Newhouse, Hugo D., San Francisco, Cal.
 1909 Newlin, Gurney E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Newlin, William E., McKeesport, Pa.
 1910 Newman, Claire B., Jackson, Tenn.
 1913 Newman, Emanuel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Newman, F. M., Brady, Texas.
 1903 Newman, Jacob, Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Newman, James B., Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 Newman, William T., Atlanta, Ga.
 1912 Newton, Charles E. M., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Newton, Clarence L., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Newton, Walter H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1906 Niblack, William C., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Nibley, Joel, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1918 Niccolls, Francis A., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Nice, Harry W., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Nichols, Edward, Leesburg, Va.
 1886 Nichols, George L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Nichols, George W., Spartanburg, S. C.
 1897 Nichols, H. S. Prentiss, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Nichols, Hugh L., Batavia, Ohio.
 1914 Nichols, John, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1919 Nichols, Phillip, Boston, Mass.
 1917 Nichols, R. H., Casper, Wyo.
 1913 Nichols, Warren, Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Nicol, Harry G., Detroit, Mich.
 1918 Nicola, Benjamin D., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1907 Nicoll, De Lancey, New York, N. Y.
 1896 Nicolson, John, New York, N. Y.
 1899 Nields, John P., Wilmington, Del.
 1913 Niemann, James P., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1907 Niezer, Charles M., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1904 Niles, Alfred S., Baltimore, Md.
 1901 Niles, Henry C., York, Pa.
 1917 Niles, William W., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Nilsson, George W., Prescott, Ariz.
 1918 Niman, Charles A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Nitzel, Henry M., Baltimore, Md.
 1917 Niven, John M., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Noah, H. A., Alva, Okla.
 1902 Noble, Daniel, Jamaica, N. Y.
 1919 Noble, E. T., Okmulgee, Okla.
 1913 Noble, Edward T., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Noble, Fred B., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1903 Noble, Herbert, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Noble, John, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Noble, William M., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Nock, L. Floyd, Accomac, Va.
 1913 Noel, Edmund F., Lexington, Miss.
 1899 Noel, James W., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1908 Noffsinger, W. N., Kalispell, Mont.
 1912 Noftzger, Thomas A., Wichita, Kans.
 1916 Nohl, Walter H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Nolan, C. B., Helena, Montana.
 1918 Nolan, Harry T., Painesville, Ohio.
 1919 Nolan, James E., Fort Worth, Texas.
 1913 Nolan, John R., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Nolan, Thomas S., Jancsville, Wis.
 1913 Norblad, A. W., Astoria, Oregon.
 1913 Norcross, Frank H., Reno, Nev.
 1916 Norcross, Frederic F., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Norcross, George, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1917 Norfleet, James M., Tarboro, N. C.
 1919 Norman, Edwin G., Worcester, Mass.
 1919 Norman, George, Hamburg, Ark.
 1912 Norman, J. V., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Norris, G. Heide, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Norris, Herbert M., Ironwood, Mich.
 1919 Norris, Herndon J., Prescott, Ariz.
 1912 Norris, James L., Washington, D. C.
 1906 Norris, Mark, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1919 Norris, T. G., Prescott, Ariz.
 1916 Norris, Thomas J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1904 Norris, William H., Manchester, Iowa.
 1913 North, H. M., Jr., Columbia, Pa.
 1911 North, Jerome Reynolds, Green Bay, Wis.
 1907 Northcutt, Jesse G., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Northrop, Claudian B., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Norton, Algernon S., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Norton, E. M., Healdsburg, Cal.
 1914 Norton, George P., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Norton, J. K. M., Alexandria, Va.
 1914 Norton, Ralph, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Norton, T. J., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Norton, W. Ben, Mullins, S. C.
 1911 Nortoni, Albert D., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1917 Norvell, William E., Jr., Nashville, Tenn.
 1911 Norwood, C. Augustus, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Norwood, Carlisle, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Nottingham, Edwin, Syracuse, N. Y.
 1911 Nottingham, William, Syracuse, N. Y.
 1912 Nourse, Clinton L., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1916 Nourse, James B., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Nowlin, Claude, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1911 Noxon, John F., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1907 Noyes, George F., Portland, Maine.
 1914 Nuckolls, Elbert L., Fayetteville, W. Va.
 1914 Nunn, D. A., Crockett, Texas.
 1904 Nutter, George R., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Nuzum, Richard W., Spokane, Wash.
 1906 Nye, Carroll A., Moorhead, Minn.
 1919 Nye, Walker H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1918 Oakes, A. Bliss, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1907 Oakes, Charles, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Obeare, Hugh H., Washington, D. C.
 1919 Ober, Frank B., Baltimore, Md.
 1918 Oberlin, John F., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Oberschelp, Henry H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 O'Brien, Arthur A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 O'Brien, Denis T., Jr., Meriden, Conn.
 1913 O'Brien, Dennis F., New York, N. Y.
 1913 O'Brien, Edward B., Lynn, Mass.
 1911 O'Brien, James E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 O'Brien, John E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 O'Brien, John H., Worcester, Mass.
 1916 O'Brien, John J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 O'Brien, M. Hubert, Detroit, Mich.
 1913 O'Brien, Martin, Crookston, Minn.
 1907 O'Brien, Morgan J., New York, N. Y.
 1912 O'Brien, Patrick T., Meriden, Conn.
 1918 O'Brien, Thomas C., Boston, Mass.
 1913 O'Brien, Thomas D., Holyoke, Mass.
 1913 O'Brien, Thomas E., New York, N. Y.
 1885 O'Brien, Thomas J., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1911 O'Brien, William J., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 O'Brien, William S., Buckhannon, W. Va.
 1904 O'Byrne, M. A., Savannah, Ga.
 1916 O'Connell, Bernard J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 O'Connell, Daniel T., Boston, Mass.
 1918 O'Connell, Geoffrey C., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1919 O'Connell, James E., Boston, Mass.
 1913 O'Connell, John J., New York, N. Y.
 1911 O'Connell, Joseph F., Boston, Mass.
 1909 O'Connor, Charles J., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 O'Connor, Charles Leo, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1919 O'Connor, Edward De Vallie, Providence, R. I.
 1907 O'Connor, Francis J., Johnstown, Pa.
 1918 O'Connor, Frank A., Dubuque, Iowa.
 1912 O'Connor, George E., Eagle River, Wis.
 1916 O'Connor, J. F. T., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1913 O'Connor, James K., Utica, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1912 O'Connor, John, Chicago, Ill.
 1919 O'Connor, John M., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 O'Connor, Myles Powers, Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Octigan, Thomas P., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 O'Dea, Thomas, Sioux City, Iowa.
 1919 Odell, William H., Sapulpa, Okla.
 1912 Odlin, Arthur F., Arcadia, Fla.
 1910 Odom, Patrick H., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1907 O'Donnell, Joseph A., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 O'Donnell, M. A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 O'Donnell, Martin J., Kansas City, Mo.
 1896 O'Donnell, Thomas J., Denver, Colo.
 1912 O'Donnell, Thomas W., Vernal, Utah.
 1911 O'Dunne, Eugene, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 O'Dwyer, Edward F., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Oechler, Charles, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1911 Oeland, Isaac R., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Oestreich, Otto A., Janesville, Wis.
 1916 Officer, W. R., Livingston, Tenn.
 1918 Offut, George W., Jr., Washington, D. C.
 1907 Offutt, T. Scott, Towson, Md.
 1913 Omer, Jacob B., Portland, Oregon.
 1919 Ogburn, Charlton, Washington, D. C.
 1911 Ogden, Hugh W., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Oglesby, Ira D., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1911 O'Gorman, James A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 O'Grady, James M. E., Rochester, N. Y.
 1913 Ogren, John W., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 O'Hara, Joseph W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 O'Hare, Thomas J., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 O'Harra, Apollos W., Carthage, Ill.
 1914 Ohl, Guy T., Youngstown, Ohio.
 1912 O'Keefe, P. J., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Old, William W., Jr., Norfolk, Va.
 1914 Oldham, L. E., Oxford, Miss.
 1908 Oldham, R. P., Seattle, Wash.
 1912 Olds, Robert Edwin, St. Paul, Minn.
 1918 Olds, Walter F., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 O'Leary, W. F., Great Falls, Montana.
 1911 Olin, John M., Madison, Wis.
 1919 Oliphant, Herman, Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Olive, Percy J., Apex, N. C.
 1916 Oliver, Arthur L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Oliver, E. S., Florence, S. C.
 1913 Oliver, Frank M., Savannah, Ga.
 1919 Oliver, H. G., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1919 Oliver, L. Stauffer, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Oliver, Paul Q., Westfield, N. J.
 1916 Oliver, R. B., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
 1914 Oliver, Robert Burret, Jr., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
 1914 Olivier, Pierre D., New Orleans, La.
 1911 Olliphant, Horace K., Bartow, Fla.
 1906 Olmstead, James M., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Olney, Peter B., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1913 Olney, Warren, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 O'Loughlin, Patrick, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Olson, Clarence H., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1919 Olson, Conrad P., Portland, Ore.
 1913 Olson, Harry, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Olson, Julius J., Warren, Minn.
 1912 O'Meara, C. S., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 O'Meara, J. P., Tulsa, Okla.
 1919 O'Melveny, Henry W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1919 Omohundro, M. H., Richmond, Va.
 1908 O'Neal, Emmett, Birmingham, Ala.
 1919 O'Neal, L. B., Montgomery, W. Va.
 1918 O'Neil, A. F., Akron, Ohio.
 1919 O'Neill, Philip, Anderson, Ind.
 1901 O'Neill, Harry E., Stapleton, Nebr.
 1919 O'Neill, Hugh, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 O'Neill, James T., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 O'Neill, John J., Waterbury, Conn.
 1918 O'Neill, Wilbert John, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Onen, Bernard J., Battle Creek, Mich.
 1911 Ong, Eugene W., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Ong, Walter C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1890 Opdyke, William S., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Oppenheim, Benjamin W., Boise, Idaho.
 1913 Oppenheim, Myron H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Oppenheimer, Wm. H., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 O'Reilly, John J., Brockton, Mass.
 1914 Orgain, W. E., Beaumont, Texas.
 1914 Orlady, Frederick L., Huntingdon, Pa.
 1912 Orlady, George B., Huntingdon, Pa.
 1919 Orme, A. J., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Ormond, John M., Toledo, Ohio.
 1918 Ormsby, F. R., Akron, Ohio.
 1916 O'Rourke, John A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Orr, Charles P., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1909 Orr, Isaac H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Orr, James W., Atchison, Kans.
 1913 Orr, John S., Reno, Nev.
 1912 Orr, Louis T., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Orr, W. J., Springfield, Mo.
 1904 Orrick, Allen C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Orrick, William H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1916 Orthwein, William R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Ortmeyer, Daniel H., Evansville, Ind.
 1915 Orton, L. V., Pawnee, Okla.
 1914 Orvis, Ellis L., Bellefonte, Pa.
 1907 Osborn, Edward D., Lawrence, Kans.
 1914 Osborn, William Church, New York, N. Y.
 1910 Osborne, A. L., Bristol, Tenn.
 1913 Osborne, Harry V., Newark, N. J.
 1912 Osborne, T. S., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1914 Osburn, Frank C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1911 Osenton, C. W., Fayetteville, W. Va.
 1911 Osgood, William N., Boston, Mass.
 1911 O'Shaunessy, George F., Providence, R. I.

ELECTED

- 1912 O'Shea, Ambrose L., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Osmond, William, Great Bend, Kans.
 1898 Ostrander, Russell C., Lansing, Mich.
 1919 O'Sullivan, P. W., Prescott, Ariz.
 1911 O'Sullivan, William J., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Ott, John Nash, Chicago, Ill.
 1898 Ottoby, L. Frank, St. Louis, Mo.
 1908 Otta, Cornelius, Spartanburg, S. C.
 1915 Ousta, D. A. G., Greenwood, S. C.
 1911 Overall, John H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Overfield, Peter D., Casa Grande, Ariz.
 1913 Overlander, Rufus M., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Overton, Winston, Lake Charles, La.
 1915 Owen, F. C., Columbus, Missa.
 1913 Owen, Frederick B., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Owen, Stanton, Laconia, N. H.
 1914 Owens, Fred R., Denton, Md.
 1883 Owens, George W., Savannah, Ga.
 1909 Oxtoby, James V., Detroit, Mich.
 1909 Oxtoby, Walter E., Detroit, Mich.
 1911 Oyler, F. J., Iola, Kans.
 1914 Ozias, George W., Dayton, Ohio.
 1911 Pace, Frank, Little Rock, Ark.
 1918 Pace, S. N., Lewisburg, W. Va.
 1912 Pace, Troy, Little Rock, Ark.
 1908 Packard, George, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Packard, Joseph, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Packard, Sperry S., Pueblo, Colo.
 1916 Paddock, W. B., Fort Worth, Texas.
 1903 Paden, Joseph E., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Padgett, Beale Edward, Everett, Wash.
 1913 Page, Alfred R., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Page, Cecil, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Page, E. J., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1916 Page, Edwin C., Evergreen, Ala.
 1912 Page, Ernest C., Omaha, Nebr.
 1900 Page, George T., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Page, Gerald H., Peoria, Ill.
 1903 Page, Howard W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1896 Page, Rosewell, Richmond, Va.
 1903 Page, S. Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1888 Page, Thomas Nelson (Washington, D. C.), Rome, Italy.
 1911 Page, William H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Pagel, Benjamin S., Detroit, Mich.
 1901 Paige, James, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Paine, Bayard H., Grand Island, Nebr.
 1912 Paine, Karl, Boise, Idaho.
 1913 Paine, Willis S., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Palda, L. J., Jr., Minot, N. D.
 1914 Pallman, A. Oswald, New Haven, Conn.
 1919 Palmer, A. Mitchell, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Palmer, Bradley W., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Palmer, Clarence S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1917 Palmer, H. E., Nashville, Tenn.
 1917 Palmer, H. E. W., Atlanta, Ga.

ELECTED

- 1918 Palmer, James G., Shreveport, La.
 1913 Palmer, John C., Jr., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1909 Palmer, Jonathan, Jr., Detroit, Mich.
 1912 Palmer, Walter Curtis, Racine, Wis.
 1912 Pam, Max, Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Pannier, J. E., Chippewa Falls, Wis.
 1907 Parish, Edward C., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Parish, John K. (Biloxi, Miss.), Ashland, Wis.
 1912 Park, Byron B., Stevens Point, Wis.
 1913 Park, Edwin H., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Park, Herbert T., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1910 Park, Orville A., Macon, Ga.
 1919 Parke, F. Neal, Westminster, Md.
 1914 Parker, Addison M., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1898 Parker, Alton B., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Parker, Andrew D., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Parker, Barton L., Green Bay, Wis.
 1918 Parker, Chas. G., Durant, Okla.
 1904 Parker, Chauncey G., Newark, N. J.
 1917 Parker, E. S., Jr., Graham, N. C.
 1908 Parker, Emmett N., Olympia, Wash.
 1909 Parker, Francis W., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Parker, Frank W., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1910 Parker, Haywood, Asheville, N. C.
 1904 Parker, Herbert, Boston, Mass.
 1917 Parker, John J., Monroe, N. C.
 1911 Parker, Junius, New York, N. Y.
 1903 Parker, Lewis W., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Parker, Philip S., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Parker, R. S., Atlanta, Ga.
 1912 Parker, Ralzemond A., Detroit, Mich.
 1890 Parker, Richard Wayne, Newark, N. J.
 1912 Parker, Robert Chapin, Westfield, Mass.
 1912 Parker, Samuel, South Bend, Ind.
 1911 Parker, William C., New Bedford, Mass.
 1912 Parker, Woodruff J., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Parkhill, Charles B., Charleston, S. C.
 1916 Parkin, Harry A., Chicago, Ill.
 1895 Parkinson, Robert H., Chicago, Ill.
 1910 Parkinson, Thomas I., Washington, D. C.
 1919 Parks, Daniel E., Prescott, Ariz.
 1913 Parks, Elton, New York, N. Y.
 1918 Parks, J. L., Bloomington, Ind.
 1911 Parmelee, Henry F., New Haven, Conn.
 1907 Parmlay, Randolph, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Parrish, James L., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1918 Parrish, Stephen D., Richmond, Ky.
 1915 Parsons, C. C., Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Parsons, Charles F., Hilo, Hawaii.
 1909 Parsons, Edward A., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Parsons, Frank N., Franklin, N. H.
 1915 Parsons, Harry H., Missoula, Montana.
 1917 Parsons, James A., Albany, N. Y.
 1913 Partlow, Ira J., Keystone, W. Va.
 1916 Pasco, Samuel, Jr., Pensacola, Fla.
 1912 Paskus, Benjamin G., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1916 Passmore, John H., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Paterson, John C., Baltimore, Md.
 1915 Paton, Thomas B., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Pattee, S. L., Tucson, Ariz.
 1919 Patten, Francis B., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Patterson, A. W., Richmond, Va.
 1913 Patterson, Benjamin, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Patterson, Charles E., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Patterson, E. O., Dallas, S. D.
 1906 Patterson, Elmer C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Patterson, Frank M., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Patterson, Frederick H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Patterson, George, Uniontown, Pa.
 1914 Patterson, George G., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 1896 Patterson, George S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Patterson, John B., Okemah, Okla.
 1896 Patterson, John H., Pontiac, Mich.
 1913 Patterson, John M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Patterson, Marion D., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 1909 Patterson, Newton Reid, Pineville, Ky.
 1916 Patterson, Orin, Springfield, Mo.
 1919 Patterson, Perry S., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Patterson, Roscoe, Springfield, Mo.
 1896 Patterson, Roswell H., Scranton, Pa.
 1884 Patterson, T. Elliott, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1896 Patterson, Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Patterson, Wm. E., El Dorado, Ark.
 1918 Patterson, Wm. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1896 Patten, S. S. P., Richmond, Va.
 1912 Pattison, Allen S., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Pattison, Charles W., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Pattison, John R., Cambridge, Md.
 1919 Patton, A. B., Jonesboro, Ark.
 1913 Patton, Charles L., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Patton, J. Lee, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Patton, James C., Dallas, Texas.
 1914 Patton, William Wayne, Livingston, Ala.
 1897 Paul, A. C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1919 Paul, Henry N., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Paul, J. Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Paulding, Charles C., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Payer, H. F., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1906 Payne, J. E., Vermillion, S. D.
 1908 Payne, John Barton, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Payne, William D., Charleston, W. Va.
 1907 Payson, Franklin C., Portland, Maine.
 1916 Payson, Robert, Portland, Me.
 1914 Payton, Claude, Albany, Ga.
 1907 Peabody, Clarence W., Bangor, Maine.
 1911 Peabody, Francis, Boston, Mass.
 1917 Peacock, Dred, High Point, N. C.
 1908 Peaks, George H., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Pearce, James A., Chestertown, Md.
 1914 Peareson, D. R., Richmond, Texas.
 1914 Pearre, Aubrey, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Pearre, George A., Cumberland, Md.

ELECTED

- 1916 Pearson, Eugene, Louisiana, Mo.
 1913 Pearson, Gardner W., Lowell, Mass.
 1912 Pearsons, Harry P., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Pease, Frank Alvin, Fall River, Mass.
 1919 Pease, Warren, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Peaslee, Robert J., Manchester, N. H.
 1908 Peck, Epaphroditus, Bristol, Conn.
 1915 Peck, George L., New Haven, Conn.
 1896 Peck, George R., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Peck, Hamilton S., Burlington, Vt.
 1913 Peck, Herbert M., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1912 Peck, Ralph L., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Peden, Thomas J., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Pedrick, Samuel M., Ripon, Wis.
 1917 Peebles, C. G., Jackson, N. C.
 1906 Peck, Burton F., Moline, Ill.
 1913 Peeler, J. L., Austin, Texas.
 1914 Peele, Stanton C., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Peeples, Henry C., Atlanta, Ga.
 1916 Peeples, Thomas H., Columbia, S. C.
 1916 Peers, E. Porter, St. Louis, Mo.
 1907 Pegram, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Peirce, George, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Peirce, George H., Newark, N. J.
 1916 Pelham, H. M., Iron Mountain, Mich.
 1906 Pelletier, Joseph C., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Pelot, Charles E., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1909 Pelton, Charles A., Clinton, Conn.
 1916 Pelton, Isaac, Akron, Colorado.
 1914 Pemberton, L. M., Beatrice, Nebr.
 1914 Pendarvis, Robert E., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Pendleton, C. W., Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Pendleton, Francis K., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Penfield, Walter S., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Penington, Robert, Wilmington, Del.
 1913 Penn, G. E., Jr., Abingdon, Va.
 1917 Pennewill, James, Dover, Del.
 1906 Penney, R. L., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1917 Pennington, George A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Pennington, William, Morris Plains, N. J.
 1912 Pennyacker, Bevan A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Penrose, John J., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Pentz, John J., Dubois, Pa.
 1913 Pentz, W. C., Dubois, Pa.
 1912 Penwell, Fred B., Danville, Ill.
 1916 Penwell, Leroy V., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Pepper, A. M., Lexington, Miss.
 1894 Pepper, George W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Pepperell, William Earl, Wichita, Kans.
 1907 Percy, LeRoy, Greenville, Miss.
 1912 Pereles, Nathan, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1917 Perea, Israel H., Memphis, Tenn.
 1914 Pergler, Charles, Tokio, Japan.
 1919 Perkins, Carroll N., Waterville, Me.
 1919 Perkins, Charles F., Boston, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1919 Perkins, Eugene A., Manila, P. I.
 1914 Perkins, F. W., Flagstaff, Arizona.
 1916 Perkins, George J., Portland, Ore.
 1914 Perkins, Randolph, Jersey City, N. J.
 1904 Perkins, Robert J., New Orleans, La.
 1917 Perkins, Thomas J., Allentown, Pa.
 1911 Perkins, Thomas N., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Perkins, William H., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1909 Perky, Kirtland I., Boise, Idaho.
 1919 Perlman, Philip B., Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Perry, Ernest Bert, Cambridge, Nebr.
 1914 Perry, Frank S., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Perry, Fred L., New Haven, Conn.
 1917 Perry, John A., Denver, Colo.
 1917 Perry, John M., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Perry, Judson M., Detroit, Mich.
 1900 Perry, R. Ross, Jr., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Pershing, James H., Denver, Colo.
 1917 Person, W. M., Louisburg, N. C.
 1913 Persons, James W., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1918 Peskind, Solomon, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Peter, Arthur (Washington, D. C.),
 Rockville, Md.
 1909 Peter, James B., Saginaw, Mich.
 1909 Peters, Arthur J., New Orleans, La.
 1918 Peters, Curtis A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Peters, Edward F., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Peters, Glenn D., Hammond, Ind.
 1916 Peters, Guy M., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Peters, James W. S. (Washington, D. C.),
 Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Peters, John A., Ellsworth, Maine.
 1918 Peters, John W., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Peters, Julius C., Great Falls, Mont.
 1908 Peters, W. A., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Petersberger, Isaac, Davenport, Iowa.
 1919 Petersen, Arnold R., Madison, Wis.
 1917 Peterson, Alvin B., Prairie du Chien,
 Wis.
 1906 Peterson, Fred H., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Peterson, J. W., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1906 Peterson, James A., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Peterson, John W., Montevideo, Minn.
 1913 Petit, Adolor J., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Petitti, Jerome A., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Petree, N. O., Danbury, N. C.
 1912 Pette, Alfred C., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Pettijohn, C. A., Davenport, Wash.
 1919 Pettingell, Charles I., Amesbury, Mass.
 1911 Pettingill, N. B. K., Tampa, Florida.
 1916 Pettingill, N. M., Memphis, Mo.
 1912 Pettit, C. E., Stuttgart, Ark.
 1913 Pettit, W. C., Greenville, Pa.
 1913 Pettus, Edmund W., Selma, Ala.
 1894 Petty, Robert D., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Pevey, Gilbert A. A., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Peyser, Julius I., Washington, D. C.

ELECTED

- 1917 Pfaffner, J. R., Stevenspoint, Wis.
 1912 Pfaum, Abraham J., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Phelan, Edward D., Helena, Montana.
 1914 Phelan, John J., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1911 Phelan, Patrick Henry, Jr., Memphis,
 Tenn.
 1898 Phelps, Charles, Rockville, Conn.
 1914 Phelps, Esmond, New Orleans, La.
 1918 Phelps, I. H., Akron, Ohio.
 1913 Phelps, William W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1919 Philbin, Ewing E., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Philbrick, Francis S., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Philbrook, Warren C., Augusta, Maine.
 1916 Philip, George, Rapid City, S. D.
 1907 Philipp, Moritz B., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Phillips, Thomas L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Phillips, Alroy S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Phillips, Arthur S., Fall River, Mass.
 1919 Phillips, Benjamin Z., Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Phillips, David, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Phillips, John P., Chillicothe, Ohio.
 1917 Phillips, John R., Louisville, Ga.
 1902 Phillips, Nelson, Austin, Texas.
 1917 Phillips, Orie L., Raton, N. M.
 1916 Phillips, Sam M., Poplar Bluff, Mo.
 1917 Phillips, W. L., Louisville, Ga.
 1918 Phillips, Walter, Detroit, Mich.
 1912 Phipps, George V., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Piatt, William H. H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1893 Pickens, Samuel O., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1895 Pickens, William A., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1911 Pickering, Henry Goddard, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Pickett, C. E., Waterloo, Iowa.
 1918 Pickett, Harry E., Douglas, Ariz.
 1916 Pickett, Walter M., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Pickman, Dudley L., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1904 Pickman, John J., Lowell, Mass.
 1895 Pickrell, John, Richmond, Va.
 1911 Pierce, Charles L., Rochester, N. Y.
 1916 Pierce, Charles R., Washington, D. C.
 1919 Pierce, Charles S., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Pierce, Edward P., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Pierce, Leonard A., Houlton, Maine.
 1916 Pierce, Noble E., Hartford, Conn.
 1906 Pierce, Thomas M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Pierce, Wilson H., Waterbury, Conn.
 1892 Pierce, Winslow S., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Pierson, Alfred P., Escanaba, Mich.
 1917 Pierson, Charles W., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Pigott, William T., Helena, Montana.
 1919 Pike, Addison R., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Pike, George W., Lisbon, N. H.
 1919 Pike, Katherine R., Washington, D. C.
 1907 Pike, Vinton, St. Joseph, Mo.
 1908 Piles, Samuel H., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Pillsbury, H. D., San Francisco, Cal.
 1919 Pinanski, A. E., Boston, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1906 Pinckney, Merritt W., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Pindall, X. O., Little Rock, Ark.
 1904 Pinkerton, Alfred S., Worcester, Mass.
 1913 Piper, James, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Pirce, James Aldrich, Providence, R. I.
 1914 Pirkey, Earl M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Pirscher, William F., Baltimore, Md.
 1907 Pitney, John O. H., Newark, N. J.
 1913 Pittney, Mahlon, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Pittman, Frank K., Tonopah, Nev.
 1910 Pitts, John A., Nashville, Tenn.
 1906 Place, Ira A., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Plain, Frank G., Aurora, Ill.
 1911 Platt, Frank H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Platt, Harrison G., Portland, Oregon.
 1916 Platt, Henry R., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Platt, Robert Treat, Portland, Oregon.
 1913 Platt, Samuel, Reno, Nev.
 1913 Platzek, M. Warley, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Plauche, Thomas C., Lake Charles, La.
 1907 Playford, R. W., Uniontown, Pa.
 1913 Pless, J. W., Marion, N. C.
 1913 Plumley, Frank, Northfield, Vermont.
 1919 Plummer, Charles E., Petersburg, Va.
 1915 Plummer, William A., Laconia, N. H.
 1913 Plunkett, Moss A., Roanoke, Va.
 1918 Podolin, Emil L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Poe, Edgar Allan, Baltimore, Md.
 1919 Poe, Tom, Little Rock, Ark.
 1914 Poffenbarger, George, Charleston, W. Va.
 1914 Pogue, Province M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Poindexter, E. W., Roanoke, Va.
 1916 Poindexter, Joseph B., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1914 Polk, A. D., Brainerd, Minn.
 1914 Polk, Albert F., Georgetown, Del.
 1911 Polk, Charles M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Polk, L. J., Jr., Pharr, Texas.
 1917 Polk, Tasker, Warrenton, N. C.
 1911 Pollack, Sidney S., Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Pollard, Claude, Houston, Texas.
 1911 Pollard, Henry R., Richmond, Va.
 1919 Pollard, Oliver A., Petersburg, Va.
 1914 Polley, Samuel C., Pierre, S. D.
 1906 Pollock, Robert M., Fargo, N. D.
 1907 Pomerene, Atlee, Canton, Ohio.
 1906 Pomeroy, Charles W., Kalispell, Mont.
 1919 Pomeroy, E. E., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Pomeroy, Robert W., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1918 Pond, George K., Greenfield, Mass.
 1911 Pond, Philip, New Haven, Conn.
 1919 Ponder, Harry L., Walnut Ridge, Ark.
 1917 Ponsford, Arthur, Denver, Colo.
 1917 Poole, R. T., Troy, N. C.
 1911 Poor, John R., Brookline, Mass.
 1912 Pope, Gustavus G., Texarkana, Ark.
 1919 Pope, Herbert, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1914 Pope, John D., Albany, Georgia.
 1916 Pope, Paul M., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1905 Poppenhuisen, C. H., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Pors, Emil C., Marshfield, Wis.
 1913 Porter, Claude R., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Porter, Felix E., Ancon, Canal Zone.
 1908 Porter, Frank M., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1919 Porter, Gilbert E., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Porter, J. H., Atlanta, Ga.
 1907 Porter, Louis H., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Porter, Silas, Topeka, Kans.
 1919 Porter, Thos. Fitzgerald, Lake Charles, La.
 1916 Porter, W. Hobart, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Porter W. L., Glasgow, Ky.
 1903 Porter, William D., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1910 Porter, William Gove, Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1912 Posner, Louis S., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Post, Frank T., Spokane, Wash.
 1913 Post, Nathan N., St. Albans, Vt.
 1906 Post, Philip S., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Postlewaite, David N., Columbus, Ohio.
 1911 Potter, Barrett, Brunswick, Maine.
 1891 Potter, Charles N., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1911 Potter, Emery D., Toledo, Ohio.
 1887 Potter, Frederick, New York, N. Y.
 1917 Potter, Mark W., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Potter, Ralph F., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Potter, W. D., Ardmore, Okla.
 1914 Pottle, J. R., Albany, Ga.
 1912 Potts, C. H., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1914 Potts, C. S., Austin, Texas.
 1911 Potts, Joseph, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Potts, William M., Moberg, S. D.
 1917 Pou, Edward W., Smithfield, N. C.
 1912 Pou, James H., Raleigh, N. C.
 1914 Poujade, J., Carson City, Nevada.
 1901 Pound, Roscoe, Cambridge, Mass.
 1916 Poventud, José A., Ponce, Porto Rico.
 1916 Powell, Arthur Gray, Atlanta, Ga.
 1917 Powell, Charles, Fairmont, W. Va.
 1918 Powell, Charles J., Peabody, Mass.
 1912 Powell, Charles L., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Powell, D. M., Greenville, Ala.
 1918 Powell, Elisha B., Oswego, N. Y.
 1909 Powell, Elmer N., Kansas City, Mo.
 1908 Powell, George M., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1913 Powell, Howell A., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Powell, Humbert B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Powell, James J., Scranton, Pa.
 1912 Powell, L. K., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.
 1911 Powell, Omar, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Powell, Ransom J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Powell, Stewart K., Onancock, Va.
 1919 Powell, Thomas Reed, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Powell, Walter A., Dover, Del.
 1919 Powell, Wilson M., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1913 Power, John, Escanaba, Mich.
 1913 Power, Victor L., Hibbing, Minn.
 1919 Powers, Frank, Streator, Ill.
 1913 Powers, George M., Morrisville, Vt.
 1911 Powers, Samuel L., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Powers, Walter, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Pratt, Addison S., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Pratt, Charles A. B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Pratt, George C., New York, N. Y.
 1910 Pratt, James R., Baltimore, Md.
 1919 Pray, Allan T., Ashland, Wis.
 1914 Preble, William Pitt, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Prediger, George A., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1911 Prendergast, Edmund A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Prentice, Robert Kelly, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Prentice, S. O., Hartford, Conn.
 1896 Prentiss, Robert R., Suffolk, Va.
 1914 Prentiss, Spencer B., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Prescott, Oliver, New Bedford, Mass.
 1914 Preston, A. L., Avoca, Iowa.
 1914 Preston, Byron W., Oskaloosa, Iowa.
 1918 Preston, Douglas A., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1909 Preston, Edmund R., Charlotte, N. C.
 1908 Preston, Harold, Seattle, Wash.
 1911 Preston, J. W., Pueblo, Colo.
 1917 Prestwood, J. Morgan, Andalusia, Ala.
 1915 Prevost, George A., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Price, A. H., Salisbury, N. C.
 1916 Price, Edwin A., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Price, Francis C., Ashland, Kans.
 1901 Price, George E., Charleston, W. Va.
 1916 Price, Henry W., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Price, J. Harry, Knoxville, Tenn.
 1918 Price, John W., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Price, Robert M., Reno, Nevada.
 1913 Price, Samuel B., Scranton, Pa.
 1919 Price, T. Brooks, Charleston, W. Va.
 1913 Price, William C., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1906 Price, William H., Miami, Fla.
 1914 Price, William H., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Prickett, William S., Wilmington, Del.
 1914 Priest, Henry S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1879 Prime, Ralph E., Yonkers, N. Y.
 1909 Prince, Leon C., Carlisle, Pa.
 1911 Prince, Sydney Rhodes, Washington, D. C.
 1912 Prindville, Thomas W., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Prindville, John K., Chicago, Ill.
 1902 Prindle, Edwin J., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Pringle, Edward G., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Prioleau, Thomas G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Prior, Joseph H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Pritchard, Jeter C., Asheville, N. C.
 1916 Pritchard, Norman H., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Pritzker, Nicholas J., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Procter, Joseph O., Jr., Boston, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1916 Proctor, David M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Proctor, Frederick C., Houston, Tex.
 1891 Proctor, Thomas W., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Proctor, Venable B., Victoria, Texas.
 1907 Proskauer, Joseph M., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Proudft, Robert M., Friend, Nebr.
 1919 Proudfoot, Frederick W., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Prouty, Charles A. (Newport, Vt.), Washington, D. C.
 1917 Provine, Walter M., Taylorville, Ill.
 1914 Prugh, Harry H., Dayton, Ohio.
 1889 Prussing, Eugene E., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Pryor, John Carlisle, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1913 Pryor, Thomas B., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1913 Pugh, George B., Little Rock, Ark.
 1912 Pugh, Robert C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1904 Pujos, Arsene P., Lake Charles, La.
 1916 Puller, Edwin S., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Pullman, John S., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1908 Pulsifer, Park B., Concordia, Kans.
 1914 Purcell, S. W., Tucson, Ariz.
 1911 Purcell, William E., Whapeton, N. D.
 1917 Purdy, Wallace E., Brookings, S. Dak.
 1901 Purnell, Clayton, Frostburg, Md.
 1907 Purrington, Wm. Archer, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Pusey, Fred. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Putnam, F. Delano, Boston, Mass.
 1899 Putnam, Harrington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1911 Putnam, James L., New York, N. Y.
 1899 Putnam, William L., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Putney, Edmonds, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Pyle, E. P., Curtis, Nebr.
 1912 Pyle, Emery Clinton, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1899 Quackenbush, James L., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Quaid, John E., El Paso, Texas.
 1897 Quail, Frank A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Quarles, Charles B., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1908 Quarles, James, Lexington, Va.
 1913 Quarles, Louis, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1912 Quarles, William C., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1919 Quasser, Julius H., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Quattlebaum, Julius W., Anderson, S. C.
 1916 Quayle, Alexandros J., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1919 Quicke, James M., Petersburg, Va.
 1918 Quigley, Eugene, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Quigley, Henry C., Bellefont, Pa.
 1917 Quinby, Henry C., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Quinn, Frank J., Peoria, Ill.
 1917 Quinn, Frank J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Quinn, Frank S., Texarkana, Ark.
 1907 Quinn, John, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Quinn, Patrick H., Providence, R. I.
 1919 Quinn, Virtume P. A., Norwich, Conn.
 1916 Quinter, Ralph D., Washington, D. C.
 1909 Quintero, Lamar C., New Orleans, La.

ELECTED

- 1906 Qvale, G. E., Willmar, Minn.
 1909 Rackemann, Charles S., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Rackemann, Felix, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Radcliffe, Samuel J., Larimore, N. D.
 1914 Raffree, Matthias L., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Ragland, W. A., Mena, Ark.
 1913 Ragland, William T., Jefferson City, Mo.
 1914 Ragsdale, J. Willard, Florence, S. C.
 1916 Ratley, Lilburn R., Miami, Fla.
 1914 Raker, John E., Washington, D. C.
 1902 Ralle, Joseph G., Atoka, Okla.
 1917 Ralph, Richard F., Clayton, Mo.
 1898 Ralston, Jackson H., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Ramage, C. J., Saluda, S. C.
 1916 Rambo, L. M., Blakely, Georgia.
 1916 Rambo, Ormond, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Ramsay, Gordon A., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Ramsey, George, New York, N. Y.
 1910 Ramsey, George S., Muskogee, Okla.
 1908 Ramsey, H. J., Seattle, Wash.
 1917 Ramsey, Joseph B., Rocky Mount, N. C.
 1913 Ramsey, William C., Omaha, Nebr.
 1916 Rand, John L., Baker, Ore.
 1916 Rand, Waldron H., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Rand, William, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Randall, Daniel R., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Randall, Edmund B., Paterson, N. J.
 1905 Randall, Henry E., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Randall, Robert E., Freeport, Maine.
 1915 Randolph, Charles T., Carmi, Ill.
 1914 Randolph, Edgar D., La Fayette, Ind.
 1909 Randolph, Edward H., Shreveport, La.
 1912 Randolph, Hollins N., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Randolph, Kendall B., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1916 Randolph, Wassell, Memphis, Tenn.
 1910 Rankin, Charles W., Shanghai, China.
 1919 Ranney, Dudley P., Boston, Mass.
 1891 Ranney, Fletcher, Boston, Mass.
 1919 Ransom, R. L., Sapulpa, Okla.
 1914 Ransom, William Lynn, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Raper, Emery E., Lexington, N. C.
 1913 Rasco, R. D., De Witt, Ark.
 1914 Rasseleur, Leo S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Rasmieur, Theodore, St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Ratcliffe, William C., Little Rock, Ark.
 1913 Rathbone, Henry R., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Rathbun, Herbert W., Westerly, R. I.
 1914 Rathgeber, Emilie E., Long Island City, N. Y.
 1878 Rawle, Francis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Rawley, James Kent, Richmond, Va.
 1919 Rawlins, Edward W., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Rawls, William L., Baltimore, Md.
 1901 Ray, Charles T., Louisville, Ky.
 1917 Ray, Donald F., Fayetteville, N. C.
 1913 Ray, George W., Norwich, N. Y.
 1918 Ray, H. C., Fort Worth, Tex.

ELECTED

- 1917 Ray, J. Bis, Burnsville, N. C.
 1916 Ray, J. Enos, Jr., Chillum, Md.
 1917 Ray, John H., Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1915 Ray, William W., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1917 Raymond, E. C., New Castle, Wyo.
 1913 Raymond, Eugene, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Raymond, John Marshall, Salem, Mass.
 1911 Raymond, Robert F., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Raynolds, Herbert F., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1913 Raysor, Thomas M., Orangeburg, S. C.
 1912 Read, Cloyd H., Dallas, Texas.
 1918 Read, Ralph L., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1911 Read, William T., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Read, William T., Camden, N. J.
 1914 Reading, John G., Williamsport, Pa.
 1912 Ready, James H., Omaha, Nebraska.
 1913 Reames, Clarence L., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Reardon, William J., Pekin, Ill.
 1913 Rearick, Bertram D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Rearick, George F., Danville, Ill.
 1914 Reass, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Reber, J. Howard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1902 Rector, Edward, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Rector, Fred C., Columbus, Ohio.
 1914 Rector, N. A., Austin, Texas.
 1906 Reddin, John H., Denver, Colo.
 1889 Redding, Joseph D., San Francisco, Cal.
 1894 Redding, William A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Reddoch, Charles F., Boise, Idaho.
 1902 Redfield, Henry S., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Redfield, Robert, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Redick, Oak C., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Redick, William A., Omaha, Nebr.
 1918 Redman, Lander A., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Redmond, John W., Newport, Vt.
 1914 Redmond, William W., Marysville, Kans.
 1914 Redwine, R. B., Monroe, N. C.
 1907 Reed, Albert A., Denver, Colo.
 1906 Reed, Carl W., Cresco, Iowa.
 1911 Reed, David Aiken, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1897 Reed, Frank F., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Reed, Frank W., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1916 Reed, George M., Waynesville, Mo.
 1901 Reed, Henry T., Cresco, Iowa.
 1915 Reed, James A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Reed, James H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Reed, John P., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Reed, John W., Clearfield, Pa.
 1914 Reed, M. A., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1914 Reed, Richard F., Natchez, Miss.
 1913 Reed, Robert R., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Reed, S. A., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1904 Reed, William M., Paducah, Ky.
 1916 Reed, Willis E., Madison, Nebr.
 1917 Reeder, Charles W., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1909 Rees, Allen F., Houghton, Mich.
 1917 Reese, Millard, Brunswick, Ga.
 1916 Reeves, Albert L., Kansas City, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1894 Reeves, Alfred G., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Reeves, Francis T., Waterbury, Conn.
 1919 Register, F. H., Bismarck, N. D.
 1916 Regan, William D., Lowell, Mass.
 1901 Regennitter, Erwin L., Idaho Springs, Colo.
 1912 Reid, A. H., Wausau, Wis.
 1907 Reid, Ambrose B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1917 Reid, Benjamin F., Dothan, Ala.
 1919 Reid, Erle H., Torrington, Wyo.
 1909 Reid, George T., Tacoma, Wash.
 1909 Reid, William C., Albuquerque, N. M.
 1913 Reilly, Edward J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Reilly, Frank Paine, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Reilly, Paul, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Reiss, Paul K., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1914 Reiter, Julius H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Rellstab, John, Trenton, N. J.
 1913 Relyea, William C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Remak, Gustavus, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1927 Remick, James W., Concord, N. H.
 1919 Remington, Charles C., Providence, R. I.
 1919 Remley, R. G., Webster City, Iowa.
 1917 Remmers, Oliver T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Remsen, Daniel S., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Remsen, Phoenix, Cazenovia, N. Y.
 1912 Renahan, A. B., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1916 Renihan, Joseph, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1918 Renshaw, W. C. W., Huntington, W. Va.
 1919 Reno, Claude T., Allentown, Pa.
 1916 Replogle, H. L., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Reynolds, A. G., Painesville, Ohio.
 1908 Reynolds, Allen H., Walla Walla, Wash.
 1912 Reynolds, Asa Q., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Reynolds, Carl H., Lansing, Mich.
 1916 Reynolds, Edward C., Portland, Me.
 1911 Reynolds, George D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Reynolds, George V., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Reynolds, James Bronson, North Haven, Conn.
 1913 Reynolds, John, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1910 Reynolds, John Chandler, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1914 Reynolds, John M., Bedford, Pa.
 1914 Reynolds, Leonard J., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Reynolds, Seth C., Ashdown, Ark.
 1902 Reynolds, Thomas H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1919 Rhodes, Carey W., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Rhodes, D. L., Nampa, Idaho.
 1914 Rhodes, Harry A., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Rhodes, James E., 2d, Hartford, Conn.
 1914 Rhodes, M. E., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Rhone, Mortimer C., Williamsport, Pa.
 1917 Rhue, L. Verde, Johnstown, Pa.
 1917 Ricaud, Addison G., Wilmington, N. C.
 1916 Rice, Albert W., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Rice, Benjamin H., Austin, Texas.

ELECTED

- 1912 Rice, Charles E., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1919 Rice, David Perry, Rockland, Mass.
 1917 Rice, Frazer Lea, New Orleans, La.
 1912 Rice, Herbert A., Providence, R. I.
 1911 Rice, John C., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Rice, Leon L., Anderson, S. C.
 1918 Rice, Morris D., Osborn, Ohio.
 1919 Rice, Robert Clifford, Galesburg, Ill.
 1902 Rice, William E., Warren, Pa.
 1908 Rice, William G., Deadwood, S. D.
 1915 Rich, Benjamin L., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1898 Rich, Burdett A., Rochester, N. Y.
 1916 Rich, Edgar J., Boston, Mass.
 1905 Rich, Edson, Omaha, Nebr.
 1911 Rich, Edward N., Baltimore, Md.
 1907 Rich, George F., Berlin, N. H.
 1913 Rich, George P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Richards, Albin L., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Richards, Elmer E., Farmington, Maine.
 1915 Richards, Franklin S., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Richards, H. Campbell, Wheeling, W. Va.
 1899 Richards, Harry S., Madison, Wis.
 1906 Richards, John T., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Richards, N. C., North Yakima, Wash.
 1912 Richards, Robert H., Wilmington, Del.
 1913 Richards, Samuel H., Bridgeport, N. J.
 1915 Richards, Stephen L., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1918 Richards, Walter Gay, Columbus, Ohio.
 1913 Richardson, Charles F., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Richardson, Conrad P., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Richardson, D. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1916 Richardson, David C., Richmond, Va.
 1911 Richardson, E. Stanley, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Richardson, Emmet L., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Richardson, Harold J., St. Paul, Minn.
 1912 Richardson, Harris, St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Richardson, James D., Murfreesboro, Tenn.
 1916 Richardson, John, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Richardson, John H., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Richardson, John S., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Richardson, Marshall P., Janesville, Wis.
 1894 Richardson, W. K., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Richardson, William P., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1909 Richberg, Donald R., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Richey, Oscar Turner, Tucson, Ariz.
 1912 Richmann, Alex. F., Chicago, Ill.
 1899 Richmond, Benjamin A., Cumberland, Md.
 1919 Richmond, Harris M., Winchester, Mass.
 1911 Richmond, T. C., Madison, Wis.
 1918 Rickard, James Bickle, Santa Barbara, Cal.

ELECTED

- 1919 Rickard, James H., Jr., Woonsocket, R. I.
 1914 Ricketts, John B., Jackson, Miss.
 1914 Riddle, F. E., Tulsa, Okla.
 1915 Riddle, Harry C., Denver, Colo.
 1918 Riddle, Lee, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1910 Rider, George C., Pekin, Ill.
 1916 Ridgely, Claude V., Gary, Ind.
 1912 Ridgely, Henry, Dover, Del.
 1913 Ridgway, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Riegelman, Charles A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Riegelmann, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 Rielly, William J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Riely, Henry C., Richmond, Va.
 1917 Rigdon, Charles L., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1916 Riggs, Laurie H., Baltimore, Md.
 1909 Rightmire, George W., Columbus, Ohio.
 1899 Riker, Adrian, Newark, N. J.
 1911 Riker, Samuel, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Riley, Frank L., Worcester, Mass.
 1914 Riley, George B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Riley, Harrison B., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Riley, Henry C., New Madrid, Mo.
 1916 Riley, Henry C., Jr., New Madrid, Mo.
 1919 Riley, Miles C., Madison, Wis.
 1917 Riley, T. S., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1916 Riley, Thomas P., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Rinaker, Samuel, Beatrice, Nebr.
 1919 Rinaker, Samuel M., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Rine, John A., Omaha, Nebr.
 1895 Rinehart, C. D., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1906 Riordan, Daniel E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Riordan, Philip J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Rippey, Harlan W., Rochester, N. Y.
 1917 Risjord, Gullick N., Ashland, Wis.
 1919 Risley, William S., Albany, Oregon.
 1916 Ristine, Carl L., Lexington, Mo.
 1913 Ritchie, Albert, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 1908 Ritchie, Albert C., Baltimore, Md.
 1917 Ritchie, Arthur, Belfast, Maine.
 1913 Ritchie, David S., Valley City, N. D.
 1912 Ritchie, William, Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Ritter, W. D., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1911 Rittenhouse, George B., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Ritter, A. Howard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Ritter, Claude B., Birmingham, Ala.
 1912 Ritter, Frederick W., Jr., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Ritter, George W., Toledo, Ohio.
 1916 Ritter, J. Alfred, Jr., Colorado Springs, Colorado.
 1913 Ritterbusch, Hugo H., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Ritz, Harold A., Charleston, W. Va.
 1917 Ritz, Russell S., Bluefield, W. Va.
 1919 Rivers, E. D., Cairo, Ga.
 1912 Rix, Carl B., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Rixford, E. H., San Francisco, Cal.

ELECTED

- 1918 Roach, E. C., Rock Rapids, Iowa.
 1913 Roads, George M., Pottsville, Pa.
 1906 Robb, Charles H., Washington, D. C.
 1909 Robbins, Alexander H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1901 Robbins, Charles A., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1891 Robbins, Edward D., New Haven, Conn.
 1895 Robbins, Henry S., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Robbins, Josephus E., Mayfield, Ky.
 1916 Robbins, Nathaniel Vick, Vicksburg, Miss.
 1914 Roberson, L. E., Live Oak, Fla.
 1915 Roberson, Wescott, High Point, N. C.
 1911 Robert, Douglas W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Roberts, C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Roberts, Charles F., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Roberts, Clarence J., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1912 Roberts, D. E., Superior, Wis.
 1894 Roberts, George L., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Roberts, George L., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1906 Roberts, Harlan P., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1908 Roberts, John W., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Roberts, Leonard G., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Roberts, Milton A., Ottumwa, Iowa.
 1919 Roberts, Odin, Boston, Mass.
 1909 Roberts, Owen J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Roberts, Richard J., El Reno, Okla.
 1913 Roberts, Robert, Burlington, Vt.
 1906 Roberts, William P., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Robertson, A. Heaton, New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Robertson, Alexander G. M., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1895 Robertson, C. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1919 Robertson, Egbert, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Robertson, Fred., Kansas City, Kansas.
 1918 Robertson, Henry G., Franklin, N. C.
 1913 Robertson, J. B. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1906 Robertson, James, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Robertson, James M., Meridian, Texas.
 1918 Robertson, R. K., Sapulpa, Okla.
 1915 Robertson, Ralph E., Juneau, Alaska.
 1913 Robertson, T. N., Little Rock, Ark.
 1913 Robertson, Thomas B., Hopewell, Va.
 1913 Robertson, William F., Dallas, Texas.
 1919 Robineau, Simon Pierre, Miami, Fla.
 1913 Robins, John Q., Tupelo, Miss.
 1913 Robinson, Beverley R., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Robinson, Deen L., Houghton, Mich.
 1914 Robinson, Elijah, Kansas City, Mo.
 1917 Robinson, H. McD., Fayetteville, N. C.
 1911 Robinson, Harold L., Uniontown, Pa.
 1918 Robinson, Herbert H., Attleboro, Mass.
 1912 Robinson, Ira E., Charleston, W. Va.
 1914 Robinson, J. C., Hartington, Nebr.
 1919 Robinson, J. F., Tunica, Miss.
 1912 Robinson, Jed W., Grafton, W. Va.
 1914 Robinson, John C., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Robinson, John M., Charlotte, N. C.
 1911 Robinson, Joseph T., Lonoke, Ark.

ELECTED

1916 Robinson, Lucius F., Hartford, Conn.
 1919 Robinson, Max, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Robinson, Morgan P., Richmond, Va.
 1918 Robinson, Nelson L., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Robinson, Percy, Denver, Colo.
 1916 Robinson, Ralph, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Robinson, Thomas H., Bel Air, Md.
 1918 Robinson, Thomas N., Holland, Mich.
 1911 Robinson, V. Gilpin, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Robinson, W. S. O'B., Goldsboro, N. C.
 1917 Robinson, W. S. O'B., Jr., Charlotte, N. C.
 1914 Robinson, William J., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1919 Robinson, William M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1895 Robson, Frank E., Detroit, Mich.
 1912 Robson, Stuart M., Springfield, Mass.
 1907 Rockafellow, J. B., Atlantic, Iowa.
 1912 Rockhold, Frank A., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Rockwell, F. J., Akron, Ohio.
 1906 Rockwood, C. J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Rockwood, Nash, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1916 Rode, Henry J., New York, N. Y.
 1905 Rodenbeck, A. J., Rochester, N. Y.
 1916 Rodger, H. D., Shanghai, China.
 1914 Rodgers, R. D., Mexico, Mo.
 1912 Rodgers, Rollin W., Texarkana, Texas.
 1908 Rodgers, William B., Butte, Mont.
 1913 Rodman, Walter C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Rodman, William Blount, Norfolk, Va.
 1910 Rodriguez-Serra, Manuel, San Juan, Porto Rico.
 1914 Roe, Charles J., Jersey City, N. J.
 1907 Roe, Gilbert E., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Roe, William, Farmington, Ill.
 1917 Roebke, Emil, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Roehrig, Emil, Warrenton, Mo.
 1915 Rogers, E. A., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1919 Rogers, Edmund, Denver, Colo.
 1906 Rogers, Edward S., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Rogers, George Lyman, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Rogers, Gustavus A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Rogers, Harry H., Tulsa, Okla.
 1898 Rogers, Henry T., Denver, Colo.
 1884 Rogers, Henry Wade, New York, N. Y.
 1907 Rogers, Hubert E., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Rogers, James O., Hyattsville, Md.
 1916 Rogers, James Grafton, Denver, Colo.
 1912 Rogers, James S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Rogers, Noah Cornwell, New York, N. Y.
 1890 Rogers, Platt, Denver, Colo.
 1913 Rogers, Robert F., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Rogers, Samuel G., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Rogers, Silas W., Little Rock, Ark.
 1916 Rogers, Stephen O., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Rogers, Walter F., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Rogers, Wynne G., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Rogers, Z. B., Elberton, Ga.
 1918 Rohe, Clifford A., Los Angeles, Cal.

ELECTED

1914 Rolapp, Henry H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1909 Rollins, Thomas Scott, Asheville, N. C.
 1911 Rombauer, Edgar R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1908 Ronald, J. T., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Ronnebaum, Anthony, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1919 Booker, William Velbeau, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1912 Rooney, Thomas Edward, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Roop, Redmond I., Christiansburg, Va.
 1913 Root, Edwin B., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1896 Root, Elihu, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Root, Elihu, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Root, Jesse L., Omaha, Nebr.
 1916 Rorke, William F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1904 Rose, A. J., Miami, Florida.
 1917 Rose, Charles G., Fayetteville, N. C.
 1917 Rose, Charles M., Pueblo, Colo.
 1916 Rose, Earl B., Shanghai, China.
 1898 Rose, George B., Little Rock, Ark.
 1914 Rose, John A., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Rose, John C., Baltimore, Md.
 1917 Rose, William R., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Rosen, Charles, New Orleans, La.
 1912 Rosenbaum, M. I., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Rosenberg, Ely, New York, N. Y.
 1907 Rosenberg, James N., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Rosenberg, Maurice D., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Rosenberg, Maximilian T., Jersey City, N. J.
 1914 Rosenberger, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Rosenberger, Jules C., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Rosenberry, M. B., Madison, Wis.
 1913 Rosenbloom, Benjamin L., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1915 Rosenbluth, Louis M., New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Rosenbush, Myer, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Rosendale, Simon W., Albany, N. Y.
 1916 Rosenfeld, Samuel, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Rosenthal, Alexander S., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Rosenthal, Herman, Lincoln, Nebr.
 1912 Rosenthal, James, Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Rosenthal, James M., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1903 Rosenthal, Leasing, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Rosenzweig, Grant I., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Ross, David, Kallispell, Mont.
 1914 Ross, Elmer E., Central City, Nebr.
 1914 Ross, Erakine M., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 Ross, George Ewing, Logansport, Ind.
 1915 Ross, Henry D., Phoenix, Arizona.
 1908 Ross, John M., Bixbee, Ariz.
 1916 Ross, N. Sargent, York, Pa.
 1912 Ross, Walter W., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Ross, William B., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1914 Rosser, Luther Z., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Rosser, Malcolm E., Muskogee, Okla.
 1919 Roth, Lester Wm., Los Angeles, Cal.

ELECTED

- 1913 Rothchild, Walter, San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Rothenberg, William, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Rothermel, P. F., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Rothmann, William, Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Rothschild, Isaac S., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Rothschild, Jerome J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Roudebush, A. H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1907 Rounds, Arthur C., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Rounds, Ralph S., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Rountree, George, Wilmington, N. C.
 1913 Bourke, John, Jr., Savannah, Ga.
 1912 Rouse, John T., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Rouse, N. J., Kinston, N. C.
 1906 Rouse, Shelley D., Covington, Ky.
 1915 Rowe, Charles T. B., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Rowe, Frederick A., Chicago, Ill.
 1904 Rowe, Leo Stanton, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Rowe, R. H., Madison, Fla.
 1916 Rowe, T. J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Rowe, Thomas J., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1907 Rowe, William V., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Rowell, A. H., Pine Bluff, Ark.
 1916 Rowell, Wilbur E., Lawrence, Mass.
 1914 Rowland, Hugh B., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Rowland, Lloyd A., Bartlesville, Okla.
 1907 Rowlette, Thomas M., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Royon, Joseph C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Royston, M. H., Galveston, Texas.
 1909 Rozelle, Frank F., Kansas City, Mo.
 1917 Ruark, Robert, Wilmington, N. C.
 1900 Rubens, Harry, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Rubenstein, Philip, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Rubin, George B., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Rubin, J. Robert, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Rubino, Henry A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Ruby, Edward H., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Rudd, William P., Albany, N. Y.
 1912 Rudolph, Z. T., Birmingham, Ala.
 1914 Ruffin, Thomas, Washington, D. C.
 1904 Rugg, Arthur P., Worcester, Mass.
 1911 Ruggles, Daniel B., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Ruhl, Christian H., Reading, Pa.
 1913 Rumble, H. H., Norfolk, Va.
 1916 Rummel, G. Albert, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1909 Rummier, William R., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Runcie, James E., West Point, N. Y.
 1919 Rundall, Charles O., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Rundell, Oliver S., Madison, Wis.
 1910 Runk, Louis B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Runke, Richard B., Merrill, Wis.
 1913 Runkle, Harry M., Columbus, Ohio.
 1885 Runnells, John S., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Runo, Victor E., Worcester, Mass.
 1916 Runyon, Henry W., Jersey City, N. J.
 1903 Rupe, John L., Richmond, Ind.
 1919 Rupp, Lawrence H., Allentown, Pa.
 1913 Ruppenthal, Jacob C., Russell, Kansas.
 1913 Rush, Sylvester R., Omaha, Nebr.

ELECTED

- 1907 Rush, Thomas E., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Rushmore, Charles E., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Rushton, Ray, Montgomery, Ala.
 1895 Russel, Henry, Detroit, Mich.
 1916 Russell, Arthur H., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Russell, Charles A., Gloucester, Mass.
 1912 Russell, Chas. Howland, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Russell, Charles T., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Russell, Edward, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Russell, Frank F., Putnam, Conn.
 1918 Russell, Franklin J., Adrian, Mich.
 1913 Russell, Frederick C., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Russell, George S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Russell, Gordon, Sherman, Texas.
 1894 Russell, Isaac F., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Russell, J. Porter, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Russell, John R., Deadwood, S. D.
 1914 Russell, Philip W., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Russell, R. B., Atlanta, Ga.
 1919 Russell, Russell Coe, Great Bend, Kan.
 1916 Russell, W. Clark, Charleston, Mo.
 1919 Rust, Littell, Nashville, Tenn.
 1911 Rutherford, John, Richmond, Va.
 1914 Rutherford, Charles H., Jerome, Arizona.
 1915 Rutledge, Arthur M., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Rutledge, B. H., Charleston, S. C.
 1917 Rutledge, Charles W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Rutledge, Thomas G., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Ryall, Arthur H., Escanaba, Mich.
 1912 Ryan, Andrew J., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Ryan, Charles F., Fall River, Mass.
 1907 Ryan, Charles G., Grand Island, Nebr.
 1913 Ryan, Charles J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1916 Ryan, E. C., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1914 Ryan, John J., Medina, N. Y.
 1914 Ryan, Joseph T., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Ryan, M. E., Brainerd, Minn.
 1918 Ryan, Michael A., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1913 Ryan, Michael J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Ryan, O'Neill, St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Ryan, Oscar B., Streator, Ill.
 1914 Ryan, Richard, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Ryan, Thomas F., Litchfield, Conn.
 1914 Ryan, Thomas F., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1913 Ryan, William, Syracuse, N. Y.
 1919 Ryan, William, Madison, Wis.
 1913 Ryan, William C., Doylestown, Pa.
 1917 Ryburn, Robert L., Shelby, N. C.
 1912 Ryden, Otto G., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Ryder, Clayton, Carmel, N. Y.
 1907 Ryder, Erastus C., Bangor, Maine.
 1916 Ryder, R. L., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Rymer, Ralph W., Scranton, Pa.
 1900 Ryon, William W., Shamokin, Pa.
 1913 Saal, Irving R., New Orleans, La.
 1919 Sabath, Albert, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Sabath, Joseph, Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Sabin, Fred A., La Junta, Colo.

ELECTED

- 1909 Sabin, Leland H., Battle Creek, Mich.
 1911 Sabine, William, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Sackett, Clarence, Newark, N. J.
 1907 Sackett, Henry W., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Sadtler, Howard P., Baltimore, Md.
 1907 Sage, Dean, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Sager, Arthur N., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Sain, David B., Nashville, Ark.
 1914 Sain, J. G., Nashville, Ark.
 1913 St. Clair, Clency, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
 1914 St. Clair-Abrams, Alex, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1910 St. John, Charles J., Bristol, Tenn.
 1916 Sale, Moses N., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Salinger, Benjamin I., Carroll, Iowa.
 1916 Salisbury, Frank L., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Salisbury, George R., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1916 Salkey, J. Sydney, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Salmon, Joshua R., Morristown, N. J.
 1912 Salisbury, Elias D., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1917 Salter, A. Oldrin, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Saltonstall, Endicott P., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Saltonstall, Richard M., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Salzstein, Benjamin F., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1919 Sames, Albert Morris, Douglas, Ariz.
 1916 Sammis, Elmer G., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sampson, Harry Lebaron, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Sampson, Henry E., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1918 Sampson, Joseph, Denver, Colo.
 1913 Sama, Andrew Fuller, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1919 Samuels, Benjamin John, Chicago, Ill.
 1900 Samuels, Sidney L., Fort Worth, Texas.
 1913 Samuelson, John E., Duluth, Minn.
 1906 Sanborn, A. L., Madison, Wis.
 1918 Sanborn, Bruce W., St. Paul, Minn.
 1906 Sanborn, Edward P., St. Paul, Minn.
 1907 Sanborn, Frederick H., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Sanborn, John Bell, Madison, Wis.
 1916 Sanborn, Lauren M., Portland, Me.
 1908 Sanborn, Walter H., St. Paul, Minn.
 1918 Sanders, Clarence E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Sanders, J. M., Center, Texas.
 1907 Sanders, J. O. S., Jackson, Miss.
 1914 Sanders, John A., Carson, Nevada.
 1911 Sanders, Joseph M., Bluefield, W. Va.
 1897 Sanders, W. B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Sanders, W. T., Athens, Ala.
 1917 Sanders, W. W., Elba, Ala.
 1919 Sanderson, George A., Ayer, Mass.
 1919 Sanderson, James Gardner, Scranton, Pa.
 1912 Sanderson, Thomas A., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
 1913 Sandford, Edward, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Sandler, Harry N., Tampa, Fla.
 1917 Sandlin, Joel M., Duncan, Okla.
 1913 Sando, M. F., Scranton, Pa.
 1919 Sande, Alexander H., Richmond, Va.

ELECTED

- 1912 Saner, John C., Dallas, Texas.
 1904 Saner, Robert E. Lee, Dallas, Texas.
 1910 Sanford, Allan D., Waco, Texas.
 1915 Sanford, Allen T., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1911 Sanford, Charles M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1896 Sanford, Edward T., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1915 Sanford, Elmer B., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Sanford, Ferdinand V., Warwick, N. Y.
 1918 Sanford, John L., Baltimore, Md.
 1917 Sanson, R. H., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1916 Santoni, Felix, Arecibo, Porto Rico.
 1919 Santry, Arthur J., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Sapp, Oscar L., Greensboro, N. C.
 1914 Sapp, Sidney, Holbrook, Arizona.
 1911 Sappington, Augustine De R., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Sappington, Edward H., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Sappington, G. Ridgely, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Sargent, F. W., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1911 Sargent, John G., Ludlow, Vt.
 1913 Sasse, Frank G., Austin, Minn.
 1914 Sater, John E., Columbus, Ohio.
 1918 Sater, Lowry F., Columbus, Ohio.
 1913 Satterfield, James M., Dover, Del.
 1913 Satterlee, Herbert L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Satterthwaite, Reuben, Jr., Wilmington, Del.
 1913 Sauerwein, E. Allan, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Saul, John A., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Saul, Maurice B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Saul, Walter B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1885 Saulsbury, Willard, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Saunders, C. G., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1917 Saunders, J. N., Standford, Ky.
 1912 Saunders, Walter H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Sauter, L. E., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Savary, E. H., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Saville, Huntington, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Sawdey, David A., Erie, Pa.
 1916 Sawtelle, William H., Tucson, Ariz.
 1915 Sawyer, Abial B., Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1891 Sawyer, Alfred P., Lowell, Mass.
 1914 Sawyer, Carlos P., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Sawyer, Clarence E., Portland, Maine.
 1912 Sawyer, Cleon J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Sawyer, George A., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Sawyer, H. W., Hartford, Wis.
 1916 Sawyer, Harold M., Portland, Ore.
 1902 Sawyer, Hazen I., Keokuk, Iowa.
 1913 Sawyer, J. Ashby, Union, S. C.
 1914 Sawyer, John Everett, Hudson Falls, N. Y.
 1913 Sawyer, S. Nelson, Palmyra, N. Y.
 1916 Sawyer, William H., Concord, N. H.
 1904 Saxe, John W., Worcester, Mass.
 1916 Saxton, Howard, Omaha, Nebr.
 1918 Sayers, H. Schiefflin, New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1890 Sayler, Samuel M., Huntington, Ind.
 1914 Sayre, Charles H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Sayres, William S., Jr., Detroit, Mich.
 1912 Scaife, Hazel L., Washington, D. C.
 1886 Scaife, Lauriston L., Boston, Mass.
 1896 Scallon, William, Helena, Mont.
 1918 Scammon, John, Exeter, N. H.
 1916 Scandrett, B. W., St. Paul, Minn.
 1906 Scandrett, Henry A., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Scanlan, Kickham, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Scanlan, Michael J., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Scanlan, Patrick J., Rochester, Minn.
 1918 Scarborough, D. C., Natchitoches, La.
 1914 Scarritt, William C., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Schaadt, James L., Allentown, Pa.
 1912 Schaap, Michael, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Schaefer, Albert A., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Schaefer, Carl W., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1917 Schaffer, Franklin Pierce, Plainfield, N. J.
 1907 Schaffer, William I., Chester, Pa.
 1912 Schaffner, Arthur B., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Schall, Anthony X., Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Schall, W. A., Omaha, Nebr.
 1915 Schaubert, A. B., Jackson, Miss.
 1919 Schechter, Jacob, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Scheeline, Isaiah, Altoona, Pa.
 1919 Schein, S. B., Madison, Wis.
 1918 Schell, William I., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Scherr, Harry, Williamson, W. Va.
 1918 Schick, James P., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Schimpf, T. W., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1912 Schindel, John Randolph, Cincinnati, O.
 1919 Schinz, Walter, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Schlesinger, Elmer, Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Schmid, John H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1919 Schmidt, Edward A., Oskaloosa, Iowa.
 1917 Schmidt, Paul H., Evansville, Ind.
 1911 Schmidt, Philip C., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Schmitt, Harrison L., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Schmook, John, Springfield, Mo.
 1913 Schmuck, Peter, New York, N. Y.
 1897 Schnabel, Charles J., Portland, Oregon.
 1917 Schneiderhahn, Edward V. P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Schnell, Arthur P., Broken Bow, Nebr.
 1917 Schnepf, Emerson E., Greenville, Ill.
 1919 Scholle, Gustave, Washington, D. C.
 1918 Schooley, Liston G., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Schoonmaker, Frederick P., Bradford, Pa.
 1912 Schoonover, Albert, San Diego, Cal.
 1915 Schoonover, Frank S., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Schoonover, Manford, Garnett, Kan.
 1914 Schorr, David P., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1896 Schouler, James, Intervale, N. H.
 1914 Schramm, Arnold O., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1913 Schreiber, George G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Schreiter, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Schubring, E. J. B., Madison, Wis.
 1914 Schuldner, Russell G., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Schultz, John H., Rocky Ford, Colo.
 1914 Schultz, Malvern E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Schulz, Rudolph F., Ivanhoe, Minn.
 1919 Schupp, Robert W., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Schurman, George W., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Schurz, Carl L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Schutz, Walter S., Hartford, Conn.
 1917 Schuyler, Daniel J., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Schuyler, Karl C., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Schuyler, Walter F., Denver, Colo.
 1917 Schwarte, John A. T., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1913 Schwartz, Louis J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Schwarz, Adolph M., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Schwarz, Ralph J., New Orleans, La.
 1916 Schweitzer, A. L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Scofield, George S., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Scofield, Timothy J., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Scott, Austin W., Cambridge, Mass.
 1916 Scott, Burr J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1918 Scott, David H., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1919 Scott, E. F., Pawhuska, Okla.
 1917 Scott, Francis E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Scott, Francis M., New York, N. Y.
 1895 Scott, Frank H., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Scott, George A. H., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Scott, Hugh R., Reidsville, N. C.
 1901 Scott, James B., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Scott, John, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Scott, John Reed, Washington, D. C.
 1906 Scott, Joseph, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1916 Scott, Paul W., Huntington, W. Va.
 1913 Scott, R. B., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Scott, Robert H., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1918 Scott, Robert T., Cambridge, Ohio.
 1913 Scott, Rufus L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Scott, Samuel B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1910 Scott, Samuel P., Hillsboro, Ohio.
 1913 Scott, Thomas, Bakersfield, Cal.
 1915 Scott, Tully, Denver, Colo.
 1919 Scott, William R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Scott, William W., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Scragham, W. Warburton, Yonkers, N. Y.
 1914 Scully, Cornelius D., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Scully, Edward T., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1919 Scully, Thomas F., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Sea, John A., Independence, Mo.
 1914 Seaberg, Hugo, Raton, N. M.
 1900 Seabrook, Paul E., Savannah, Ga.
 1913 Seabury, F. W., Brownsville, Texas.
 1913 Seabury, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Seabury, William M., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

1912 Seager, Frank E., Fremont, Ohio.
 1913 Seaman, Warren C., Mineola, N. Y.
 1914 Searcy, W. N., Durango, Colo.
 1904 Searcy, William W., Brenham, Texas.
 1913 Searle, Alonzo T., Honesdale, Pa.
 1913 Searles, J. Rolf, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
 1891 Searls, Charles E., Thompson, Conn.
 1912 Sears, Charles B., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1914 Sears, Charles W., Omaha, Nebr.
 1911 Sears, George B., Salem, Mass.
 1908 Sears, Nathaniel C., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Sears, William R., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Seasongood, Clifford, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Seasongood, Murray, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Seavey, Warren A., Bloomington, Ind.
 1917 Seawell, A. A. F., Sanford, N. C.
 1912 Seawell, Herbert F., Carthage, N. C.
 1910 Seay, Edward T., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Sebree, Sam B., Kansas City, Mo.
 1904 Sedgwick, Samuel H., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1914 Sedwick, John E., Martinsville, Ind.
 1912 See, Cornelius S., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Seeger, Albert H. F., Newburgh, N. Y.
 1914 Seibels, John T., Columbia, S. C.
 1918 Seidman, Jesse, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1918 Seiler, Oscar J., Jamestown, N. D.
 1913 Selfridge, Arthur J., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Selheimer, H. C., Birmingham, Ala.
 1898 Sellers, Emory B., Monticello, Ind.
 1919 Sellers, Kathryn, Washington, D. C.
 1918 Sellers, Royal Victor, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 1910 Selligman, Alfred, Louisville, Ky.
 1911 Selover, George H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1918 Selzer, Robert J., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Semmes, John E., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Semple, Lorenzo, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Seneff, E. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Senior, Edwin W., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1916 Sepúlveda, Domingo, Ponce, Porto Rico.
 1913 Sessions, C. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1908 Settle, Warner Ellmore, Bowling Green, Ky.
 1906 Severance, C. A., St. Paul, Minn.
 1907 Sewall, Harold M., Bath, Maine.
 1913 Sewell, Albert H., Walton, N. Y.
 1907 Sexton, James S., Hazelhurst, Miss.
 1902 Sexton, Pliny T., Palmyra, N. Y.
 1913 Seymour, Daniel, New York, N. Y.
 1899 Seymour, Henry A., Washington, D. C.
 1918 Seymour, Joseph F., Jr., El Centro, Cal.
 1913 Seymour, McNeil V., St. Paul, Minn.
 1911 Seymour, Morris W., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1907 Seymour, Origen S., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Shabad, Henry M., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Shackelford, T. F., Okmulgee, Okla.
 1912 Shackelford, T. M., Jr., Tampa, Fla.
 1907 Shaffer, C. Will, Olympia, Wash.

ELECTED

1913 Shaffer, Jacob H., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Shafroth, John F., Denver, Colo.
 1919 Shafroth, Morrison, Denver, Colo.
 1919 Shaine, Maurice L., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Shake, Curtis C., Vincennes, Ind.
 1919 Shamel, Charles H., Springfield, Ill.
 1909 Shands, A. W., Cleveland, Miss.
 1915 Shanklin, Arnold, Mexico City, Mex.
 1917 Shannon, Angus Roy, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Shannnonhouse, William T., Norfolk, Va.
 1912 Shapira, Samuel S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Shapiro, Charles H., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1917 Shapiro, Joseph G., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1918 Sharon, Emmet M., Davenport, Iowa.
 1913 Sharp, J. F., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1914 Sharpe, Walter K., Chambersburg, Pa.
 1913 Sharpsteen, W. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 1908 Sharpstein, John L., Walla Walla, Wash.
 1911 Shattuck, Henry Lee, Boston, Mass.
 1918 Shattuck, Norman, LaFayette, Ga.
 1913 Shaw, A. E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1918 Shaw, B. W., Mandan, N. D.
 1918 Shaw, David L., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1906 Shaw, Frank W., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1919 Shaw, Fred E., Adams, Mass.
 1911 Shaw, George E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Shaw, Harry, Fairmont, W. Va.
 1913 Shaw, Henry Bigelow, Burlington, Vt.
 1919 Shaw, Ralph M., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Shaw, William E., Canaan, N. H.
 1916 Shea, John, Canandaigua, N. Y.
 1913 Shea, Thomas D., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1912 Shea, William F., Ashland, Wis.
 1915 Sheafor, John W., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1906 Shear, B. D., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1903 Shearer, James D., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Shearn, Clarence J., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Sheean, David, Galena, Ill.
 1914 Sheean, Frank T., Galena, Ill.
 1919 Sheean, Henry D., Chicago, Ill.
 1899 Sheean, James B., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Sheean, James M., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Sheean, John A., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Sheean, Thomas J., Galena, Ill.
 1919 Sheehan, James J., Peabody, Mass.
 1919 Sheehan, John L., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Sheen, James Morgan, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sheenan, Frederick M. J., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Sheetz, Frank, Chillicothe, Mo.
 1913 Sheffield, James R., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Sheffield, William P., Newport, R. I.
 1916 Shehan, Wm. Mason, Easton, Md.
 1912 Shelby, John T., Lexington, Ky.
 1907 Sheldon, Edward W., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sheldon, Harrison T., New Haven, Conn.
 1911 Sheldon, Henry N., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Sheldon, Nelson L., Boston, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1917 Shellabarger, Joseph M., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Shelton, George F., Southbury, Conn.
 1910 Shelton, H. H., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1909 Shelton, Thomas Wall, Norfolk, Va.
 1889 Shepard, Charles E., Seattle, Wash.
 1912 Shepard, Frank L., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Shepard, Stuart G., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Shepherd, Forrest, Providence, R. I.
 1916 Shepherd, George S., Portland, Ore.
 1913 Shepherd, James L., Eastland, Tex.
 1915 Shepley, John F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Sheppard, George S., Penn Yan, N. Y.
 1915 Sheppard, James G., Fort Scott, Kans.
 1916 Sher, Louis B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1919 Sherbine, Alvin, Johnstown, Pa.
 1919 Sheridan, Bernard L., Paola, Kan.
 1914 Sheridan, Frank M., Paola, Kan.
 1907 Sheridan, Harry C., Frankfort, Ind.
 1913 Sheridan, Thomas F., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Sherier, Joseph T., Washington, D. C.
 1900 Sherif, Andrew R., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Sherif, H. H., Oskaloosa, Iowa.
 1899 Sherley, Swagar, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Sherman, Adrian F., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Sherman, Charles P., New Haven, Conn.
 1907 Sherman, Gordon E., Morristown, N. J.
 1911 Sherman, P. Tecumseh, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sherman, Roger, Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Sherman, Roger S., Tulsa, Okla.
 1906 Sherman, Roland H., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Shern, Daniel J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Sherriff, John C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1911 Sherrill, Charles H., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Sherwin, Frederic L., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1911 Sherwood, Carl G., Clark, S. D.
 1913 Sherwood, Paul J., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1910 Shick, Robert P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Shields, Charles A., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
 1919 Shields, Daniel B., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Shields, Edmund C., Lansing, Mich.
 1896 Shields, James M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Shields, John K., Washington, D. C.
 1918 Shiffet, James Glenn, Grinnell, Iowa.
 1914 Shine, P. C., Spokane, Wash.
 1896 Shipman, George M., Belvidere, N. J.
 1878 Shiras, George, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Shirley, C. O., Kokomo, Ind.
 1919 Shiveley, Dudley Morton, South Bend, Ind.
 1917 Shoemaker, Frank C., Pawnee, Okla.
 1907 Shoemaker, Herbert B., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Shoemaker, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Sholars, Allan, Monroe, La.
 1914 Shomo, William A., Reading, Pa.
 1919 Shorey, Clyde E., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1913 Short, Frank H., Fresno, Cal.
 1914 Short, Myron D., Canandaigua, N. Y.
 1916 Shortall, John L., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Shortridge, Samuel M., San Francisco, Cal.
 1919 Shoup, Arthur G., Ketchikan, Alas.
 1912 Shoyer, Frederick J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Shrimaki, Israel, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Shriver, Alfred J., Baltimore, Md.
 1919 Shriver, B. D., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Shriver, Mark O., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Shull, Delos C., Sioux City, Iowa.
 1913 Shull, S. E., Stroudsburg, Pa.
 1919 Shulman, Charles, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Shulman, Max, Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Shumway, Milton A., Danielson, Conn.
 1913 Shurtleff, Charles A., San Francisco, Cal.
 1915 Shutts, Frank B., Miami, Florida.
 1917 Sibley, Samuel H., Union Point, Ga.
 1914 Sicher, Dudley F., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sickel, H. B. J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Siddall, George B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1906 Siddons, Frederick L., Washington, D. C.
 1908 Sidley, William P., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Sido, Thomas L., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Sidway, Frank S., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1914 Sieber, George W., Akron, Ohio.
 1918 Sieber, Joseph B., Akron, Ohio.
 1913 Siegel, Isaac, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Siegelstein, Bennett E., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Siglman, Samuel, Boston, Mass.
 1917 Sikes, John C., Monroe, N. C.
 1917 Sikes, O. J., Albemarle, N. C.
 1912 Silber, Clarence B., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Silber, Frederick D., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Sillocks, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1917 Silsbee, Harry A., Lansing, Mich.
 1919 Silverstein, Harry S., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Silwold, Henry, Newton, Iowa.
 1912 Simkins, Daniel W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Simmerman, R. E. Lee, Hartford, Ky.
 1916 Simmons, Abram, Bluffton, Ind.
 1912 Simmons, George D., Hicksville, Ohio.
 1912 Simmons, J. S., Hutchinson, Kans.
 1914 Simmons, Maurice, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Simmons, Robert C., Covington, Ky.
 1911 Simms, Charles Carroll, Barnwell, S. C.
 1904 Simms, Dan W., Lafayette, Ind.
 1912 Simms, John F., Albuquerque, N. M.
 1912 Simms, John T., Charleston, W. Va.
 1913 Simonds, Lincoln S., Gloucester, Mass.
 1913 Simons, Leonard M., Belle Fourche, S. D.
 1912 Simonson, Theodore, Newton, N. J.
 1896 Simpson, Alexander, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Simpson, David F., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Simpson, Frank Leslie, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Simpson, John W., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

1914 Simpson, William L., Cody, Wyo.
 1906 Sims, Edwin W., Chicago, Ill.
 1910 Sims, Henry Upson, Birmingham, Ala.
 1916 Sinclair, N. A., Fayetteville, N. C.
 1914 Singeltary, John B., Bradentown, Fla.
 1913 Singer, Jacob, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Singley, Frederick J., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Siqueland, Trvggve A., Chicago, Ill.
 1910 Sirrine, William G., Greenville, S. C.
 1911 Siak, James H., East Lynn, Mass.
 1908 Sivley, Clarence L., Memphis, Tenn.
 1915 Skeen, David Alfred, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 Skeen, Jedediah D., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 Skeen, John Henry, Baltimore, Md.
 1915 Skeen, William Riley, Ogden City, Utah.
 1898 Skelton, William B., Lewiston, Maine.
 1911 Skinner, Alfred F., Newark, N. J.
 1911 Skinner, Harry, Greenville, N. C.
 1917 Skinner, William A., Susquehanna, Pa.
 1913 Slack, Charles W., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Slack, John C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Slack, Leighton P., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
 1918 Slack, Walter, San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Slade, John A., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1919 Slade, John C., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Slater, John S., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Slaton, John M., Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Slattey, Frank P., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1914 Slattey, Joseph A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Sleman, Paul, Washington, D. C.
 1919 Slingerland, Archibald F., Newark, N. J.
 1913 Slingluff, Jesse, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Slingluff, R. Lee, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Sloan, G. G., Clarion, Pa.
 1913 Sloan, Maurice Worrell, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Sloan, Richard E., Phoenix, Arizona.
 1904 Slocum, Edward T., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1914 Slocum, John W., Long Branch, N. J.
 1902 Sloman, Adolph, Detroit, Mich.
 1905 Slonecker, J. G., Topeka, Kans.
 1918 Slusser, Lewis D., Akron, Ohio.
 1917 Smail, Edward J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Small, Harold R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Small, John H., Washington, N. C.
 1914 Small, R. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1915 Smart, C. A., Ottawa, Kan.
 1916 Smart, Edward M., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Smart, James G., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Smart, John Harrow, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Smathers, Frank, Atlantic City, N. J.
 1894 Smead, A. D. B., Carlisle, Pa.
 1912 Smiley, James J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Smiser, James, Juneau, Alaska.
 1913 Smith, A. B., Montrose, Pa.
 1913 Smith, A. L., Marietta, Ohio.
 1911 Smith, A. Page, Albany, N. Y.

ELECTED

1909 Smith, Alexander W., Atlanta, Ga.
 1902 Smith, Alfred Percival, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Smith, Allison O., Clearfield, Pa.
 1916 Smith, Arthur F., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Smith, Arthur Thad, Boston, Mass.
 1918 Smith, Ben V., Somerset, Ky.
 1913 Smith, Benner X., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1907 Smith, Bertram L., Patten, Maine.
 1893 Smith, Burton, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Smith, Cecil H., Sherman, Texas.
 1912 Smith, Charles B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1889 Smith, Charles Blood, Topeka, Kans.
 1913 Smith, Charles C., Guthrie, Okla.
 1913 Smith, Charles D., Gloucester, Mass.
 1910 Smith, Charles H., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1893 Smith, Charles W., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1906 Smith, Charles W., Topeka, Kans.
 1919 Smith, Clyde W., Prescott, Ariz.
 1914 Smith, Curtis Nye, Boston, Mass.
 1917 Smith, E. C., Seymour, Wis.
 1914 Smith, Earl, Mason City, Iowa.
 1913 Smith, Earl A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Smith, Edward C., St. Albans, Vt.
 1906 Smith, Edward E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1903 Smith, Edward Grandison, Clarksburg, W. Va.
 1913 Smith, Edward J., Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 Smith, Edward L., Hartford, Conn.
 1910 Smith, Edwin W., Pittsburg, Pa.
 1914 Smith, Ellison G., Pierre, S. D.
 1913 Smith, Eugene G., Lancaster, Pa.
 1919 Smith, F. Harold, Chicago, Ill.
 1910 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Smith, Frank, Little Rock, Ark.
 1913 Smith, Frank C., Jr., Worcester, Mass.
 1914 Smith, Frank Eugene, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
 1911 Smith, Frank O., Prescott, Arizona.
 1907 Smith, Frank Sullivan, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Smith, Frederic W., Newark, N. J.
 1918 Smith, Frederick J., Taunton, Mass.
 1918 Smith, G. W. L., Brewton, Ala.
 1908 Smith, George H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1910 Smith, Gilmer P., Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Smith, H. Alexander, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Smith, H. M., Jr., Richmond, Va.
 1912 Smith, Hal H., Detroit, Mich.
 1912 Smith, Harrison Brooks, Charleston, W. Va.
 1914 Smith, Harry J., Spring City, Pa.
 1902 Smith, Harvey F., Clarksburg, W. Va.
 1914 Smith, Henry A. Middleton, Charleston, S. C.
 1908 Smith, Henry E., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Smith, Horton S., Baltimore, Md.
 1897 Smith, Howard R., Omaha, Nebr.
 1907 Smith, Isham N., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Smith, James F., Washington, D. C.

ELECTED

- 1904 Smith, Jeremiah, Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Smith, John Lewis, Washington, D. C.
 1901 Smith, John R., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Smith, John R. L., Macon, Ga.
 1913 Smith, John Thomas, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Smith, L. D., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1915 Smith, Lamar, Del Rio, Texas.
 1913 Smith, Levin, Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1904 Smith, Luther Ely, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Smith, Marion, Atlanta, Ga.
 1917 Smith, Martin F., Hoquiam, Wash.
 1916 Smith, Milton, Denver, Colo.
 1912 Smith, O. M., Valdosta, Ga.
 1918 Smith, P. M., Wellsville, Ohio.
 1916 Smith, R. A., Tulsa, Okla.
 1917 Smith, R. Marsden, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Smith, R. S. B., Berryville, Va.
 1919 Smith, R. Stuart, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Smith, Reginald Heber, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Smith, Richard H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Smith, Richard Wallace, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Smith, Robert E., Birmingham, Ala.
 1913 Smith, Robert H., Mobile, Ala.
 1913 Smith, Robert Lee, Albemarle, N. C.
 1908 Smith, Robert T., Nashville, Tenn.
 1915 Smith, Ross B., Erie, Kan.
 1896 Smith, Rufus B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1906 Smith, Samuel Bosworth, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1916 Smith, Samuel M., Janesville, Wis.
 1912 Smith, Samuel W., Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 Smith, Solon W., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1919 Smith, Stuart R., Beaumont, Texas.
 1908 Smith, Thos. Kilby, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1909 Smith, Victor Lamar, Atlanta, Ga.
 1916 Smith, W. Conwell, Baltimore, Md.
 1917 Smith, W. Stebbins, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Smith, Wallis C., Saginaw, Mich.
 1892 Smith, Walter George, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Smith, Walter L., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1901 Smith, William B., Little Rock, Ark.
 1913 Smith, William H., Hilo, Hawaii.
 1914 Smith, William Hazlitt, Ithaca, N. Y.
 1909 Smith, William M., St. Johns, Mich.
 1914 Smith, William Mason, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Smith, William O., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1914 Smith, William P., Miami, Fla.
 1913 Smith, Wm. Rudolph, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Smith, William S., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 1917 Smith, William Watson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1896 Smith, Willis B., Richmond, Va.
 1907 Smith, Winfield R., Seattle, Wash.
 1903 Smithers, William W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Smongeski, A. L., Stevens Point, Wis.
 1914 Smoot, Harry E., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Smyser, Nathan S., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Smyth, David J., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1917 Smyth, Francis, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Smyth, Herbert C., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Snare, Jacob, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Snead, Harry L., Petersburg, Va.
 1914 Snider, E. L., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Snidow, William B., Pearisburg, Va.
 1893 Snow, Alpheus H., Washington, D. C.
 1893 Snow, David W., Portland, Maine.
 1914 Snow, Donald F., Bangor, Maine.
 1919 Snow, Frederic E., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Snow, Leslie P., Rochester, N. H.
 1919 Snow, Roger V., Portland, Me.
 1914 Snowden, Wilton, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1918 Snyder, Harry L., Akron, Ohio.
 1918 Snyder, Harry S., Sioux City, Iowa.
 1919 Snyder, Henry G., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Snyder, J. Frank, Clearfield, Pa.
 1914 Snyder, Jeff B., Tallulah, La.
 1913 Snyder, John E., Hershey, Pa.
 1916 Snyder, John M., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 1913 Snyder, Warren K., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1908 Snyder, Wilson I., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1911 Sohler, William D., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Sobon, Henry W., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Solly, William F., Norristown, Pa.
 1917 Somerville, Ormond, Montgomery, Ala.
 1897 Somerville, Thomas H., Oxford, Miss.
 1918 Sommer, Jack, Seattle, Wash.
 1911 Sommerville, J. B., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1914 Somaen, Henry N., New Ulm, Minn.
 1914 Sonfield, Leon, Austin, Texas.
 1911 Sonnenberg, Louis M., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Sonnenschein, Edward, Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Sonnenschein, Hugo, Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Sonstebly, John J., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Soper, Morris A., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Soto, José Tous, Ponce, Porto Rico.
 1916 Soto, Juan B., San Juan, Porto Rico.
 1911 Soule, Frank, New Orleans, La.
 1911 Southmayd, L. H., Van Buren, Ark.
 1910 Southworth, Constant, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Spafford, John A., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1919 Spain, Paul Francis, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Spalding, Elliott, St. Joseph, Mo.
 1916 Spalding, Hughes, Atlanta, Ga.
 1919 Spalding, Luther P., Prescott, Ariz.
 1913 Spalding, Lyman A., New York, N. Y.
 1910 Sparkman, Stephen M., Tampa, Fla.
 1913 Sparks, Frederick W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Spaulding, Harry W., Manchester, N. H.
 1913 Spear, Albert M., Augusta, Maine.
 1909 Spearing, J. Zach, New Orleans, La.
 1914 Speer, Peter M., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Speer, William H., Jersey City, N. J.
 1917 Spell, W. E., Waco, Texas.
 1916 Spellacy, Thomas J., Hartford, Conn.
 1911 Spellissy, Denis A., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1911 Spellman, Benjamin F., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Spellman, Clarence T., Kansas City, Mo.
 1917 Spence, Joseph A., Asheville, N. C.
 1911 Spence, Union L., Carthage, N. C.
 1913 Spencer, A. E., Joplin, Mo.
 1919 Spencer, Charles C., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Spencer, J. B., Point Pleasant, W. Va.
 1911 Spencer, Nelson E., Rochester, N. Y.
 1913 Spencer, R. L., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1889 Spencer, Selden P. (Washington, D. C.),
 St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Spencer, Walker Brainerd, New Orleans,
 La.
 1913 Speranza, Gino C., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Sperry, Eugene E., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sperry, Lewis, Hartford, Conn.
 1917 Spielman, Jacob R., Oklahoma City,
 Okla.
 1913 Spiers, Edward, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1918 Splith, Lawrence C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Spilman, Robert S., Charleston, W. Va.
 1913 Spingarn, Arthur B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Spirk, Charles A., Seattle, Wash.
 1899 Spooner, Charles P., New York, N. Y.
 1889 Spooner, John C., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Spooner, Willett M., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Spradling, Marvin C., Tulsa, Okla.
 1911 Sprague, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Sprague, Rufus W., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Spratt, Maurice C., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1912 Spratt, Thomas, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
 1914 Sprigg, Carroll, Dayton, Ohio.
 1912 Sprigg, Patterson, San Diego, Cal.
 1913 Spring, Romney, Boston, Mass.
 1919 Spring, Samuel, Boston, Mass.
 1917 Springmeyer, George A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Sproat, E. G., Hammond, Ind.
 1913 Sprout, Clarence E., Williamsport, Pa.
 1915 Spurgeon, William H., Colorado Springs,
 Colo.
 1913 Spyker, Samuel I., Huntingdon, Pa.
 1916 Squier, James W., Elkton, Md.
 1914 Squiers, Arnon L., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Squire, Andrew, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Squire, Eben H. P., White Plains, N. Y.
 1914 Squires, Edwin E., Broken Bow, Nebr.
 1896 Staake, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Staake, William W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Stackpole, Henry W., Clay Center, Kans.
 1914 Stadtfeld, Joseph, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1915 Stafford, Charles B., Chicago, Ill.
 1910 Stafford, Ethelred M., New Orleans, La.
 1897 Stafford, W. H., Chippewa Falls, Wis.
 1914 Stafford, Wendell P., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Stagg, Chas. Tracey, Ithaca, N. Y.
 1914 Stahl, Charles H., Akron, Ohio.
 1919 Stahl, Floyd M., Phoenix, Ariz.

ELECTED

- 1916 Stahl, Joseph I., Monticello, N. Y.
 1918 Stainback, Charles A., Somerville, Tenn.
 1919 Staker, Lewis A., Huntington, W. Va.
 1918 Stalcup, Robert E., Dalhart, Tex.
 1917 Stallings, A. R., Parsons, W. Va.
 1912 Stambaugh, Harry F., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Stamm, A. C., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1913 Stanchfield, John B., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Stanford, Rawghie C., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1914 Stanley, James G., Casper, Wyo.
 1913 Stanley, Marion F., Aurora, Nebr.
 1918 Stanley, Welles K., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1919 Stansbury, John, Douglas, Wyo.
 1911 Stanton, Horace B., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Stanton, Robert F., Baltimore, Md.
 1918 Stapleton, John E., Marengo, Iowa.
 1913 Stapleton, Luke D., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Stapleton, Thomas, Marengo, Iowa.
 1912 Stapleton, William J., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Starbuck, Henry R., Winston-Salem,
 N. C.
 1916 Starek, Emil, St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Stark, Henry W., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Starke, Bruce, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Starr, Lewis, Camden, N. J.
 1895 Starr, Merritt, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Staton, John W., Snow Hill, Md.
 1904 Stayton, Joseph M., Newport, Ark.
 1913 Stayton, Robert W., Corpus Christi, Tex.
 1912 Stearns, Charles F., Providence, R. I.
 1912 Stearns, Frederic W., San Diego, Cal.
 1912 Stearns, J. O., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Stearns, Joseph T., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Stearns, Percy J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Stebbins, Albert K., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1912 Stebbins, Byron H., Madison, Wis.
 1912 Stebbins, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Stebbins, Lewis A., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Stedman, Livingston B., Seattle, Wash.
 1915 Steele, George P., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Steele, Guy W., Westminster, Md.
 1901 Steele, Henry J., Easton, Pa.
 1906 Steele, John H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Steele, Sanford H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Steele, Thomas M., New Haven, Conn.
 1919 Steele, William Karr, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Steele, William M., Superior, Wis.
 1913 Steere, Charles, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Steger, William E., Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Stein, Charles F., Baltimore, Md.
 1917 Steinbrink, Meier, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 Steinbugler, John L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Steinemann, George C., Sandusky, Ohio.
 1914 Steiner, Robert E., Jr., Montgomery, Ala.
 1913 Steinhart, Jesse H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Steinhause, Isaac, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Steininger, Cloyd, Lewisburg, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1912 Stelk, John, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Stengel, George H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1917 Stentz, Val. J., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Stephens, Alexander W., Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Stephens, Amos H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Stephens, Charles H., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Stephens, Louis L., Pierre, S. D.
 1912 Stephens, R. Allan, Danville, Ill.
 1906 Stephens, Redmond D., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Stephens, William B., Savannah, Ga.
 1919 Stephenson, Gilbert T., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1919 Stephenson, Sarah, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1918 Stephenson, Will P., West Union, Ohio.
 1906 Sterling, Thomas, Washington, D. C.
 1918 Stern, Charles M., Albany, N. Y.
 1918 Stern, Frank, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Stern, Henry L., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Stern, Henry Root, New York, N. Y.
 1917 Stern, Joseph L., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1915 Stern, Louis E., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1916 Stern, Morris, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1901 Sterrett, James R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1919 Sterrett, Mark N., Worcester, Mass.
 1916 Stetson, E. D., New Bedford, Mass.
 1896 Stetson, Francis Lynde, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Stetson, Henry T., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Stettinius, John L., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1911 Steuart, James L., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Stevens, Carleton H., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Stevens, Carlos W., Fort Meyers, Fla.
 1912 Stevens, E. Ray, Madison, Wis.
 1914 Stevens, Elisha M., Lynn, Mass.
 1895 Stevens, Frederick W., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1912 Stevens, George M., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Stevens, Henry B., Asheville, N. C.
 1913 Stevens, Henry W., Concord, N. H.
 1918 Stevens, J. H., Kalispell, Mont.
 1912 Stevens, J. Morgan, Jackson, Miss.
 1912 Stevens, John O., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Stevens, Raymond B., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Stevens, Roland E., White River Junction, Vt.
 1913 Stevens, T. M., Mobile, Ala.
 1918 Stevens, Truman S., Hamburg, Iowa.
 1916 Stevens, W. B., Stoneham, Mass.
 1918 Stevens, Walter C., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Stevens, William K., Reading, Pa.
 1895 Stevenson, Archie M., Denver, Colo.
 1897 Stevenson, Elmer E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1907 Stevenson, Eugene, Paterson, N. J.
 1914 Stevenson, W. A., Commerce, Ga.
 1917 Stevenson, W. F. (Cheraw, S. C.), Washington, D. C.
 1917 Stevenson, W. M., Bennettsville, S. C.
 1912 Stewart, A. K., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1914 Stewart, Alexander P., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1913 Stewart, Barnard J., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Stewart, Calvin, Kenosha, Wis.
 1915 Stewart, Charles B., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1919 Stewart, Charles L., Norwich, Conn.
 1914 Stewart, Daniel A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Stewart, Edgar B., Morgantown, W. Va.
 1916 Stewart, Eugene, Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Stewart, F. Alexander, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Stewart, George B., Fort Madison, Iowa.
 1914 Stewart, J. J., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1914 Stewart, J. W. M., Ashland, Ky.
 1914 Stewart, James G., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Stewart, Louis E., Battle Creek, Mich.
 1912 Stewart, Maco, Galveston, Texas.
 1913 Stewart, Robert, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1916 Stewart, Robert F., Webb City, Mo.
 1906 Stewart, Robert W., Chicago, Ill.
 1903 Stewart, Russell C., Easton, Pa.
 1915 Stewart, Samuel W., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1919 Stewart, W. B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1890 Stewart, W. F. Bay, York, Pa.
 1912 Stewart, Willard E., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1907 Stewart, William M., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Stickney, William B. C., Rutland, Vt.
 1908 Stier, Joseph F., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Stiles, James A., Fitchburg, Mass.
 1896 Stillman, Herman W., Chicago, Ill.
 1896 Stillman, Walter S., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1916 Stillwell, L. C., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
 1912 Stilwell, William H., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1913 Stimson, Edward C., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Stimson, Henry L., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Stinchfield, Frederick H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Stinemeyer, Edwin H., Canon City, Colo.
 1911 Stines, Edward C., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Stivers, D. Gay, Butte, Mont.
 1909 Stivers, Frank A., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1916 Stockbridge, Enos S., Baltimore, Md.
 1900 Stockbridge, Henry, Baltimore, Md.
 1918 Stockman, David T., Sigourney, Iowa.
 1914 Stocks, S. D., Mexico, Mo.
 1912 Stockton, Howard, Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Stockton, Richard, Newark, N. J.
 1919 Stockwell, Edward A., Providence, R. I.
 1912 Stockwell, Herbert G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1909 Stoddard, Elliott J., Detroit, Mich.
 1907 Stoddard, John M., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Stoddard, Roy W., Reno, Nev.
 1898 Stoehr, Oscar, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1891 Stoeber, William C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Stokely, J. T., Birmingham, Ala.

ELECTED

1914 Stokes, Edward T., Port Henry, N. Y.
 1913 Stokes, John P., Pensacola, Fla.
 1908 Stokes, Jordan, Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 Stokes, Jordan, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.
 1908 Stoll, Richard C., Lexington, Ky.
 1910 Stollenwerck, Frank, Montgomery, Ala.
 1911 Stolz, Benjamin, Syracuse, N. Y.
 1916 Stone, Arthur P., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Stone, Charles F., Wayland, Mass.
 1917 Stone, Claude J., Peoria, Ill.
 1912 Stone, Edward C., Boston, Mass.
 1901 Stone, Frederic M., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Stone, Harlan F., New York, N. Y.
 1892 Stone, Henry L., Louisville, Ky.
 1919 Stone, J. Sidney, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Stone, John G., Houghton, Mich.
 1919 Stone, John H., Boston, Mass.
 1896 Stone, John W., Lansing, Mich.
 1913 Stone, Joseph C., Muskogee, Oklahoma.
 1914 Stone, Kimbrough, Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Stone, Robert, Topeka, Kans.
 1911 Stone, Robert B., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Stone, Robert Raymond, Lake Charles, La.
 1913 Stone, Royal A., St. Paul, Minn.
 1919 Stone, W. I., Coffeenville, Miss.
 1911 Stone, Willmore B., Springfield, Mass.
 1914 Stoneman, David, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Stoneman, George J., Phoenix, Arizona.
 1918 Stoney, Gaillard, San Francisco, Cal.
 1917 Storer, Todd C., Pueblo, Colo.
 1881 Storey, Moorfield, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Storey, Richard C., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Storrs, Henry E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1909 Story, Hampden, Shreveport, La.
 1911 Story, William, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Story, William, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1917 Stotesbury, Louis W., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Stotler, F. L., Colfax, Wash.
 1915 Stott, B. N. C., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Stotz, Robert A., Easton, Pa.
 1894 Stoughton, A. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Stout, Robert L., Frankfort, Ky.
 1908 Stovall, A. T., Okolona, Miss.
 1914 Stover, Fred W., Fort Collins, Colo.
 1912 Stover, Martin L., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Stow, Fred W., Fort Collins, Colo.
 1916 Strachan, Willis L., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1910 Strang, S. Bartow, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1916 Stratton, Abram B., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Stratton, Charles E., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Straub, Thomas J., San Francisco, Cal.
 1912 Strauss, Simeon, Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Strauss, Charles, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Strauss, I. C., Sumter, S. C.

ELECTED

1909 Strauss, Oscar, Des Moines, Iowa.
 1914 Strawn, Lester H., Ottawa, Ill.
 1906 Strawn, Silas H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Streepey, J. P., Little Rock, Ark.
 1881 Street, Robert G., Galveston, Texas.
 1891 Streeter, Frank S., Concord, N. H.
 1914 Streeter, Thomas W., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Stribling, Oscar L., Waco, Texas.
 1913 Stricker, Adam K., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Stricker, Sidney G., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1904 Strickland, John J., Athens, Ga.
 1913 Strickler, David P., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1913 Stringfellow, Horace, Montgomery, Ala.
 1914 Stringfellow, William E., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1916 Strite, J. A., Chambersburg, Pa.
 1913 Strode, Aubrey E., Lynchburg, Va.
 1914 Strode, Jesse B., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1907 Stroh, Charles C., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1901 Strong, Alan H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1896 Strong, Edward W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1917 Strong, Robert G., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Strong, Theodore, New Brunswick, N. J.
 1916 Strong, William Austin, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Strother, Albert R., Kansas City, Mo.
 1910 Strother, D. J. F., Welch, W. Va.
 1916 Stroud, Ray M., Madison, Wis.
 1913 Strouse, Louis H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Strout, Charles A., Portland, Maine.
 1919 Strozier, Harry S., Macon, Ga.
 1917 Strudwick, Robert C., Greensboro, N. C.
 1913 Struse, Otto F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1906 Stryker, John E., St. Paul, Minn.
 1918 Stryker, Josiah, Newark, N. J.
 1919 Stryker, Lloyd Paul, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Stuart, Albert R., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Stuart, Allison E., La Fayette, Ind.
 1915 Stuart, Barnwell S., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Stuart, Charles B., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1914 Stuart, D. Sullins, Cleveland, Tenn.
 1913 Stuart, H. L., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1919 Stuart, Robert, Pawhuska, Okla.
 1916 Stuart, Zebulon B., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1909 Stubbs, Frank P., Jr., Monroe, La.
 1917 Stubbs, Harry W., Williamston, N. C.
 1913 Stubbs, James B., Galveston, Texas.
 1914 Studley, J. Butler, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Stueve, Clement A., Wapakoneta, Ohio.
 1913 Stump, A. Welles, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Stump, H. Arthur, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Sturdevant, Willard L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Sturges, George R., Woodbury, Conn.
 1907 Sturges, Ralph A., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sturgis, John T., Springfield, Mo.
 1911 Sturgis, W. J., Uniontown, Pa.
 1916 Sturkie, Robert B., Dade City, Florida.

ELECTED

- 1902 Sturtevant, Charles L., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Styles, J. Scroop, Asheville, N. C.
 1917 Styles, Samuel J., Bay City, Texas.
 1916 Sugar, Leon, Lake Charles, La.
 1913 Sugarman, B. Charles, New York, N. Y.
 1906 Suggett, John W., Cortland, N. Y.
 1913 Sughrue, Michael J., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Suire, Frank O., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Suita, Fred E., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Sulgrove, James, Choteau, Mont.
 1919 Sullivan, Boetius H., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Sullivan, Cornelius J., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Sullivan, Denis E., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Sullivan, Dennis W., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Sullivan, Edmund, Berlin, N. H.
 1913 Sullivan, Edward M., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Sullivan, Florence J., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Sullivan, Francis W., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Sullivan, Frank H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Sullivan, Frank P., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 1919 Sullivan, Frank S., Meade, Kan.
 1918 Sullivan, Hugh A., Akron, Ohio.
 1908 Sullivan, J. J., Pensacola, Fla.
 1914 Sullivan, James E., Muskegon, Mich.
 1916 Sullivan, James J., Denver, Colo.
 1917 Sullivan, James W., Lynn, Mass.
 1918 Sullivan, Jeremiah F., San Francisco, Cal.
 1912 Sullivan, Jerry B. (Des Moines, Iowa), New York, N. Y.
 1913 Sullivan, John A., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Sullivan, John B., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1916 Sullivan, John B., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Sullivan, John F., Altoona, Pa.
 1918 Sullivan, John J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Sullivan, John J., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Sullivan, John J., Seattle, Wash.
 1918 Sullivan, John P., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Sullivan, Mark A., Jersey City, N. J.
 1913 Sullivan, Michael L., Salem, Mass.
 1914 Sullivan, Patrick H., Manchester, N. H.
 1916 Sullivan, Sam K., Newkirk, Okla.
 1914 Sullivan, Thomas A., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1913 Sullivan, Thomas H., Worcester, Mass.
 1911 Sullivan, William B., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Sullivan, William C., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Sullivan, William H., Rochester, N. Y.
 1918 Sulloway, Frank J., Concord, N. H.
 1887 Sulzberger, Mayer, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Sulzberger, Myron, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Sulzer, William, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Summerill, Joseph J., Woodbury, N. J.
 1918 Summers, Augustus N., Springfield, Ohio.
 1918 Summers, Lane, Seattle, Wash.

ELECTED

- 1916 Summers, W. D., Harrisonville, Mo.
 1913 Surr, Howard, San Bernardino, Cal.
 1907 Surratt, William H., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Susman, Leo H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Sutherland, Arthur E., Rochester, N. Y.
 1915 Sutherland, George (Salt Lake City, Utah), Washington, D. C.
 1911 Sutherland, George G., Janesville, Wis.
 1914 Sutphin, Dudley V., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Sutro, Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.
 1904 Sutro, Theodore, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sutton, A. G., Alva, Okla.
 1917 Sutton, Isaac C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Sutton, John B., Tampa, Fla.
 1912 Sutton, Robert Woods, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1917 Swackhamer, Austin H., Woodbury, N. J.
 1908 Swaim, Roger Dyer, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Swain, Clarence Gordon, Bristol, N. H.
 1917 Swain, Harold, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Swan, Edgar M., Van Couver, Wash.
 1916 Swan, Frank H., Providence, R. I.
 1911 Swan, George B., Beaver Dam, Wis.
 1912 Swan, James G., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Swan, Thomas W., New Haven, Conn.
 1897 Swaney, W. B., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1911 Swansen, Sam T., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1910 Swartley, Francis K., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1904 Swarts, Solomon L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Swartz, Arthur L., Milton, Pa.
 1907 Swasey, John P., Canton, Maine.
 1897 Swayze, Francis J., Newark, N. J.
 1917 Swayze, John L., Newark, N. J.
 1906 Swearingen, J. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Sweat, Joel L., Waycross, Ga.
 1919 Sweeney, Earl A., Providence, R. I.
 1919 Sweeney, John J., Prescott, Ariz.
 1913 Sweeney, John M., Naugatuck, Conn.
 1913 Sweeney, John W., Providence, R. I.
 1919 Sweeney, Joseph C., New Haven, Conn.
 1919 Sweet, Frank E., Bridgewater, Mass.
 1913 Sweetland, Monroe M., Ithaca, N. Y.
 1919 Sweetland, William H., Providence, R. I.
 1911 Sweetser, George A., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Swett, Frank W., Chicago, Ill.
 1899 Swetting, Ernest V., Algona, Iowa.
 1895 Swift, Charles M., Ferrisburg, Vt.
 1919 Swift, H. H., Columbus, Ga.
 1911 Swift, James Marcus, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Swig, Louis, Taunton, Mass.
 1916 Swiger, Arlen G., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Swisher, B. F., Waterloo, Iowa.
 1914 Swoope, Roland D., Curwensville, Pa.
 1919 Sykes, Archibald, Baltimore, Md.
 1918 Sykes, Charles Lee, Asheville, N. C.
 1914 Sykes, Henry W., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Sykes, William S., Chester, Pa.
 1919 Syme, Bernard C., Petersburg, Va.

ELECTED

- 1914 Syme, Conrad H., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Symes, J. Foster, Denver, Colo.
 1911 Symmers, James Keith, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Symonds, Stuart O., Portland, Me.
 1902 Synnestvedt, Paul, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Synnott, J. H., Dallas, Texas.
 1914 Tabb, George Cary, Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Tabor, Ira R., Davenport, Iowa.
 1913 Taft, Edgar S., Gloucester, Mass.
 1887 Taft, Elihu B., Burlington, Vt.
 1904 Taft, George S., Worcester, Mass.
 1911 Taft, Henry W., New York, N. Y.
 1895 Taft, William H., New Haven, Conn.
 1918 Taggart, David A., Manchester, N. H.
 1913 Taggart, E. J., Wellington, Kans.
 1909 Taggart, Ganson, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1914 Taggart, Jay P., Lakewood, Ohio.
 1890 Taggart, W. Rush, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Taintor, Giles, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Tait, Edgar W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1918 Tait, Edwin E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Talbird, Thomas, Beaufort, S. C.
 1918 Talbot, Edmund H., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Talbot, George F., Carson City, Nevada.
 1914 Talbot, Harry A., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Talbott, E. D., Elkins, W. Va.
 1911 Talcott, Charles A., Utica, N. Y.
 1919 Tallafiero, Sidney F., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Tallafiero, Thos. Seddon, Jr., Rock Springs, Wyo.
 1918 Tall, Webster C., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Talley, R. H., Richmond, Va.
 1908 Tallman, Boyd J., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Tallman, Stanley D., Janesville, Wis.
 1916 Talty, John A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Tanner, Frederick C., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Tanner, Harold B., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Tanner, W. V., Seattle, Wash.
 1917 Tanser, Laurence Arnold, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 1907 Tappan, J. B. Coles, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Tapscott, James R., Yreka, Cal.
 1911 Tarlton, B. D., Austin, Texas.
 1910 Tate, Hugh M., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1916 Tatlow, William D., Springfield, Mo.
 1916 Tatman, Charles T., Worcester, Mass.
 1917 Tatum, Byron E., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1916 Tatum, Thomas H., Bishopville, S. C.
 1912 Taub, Otto, Houston, Texas.
 1908 Taulane, Joseph H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Taylor, Alva E., Huron, S. D.
 1915 Taylor, Amos Leavitt, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Taylor, Archibald H., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Taylor, B. B., Baton Rouge, La.
 1911 Taylor, Benjamin, Port Chester, N. Y.
 1914 Taylor, Charles I., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Taylor, Daniel G., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1916 Taylor, E. A., Greenville, Ky.
 1919 Taylor, Edward H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Taylor, Edward I., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Taylor, Franklin, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Taylor, Frederick C., Stamford, Conn.
 1918 Taylor, George H., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Taylor, George W., Kenosha, Wis.
 1911 Taylor, H. H., Key West, Fla.
 1917 Taylor, H. L., Charlotte, N. C.
 1908 Taylor, Hannis, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Taylor, Harold, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1919 Taylor, Harold J., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Taylor, Howard, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Taylor, John C. R., Middletown, N. Y.
 1905 Taylor, John Robert, New York, N. Y.
 1910 Taylor, Jonathan, Akron, Ohio.
 1894 Taylor, Joseph T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Taylor, Leslie J., Taylorville, Ill.
 1914 Taylor, Myron C., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Taylor, Myron D., St. Paul, Minn.
 1917 Taylor, Orla B., Detroit, Mich.
 1915 Taylor, Orville J., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Taylor, Perry Post, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Taylor, R. P., Paragould, Ark.
 1913 Taylor, Tazewell, Norfolk, Va.
 1906 Taylor, Thomas, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Taylor, Walter F., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Taylor, Wm. H., Hardwick, Vt.
 1917 Taylor, Z. V., Charlotte, N. C.
 1914 Teagarden, Bruce W., San Antonio, Texas.
 1908 Teal, Joseph N., Portland, Oregon.
 1901 Tears, Daniel W., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Tecklenburg, F. J., Belleville, Ill.
 1913 Tedrow, Harry B., Boulder, Colo.
 1913 Teegarden, John C., Anderson, Ind.
 1916 Teeling, Richard S., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Tehan, George W., Springfield, Ohio.
 1910 Teigen, Tore, Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1913 Telsen, Axel, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Teller, Carroll A., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Teller, James H., Denver, Colo.
 1907 Teller, John D., Auburn, N. Y.
 1919 Templeton, C. K., Pawhuska, Okla.
 1911 Templeton, Richard H., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1915 Ten Broek, O. H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Tennant, George G., Jersey City, N. J.
 1902 Tennant, W. B., Richmond, Va.
 1914 Tenney, Charles Homer, Madison, Wis.
 1895 Tenney, Horace Kent, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Terrell, Robert M., Pocatello, Idaho.
 1908 Terriberry, George H., New Orleans, La.
 1916 Terry, C. W., Edwardsville, Ill.
 1906 Terry, Charles Thaddeus, New York, N. Y.
 1900 Terry, J. W., Dallas, Texas.
 1911 Terry, Walter J., Little Rock, Ark.

ELECTED

- 1912 Texidor, Jacinto, San Juan, Porto Rico.
 1907 Thacher, Archibald G., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Thacher, John H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Thacher, Thomas, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Tharp, E. H., Walnut Ridge, Ark.
 1913 Thatcher, George B., Reno, Nev.
 1914 Thaxter, Sidney St. F., Portland, Maine.
 1916 Thayer, Charles M., Worcester, Mass.
 1916 Thayer, John M., Worcester, Mass.
 1901 Thayer, Rufus, San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Thayer, Wade Warren, Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1909 Theard, Charles J., New Orleans, La.
 1916 Theard, Delvaile H., New Orleans, La.
 1918 Thelen, Max, Washington, D. C.
 1912 Theobald, Thomas Dudley, Grayson, Ky.
 1916 Theophilus, William, Davenport, Iowa.
 1914 Theus, John C., Monroe, La.
 1909 Thilborger, Edward J., New Orleans, La.
 1887 Thom, Alfred P., Washington, D. C.
 1906 Thom, Corcoran, Washington, D. C.
 1912 Thom, J. Pembroke, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Thomas, Amos, Omaha, Nebr.
 1917 Thomas, Charles R., New Bern, N. C.
 1896 Thomas, Charles S., Denver, Colo.
 1909 Thomas, Edwin S., New Haven, Conn.
 1918 Thomas, F. W., Asheville, N. C.
 1918 Thomas, Howard B., Easton, Pa.
 1914 Thomas, J. J., Seward, Nebr.
 1919 Thomas, J. Wattle, Columbia, S. C.
 1907 Thomas, John P., Jr., Columbia, S. C.
 1914 Thomas, Joseph L., Camden, N. J.
 1908 Thomas, Morris St. Palais, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Thomas, R. C. P., Bowling Green, Ky.
 1908 Thomas, Samuel H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Thomas, Spencer M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Thomas, Thomas W., Bowling Green, Ky.
 1917 Thomas, W. S., Rockingham, N. C.
 1917 Thomas, William H., Montgomery, Ala.
 1902 Thomas, William H., Santa Ana, Cal.
 1913 Thomas, William H., Westminster, Md.
 1911 Thomas, William O., Kansas City, Mo.
 1902 Thomason, E. B., Richmond, Va.
 1909 Thomason, Frank D., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Thompson, Amos Burt, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Thompson, A. C. N., Middletown, N. Y.
 1905 Thompson, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1919 Thompson, A. Scott, Miami, Fla.
 1910 Thompson, Arthur R., Titusville, Pa.
 1916 Thompson, Carl N., Roundup, Mont.
 1911 Thompson, David A., Albany, N. Y.
 1918 Thompson, Dell H., Bay City, Mich.
 1919 Thompson, Floyd E., Rock Island, Ill.
 1916 Thompson, Frank, Jacksonville, N. C.
 1913 Thompson, Frank D., Barton, Vt.
 1913 Thompson, Frank E., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1917 Thompson, George, Hudson, Wis.
 1912 Thompson, George E., Bangor, Maine.

ELECTED

- 1913 Thompson, Guy A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Thompson, H. L., Riverside, Cal.
 1913 Thompson, Henry C., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Thompson, Horace B., Pocatello, Idaho.
 1913 Thompson, Huston, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Thompson, J. A., Rogersville, Tenn.
 1913 Thompson, J. Campbell, New York, N. Y.
 1918 Thompson, J. Paul, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Thompson, J. Whitaker, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Thompson, John C., Oshkosh, Wis.
 1912 Thompson, John Walcott, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1919 Thompson, Lavern W., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Thompson, Marshall Putnam, Boston, Mass.
 1919 Thompson, R. Dupont, Birmingham, Ala.
 1913 Thompson, Robert F., Canandaigua, N. Y.
 1892 Thompson, Robert H., Jackson, Miss.
 1913 Thompson, W. Lair, Portland, Ore.
 1898 Thompson, William B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Thompson, William D., Racine, Wis.
 1911 Thompson, William G., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Thompson, William H., Grand Island, Nebr.
 1915 Thompson, Wm. H., Kansas City, Kan.
 1914 Thompson, William Hall, Greeley, Colo.
 1913 Thoma, William E., Waterbury, Conn.
 1919 Thomson, Charles M., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Thomson, George J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Thomson, W. D., Atlanta, Ga.
 1916 Thomson, William, Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Thorington, J. W., Montgomery, Ala.
 1914 Thorn, Charles E., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Thornburg, George, St. Clairsville, Ohio.
 1911 Thorndike, J. L., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Thorndyke, William, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1909 Thorne, Clifford, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Thorne, Paul O., Oakland, Cal.
 1907 Thorne, Samuel, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Thornley, William H., Providence, R. I.
 1896 Thornton, Charles S., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Thornton, Ralph S., Alexandria, La.
 1919 Thornton, W. W., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1914 Thorp, Charles M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Threadgill, Wilmer, Laredo, Texas.
 1919 Thrift, James Early, Sapulpa, Okla.
 1907 Throckmorton, A. H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1895 Thum, William Warwick, Louisville, Ky.
 1916 Thurman, B. G., Nevada, Mo.
 1915 Thurman, Samuel R., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 Thurston, Charles S., Saranac Lake, N. Y.
 1919 Thurston, Edward A., Fall River, Mass.
 1912 Thurston, Edward S., New Haven, Conn.
 1918 Thurston, Edwin L., Cleveland, Ohio.

ELECTED

- 1919 Thurston, James H., Providence, R. I.
 1918 Thurtell, Henry, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Thweatt, Charles B., Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Tibbs, William L., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1907 Tice, David, Lockport, N. Y.
 1913 Tiernan, J. Harry, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
 1917 Tierney, Joseph E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1906 Tiffany, Francis B., St. Paul, Minn.
 1915 Tiffany, Herbert T., Baltimore, Md.
 1899 Tighe, Ambrose, St. Paul, Minn.
 1905 Tillinghast, Frank W., Providence, R. I.
 1906 Tillinghast, William R., Providence, R. I.
 1892 Tillman, A. M., Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Tillman, H. C., Greenwood, S. C.
 1908 Tillman, John P., Birmingham, Ala.
 1913 Tillotson, Lee S., St. Albans, Vt.
 1913 Tilson, John Q., New Haven, Conn.
 1918 Tilton, Frank P., Laconia, N. H.
 1914 Timberlake, W. G., Jackson, Tenn.
 1915 Timberman, William, Keokuk, Iowa.
 1917 Timlin, William H., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Timmonds, H. W., Lamar, Mo.
 1916 Tinkham, C. B., Hammond, Ind.
 1914 Tinley, Emmet, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1907 Tippet, Richard B., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Tisdale, Archibald R., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Tison, S. S., Bennettsville, S. C.
 1911 Titche, Bernard, New Orleans, La.
 1919 Titcomb, Samuel, Augusta, Me.
 1916 Titzworth, Frederick S., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Tittmann, Charles T., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Titus, A. J., Cherokee, Okla.
 1899 Titus, Frank, Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Tivnen, Bryan H., Mattoon, Ill.
 1914 Tobias, Julius D., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Tobin, John F., New Orleans, La.
 1908 Todd, Elmer E., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Todd, G. Carroll, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Todd, Hiram C., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1919 Todd, Hiram E., Peoria, Ill.
 1916 Todd, James, Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Todd, John King, Shelbyville, Ky.
 1913 Todd, Kay, St. Paul, Minn.
 1887 Todd, M. Hampton, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Todd, Oliver J., Beaumont, Texas.
 1916 Todd, Roberto H., San Juan, Porto Rico.
 1919 Tolbert, Raymond Augustin, El Reno, Okla.
 1908 Tolman, Edgar B., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Tolman, Warren W., Olympia, Wash.
 1914 Tomlinson, Joseph B., Independence, Kans.
 1915 Tomlinson, Roy E., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Tompkins, F. G., Columbia, S. C.

ELECTED

- 1886 Tompkins, Hamilton B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Tompkins, Leslie J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Tompkins, Millard F., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Tompkins, Walter K., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Tompkins, William V., Prescott, Ark.
 1914 Toole, John Conway, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Toolen, Clarence A., Chicago, Ill.
 1904 Toomer, W. M., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1914 Topliff, Samuel, Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Torbet, Lewis K., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Toro, Emilio del, San Juan, P. R.
 1916 Toró, F. Manuel, Ponce, Porto Rico.
 1913 Torrey, James H., Scranton, Pa.
 1912 Torrison, Oscar M., Evanston, Ill.
 1918 Tossell, William J., Norwalk, Ohio.
 1916 Tower, Edwin B. H., Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1897 Towle, Henry S., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Towle, William W., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Towles, Therrett, Wallace, Idaho.
 1914 Towner, H. M., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Towner, Rutherford H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Townes, E. E., Houston, Texas.
 1909 Townes, John C., Austin, Texas.
 1917 Townes, John C., Jr., Houston, Texas.
 1901 Townes, William A., Wilmington, N. C.
 1915 Townsend, Charles E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Townsend, Gérard B., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Townsend, Harold G., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Townsend, Henry C., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Townsend, Howard, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Townsend, J. Morton, Petersburg, Va.
 1914 Townsend, Joseph B., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Townsend, Sylvester D., Jr., Wilmington, Del.
 1914 Townsend, T. C., Charleston, W. Va.
 1917 Townsend, N. A., Dunn, N. C.
 1914 Townsend, W. H., Columbia, S. C.
 1909 Townshend, Henry H., New Haven, Conn.
 1919 Toye, Charles, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Trabert, Charles L., Berkeley, Cal.
 1912 Trabue, Charles C., Nashville, Tenn.
 1881 Trabue, Edmund F., Louisville, Ky.
 1911 Tracey, James F., Albany, N. Y.
 1913 Tracy, John E., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Tracy, Rollin, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Trammell, C. M., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Trapnell, Benjamin, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Travieso, Martin, Jr., San Juan, Porto Rico.
 1916 Travis, Philip H., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1911 Travis, S. E., Hattiesburg, Miss.
 1919 Trawick, J. I., Little Rock, Ark.
 1913 Traynor, Fred J., Devils Lake, N. D.
 1913 Treadwell, Eugene, New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1913 Treadwell, Stephen C., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1918 Treash, Philip B., Akron, Ohio.
 1908 Trefethen, D. B., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Trenchard, Thomas W., Trenton, N. J.
 1914 Trent, Edmund K., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1915 Trevor, Walter M., Detroit, Mich.
 1918 Tribit, Charles H., Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1894 Trickett, William, Carlisle, Pa.
 1907 Trieber, Jacob, Little Rock, Ark.
 1916 Trimble, Francis H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1910 Trimble, James M., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1916 Trimble, Samuel D., Pueblo, Colo.
 1917 Trimble, Thomas C., Jr., Lonoke, Ark.
 1919 Tripp, D. Myron, Newton, Iowa.
 1914 Trippe, James McC., Baltimore, Md.
 1899 Trippet, Oscar A., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 Triska, Joseph F., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Trost, Hugo J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1907 Trott, Joseph M., Bath, Maine.
 1909 Troup, Charles, Danville, Ill.
 1914 Trude, Daniel P., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Trude, Samuel H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Truesdell, John F., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Trumbull, Donald S., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Tryon, Charles J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1906 Tucker, Charles Cowles, Washington, D. C.
 1899 Tucker, Harry St. George, Lexington, Va.
 1917 Tucker, J. Randolph, Richmond, Va.
 1918 Tucker, John T., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Tucker, Robert, Portland, Ore.
 1908 Tucker, Wilmon, Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Tuller, Royal P., Vineland, N. J.
 1919 Tuller, Walter K., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1916 Tuller, Willis Norman, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Tullis, R. L., Baton Rouge, La.
 1914 Tully, William J., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Tunstall, Robert B., Norfolk, Va.
 1918 Turnbaugh, Charles S., Cambridge, Ohio.
 1914 Turnbull, N., Lawrenceville, Va.
 1918 Turnbull, N. S., Jr., Victoria, Va.
 1913 Turner, Alonzo G., Tampa, Fla.
 1919 Turner, Arthur L., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1918 Turner, Earl H., Dayton, Ohio.
 1916 Turner, Edward C., Columbus, Ohio.
 1906 Turner, Frank G., Baltimore, Md.
 1904 Turner, George, Spokane, Wash.
 1906 Turner, Harry R., Pocatello, Idaho.
 1918 Turner, J. H., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Turner, Rollin A., Greensburg, Ind.
 1918 Turner, Samuel Epes, St. Paul, Minn.
 1897 Turner, Smith D., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1912 Turner, T. A., Jonesboro, Ark.
 1915 Turner, Thomas C., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1917 Turner, W. D., Statesville, N. C.

ELECTED

- 1914 Turner, W. R., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Turner, William B., Columbia, Tenn.
 1918 Turner, William D., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1907 Turner, William Jay, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1910 Turney, John E., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Turney, John R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Turney, W. W., El Paso, Texas.
 1913 Turpin, Rees, Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Turrell, Edgar A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Tuska, Benjamin, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Tustin, Ernest L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Tutherly, William, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Tuthill, Harry B., Michigan City, Ind.
 1916 Tuthill, Richard S., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Tuthill, Richard S., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Tuthill, Theodore R., Binghamton, N. Y.
 1912 Tuttle, Arthur J., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Tuttle, Charles H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Tuttle, Grove J., New Haven, Conn.
 1902 Tuttle, J. Birney, New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Tuttle, James Patterson, Manchester, N. H.
 1911 Tuttle, Joseph P., Hartford, Conn.
 1914 Tuttle, Samuel J., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1907 Twitchell, La Fayette, Denver, Colo.
 1914 Tye, Benjamin W., Atlanta, Ga.
 1908 Tye, John L., Atlanta, Ga.
 1916 Tyler, C. H., Roundup, Mont.
 1894 Tyler, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Tyler, Frederick S., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Tyler, Marion L., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Tyler, Rollin U., Tylerville, Conn.
 1913 Tyler, S. Heth, Norfolk, Va.
 1910 Tyne, Thomas J., Nashville, Tenn.
 1915 Tyson, A. Morris, Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Tyson, Charles M., Darien, Ga.
 1913 Tyson, John R., Montgomery, Ala.
 1906 Ueland, A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Ullmann, Frederic, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Ulman, William Alban, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Ulrich, John O., Tamaqua, Pa.
 1903 Umbel, Robert E., Uniontown, Pa.
 1915 Umstead, Charles H., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Underwood, E. Marvin, Norfolk, Va.
 1912 Underwood, W. Orison, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Untermyer, Alvin, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Untermyer, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Upham, Horace A. J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1915 Upshur, George Martin, Snow Hill, Md.
 1917 Upthegrove, Daniel, St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Upton, Ernest B., Victor, Colo.
 1906 Urion, Alfred R., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Urner, Hammond, Frederick, Md.
 1917 Urquhart, George, New York, N. Y.
 1910 Usara, J. Hernandez, San Juan, P. R.
 1919 Utsey, Walter G., St. George, S. C.
 1913 Vaaler, Rolfeff, Milaca, Minn.

ELECTED

- 1911 Vahey, James H., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Vaill, Edward B., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Vale, Ruby R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Valentine, A. Jay, Parsons, W. Va.
 1909 Van Allen, John W., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1912 Van Allen, W. B., Carthage, N. Y.
 1912 Vanartadalen, Isaac J., Doylestown, Pa.
 1912 Van Benschoten, William H., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Van Buskirk, DeWitt, Bayonne, N. J.
 1914 Vance, Victor, Gadsden, Ala.
 1908 Vance, William R., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Van Cleef, Mynderse, Ithaca, N. Y.
 1913 Van Cott, Ray, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1911 Van Cott, Waldemar, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1919 Vanderhoof, Nelson B., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Van Der Lipp, Wm. Theo., East Orange, N. J.
 1914 Vanderpool, Wynant D., Newark, N. J.
 1912 Van Derveer, J. H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1904 Vandervort, James W., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1916 Van DerWerker, Jerome, Reno, Nev.
 1888 Van Devanter, Willis, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Vandeverter, Braden, Norfolk, Va.
 1897 Van Deventer, Horace, Knoxville, Tenn.
 1914 Vandiver, Almuth Cunningham, New York, N. Y.
 1917 Van Doren, R. N., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1919 Van Duger, Ashley M., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Van Dusen, Lewis H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 VanDuyn, O. M., Caldwell, Idaho.
 1912 Van Dyke, Douglass, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1893 Van Dyke, George D., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Van Dyke, William, Detroit, Mich.
 1893 Van Dyke, William D., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1907 Van Etten, John G., Kingston, N. Y.
 1908 Van Everen, Horace, Boston, Mass.
 1915 Van Fleet, Carey, Elko, Nev.
 1914 Van Fleet, William C., San Francisco, Cal.
 1917 Van Hecke, John, Merrill, Wis.
 1917 Van Horn, Charles F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Van Iderstine, Robert, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Van Kirk, Charles C., Greenwich, N. Y.
 1912 Van Law, C. H., Marshalltown, Iowa.
 1912 Vann, Irving Dillaye, Syracuse, N. Y.
 1913 Vann, Irving G., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1916 Van Ornum, L. C., Conde, S. D.
 1901 Van Oradel, Josiah A., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Van Oradel, R. A., Omaha, Nebr.
 1911 Vane Agnew, P. A., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1919 Van Sant, Frank, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Van Santvoord, Seymour, Troy, N. Y.
 1908 Van Sinderen, Howard, New York, N. Y.
 1886 Van Slyck, George W., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1917 Van Swearingen, John Q., Uniontown, Pa.
 1914 Van Syckel, Bennet, Trenton, N. J.
 1913 VanValkenburg, Arba S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Van Winkle, Kingeland, Asheville, N. C.
 1886 Van Winkle, W. W., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1908 Van Zante, John, Portland, Oregon.
 1917 Varga, H. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1918 Varian, Bertram S., Weiser, Idaho.
 1901 Varian, Charles S., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Varner, T. T., Poteau, Oklahoma.
 1914 Varser, L. R., Lumberton, N. C.
 1901 Vates, William B., Pueblo, Colo.
 1913 Vaughan, Athelstan, Long Island City, N. Y.
 1911 Vaughan, Ernest H., Worcester, Mass.
 1912 Vaughan, George, Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Vaughan, Henry G., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Vaughan, W. Frank, Altoona, Pa.
 1911 Vaughan, William W., Boston, Mass.
 1910 Vaughn, Robert, Nashville, Tenn.
 1911 Veasey, James A., Tulsa, Okla.
 1913 Veazie, A. L., Portland, Ore.
 1908 Veeder, Henry, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Veeder, Van Vechten, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Velde, Franklin L., Pekin, Ill.
 1913 Vernon, A. H., Little Falls, Minn.
 1907 Vernon, Irving E., Portland, Maine.
 1918 Ver Ploeg, C., Oskaloosa, Iowa.
 1907 Verrill, Harry M., Portland, Maine.
 1889 Vertrees, John J., Nashville, Tenn.
 1917 Vetsburg, Karl M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Vicars, O. M., Wise, Va.
 1917 Vickery, Willis, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1912 Vidal, Henry C., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Viele, Dorr, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Vierling, Frederick, St. Louis, Mo.
 1890 Vieu, Henry A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Vigg, Sandor J., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1909 Vineyard, J. J., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Vinson, William A., Houston, Texas.
 1917 Vinson, Z. T., Huntington, W. Va.
 1913 Vinsonhaler, Duncan M., Omaha, Nebr.
 1907 Virgin, Harry R., Portland, Maine.
 1913 Visscher, William L., Albany, N. Y.
 1908 Viti, Marcel A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Vodrey, William H., East Liverpool, O.
 1913 Vogel, Edwin C., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Vogler, Charles A., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1919 Voigt, Ernst T., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Voigt, J. Read, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1906 Voigt, John F., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Vollrath, Edward, Bucyrus, Ohio.
 1916 Von Ammon, Frederic E., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1901 Von Moschziaker, Robert, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1919 Von Rosenvinge, Theodore, Boston, Mass.
 1915 Von Schrader, Otto V., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Voorhees, Harvey C., Boston, Mass.
 1896 Voorhees, John H., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1917 Voorhees, John H., Pueblo, Colo.
 1908 Voorhees, Reese H., Spokane, Wash.
 1919 Voorhees, Tracy T., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Vorhaus, Louis J., New York, N. Y.
 1904 Vorya, Arthur I., Columbus, Ohio.
 1912 Vose, Frederic Perry, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Vose, Walter S., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Voter, Frank P., Laurel, Nebr.
 1915 Voyles, David W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Wachner, C. S., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Wack, Henry W., Newark, N. J.
 1917 Waddell, St. John, Memphis, Tenn.
 1911 Waddill, C. J., Madisonville, Ky.
 1915 Wade, Edward C., Jr., El Paso, Texas.
 1919 Wade, John, Little Rock, Ark.
 1894 Wade, M. J., Iowa City, Iowa.
 1912 Wade, Peyton L., Atlanta, Ga.
 1899 Wadhams, Frederick E., Albany, N. Y.
 1918 Wadhams William H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Wadley, William H., Denver, Colo.
 1919 Waer, Oscar E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1916 Wagaman, Charles D., Baltimore, Md.
 1904 Waggener, William P., Atchison, Kans.
 1906 Wagner, E. E., Sioux City, Iowa.
 1911 Wagner, Franklin Allan, New York, N. Y.
 1905 Wagner, Hugh K., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Waguespack, W. J., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Wallis, F. Leonard, Salisbury, Md.
 1913 Wainwright, J. Mayhew, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Wait, Wm. Cushing, Medford, Mass.
 1906 Waite, Edward F., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Waite, Morison R., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1911 Wakefield, John Lathrop, Boston, Mass.
 1904 Wakefield, Wm. J. C., Spokane, Wash.
 1918 Wakelee, Edmund W., Newark, N. J.
 1913 Wakeley, Arthur C., Omaha, Nebr.
 1917 Walbridge, Benjamin K., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1919 Walcott, Robert, Boston, Mass.
 1919 Waldbridge, Percy E., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Walden, W. B., Berea, Ky.
 1916 Waldo, Charles E., Canon City, Colo.
 1905 Waldo, George E. (Pasadena) Los Angeles, Cal.
 1915 Waldo, H. R., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1909 Waldo, John F. C., New Orleans, La.
 1919 Wales, Henry W., Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Walker, Bertrand, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Walker, Chas. A. J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1919 Walker, Clifford, Atlanta, Ga.

ELECTED

- 1918 Walker, Edwin Robert, Trenton, N. J.
 1918 Walker, George B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Walker, George H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Walker, George R., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Walker, Henry B., Evansville, Ind.
 1911 Walker, Henry G., Iowa City, Iowa.
 1919 Walker, Irving M., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1919 Walker, J. Val, Fayetteville, Ark.
 1919 Walker, Jacob A., Opelika, Ala.
 1911 Walker, Legaré, Summerville, S. C.
 1912 Walker, Mortimer E., Racine, Wis.
 1919 Walker, Nathaniel U., Boston, Mass.
 1899 Walker, Platt D., Raleigh, N. C.
 1914 Walker, Reuben E., Concord, N. H.
 1918 Walker, Richard W., Huntville, Ala.
 1917 Walker, Roberts, New York, N. Y.
 1919 Walker, Samuel P., Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Walker, Stuart W., Martinsburg, W. Va.
 1914 Walker, W. M., Keosauqua, Iowa.
 1911 Walker, W. E., Athens, Ala.
 1914 Wall, Albert C., Jersey City, N. J.
 1898 Wall, George W., Du Quoin, Ill.
 1909 Wall, Isaac D., Baton Rouge, La.
 1919 Wall, W. W., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Wallace, A. W., Fredericksburg, Va.
 1917 Wallace, Alfred, Jr., Columbia, S. C.
 1919 Wallace, Donald A., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Wallace, George S., Huntington, W. Va.
 1916 Wallace, S. Mayner, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Wallace, W. B., Visalia, Cal.
 1918 Wallace, William, Aberdeen, S. D.
 1914 Wallace, William, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Waller, James B., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Wallerstein, David, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Wallin, William J., Yonkers, N. Y.
 1914 Walling, Emory A., Erie, Pa.
 1915 Walling, Eugene A., Detroit, Mich.
 1909 Wallingford, John D., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1917 Walls, William L., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1917 Walser, Zeb. V., Lexington, N. C.
 1904 Walsh, Arthur R., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Walsh, Charles A., Providence, R. I.
 1919 Walsh, E. J., Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 Walsh, Edward P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Walsh, Frank P., Kansas City, Mo.
 1908 Walsh, James A., Helena, Mont.
 1914 Walsh, James F., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1915 Walsh, John, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Walsh, John J., Norwalk, Conn.
 1906 Walsh, Mark A., Clinton, Iowa.
 1914 Walsh, Martin, Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Walsh, Thomas J., Washington, D. C.
 1917 Walsh, Thomas L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Walsh, Walter J., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Walsh, William A., Yonkers, N. Y.
 1909 Walter, Luther M., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Walters, Charles E., Toledo, Iowa.

ELECTED

- 1916 Walters, H. F., Altoona, Pa.
 1913 Walters, Henry C., Detroit, Mich.
 1909 Walther, Lambert F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Walton, Charles W., Kingston, N. Y.
 1914 Walton, D. S., Waynesburgh, Pa.
 1896 Walton, Henry F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1894 Wambaugh, Eugene, Cambridge, Mass.
 1914 Wammack, Ralph, Bloomfield, Mo.
 1916 Wanner, Nevin M., York, Pa.
 1914 Warburton, William T., Elkton, Md.
 1914 Ward, D. L., Newbern, N. C.
 1919 Ward, Ethelbert, Denver, Colo.
 1899 Ward, Hamilton, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1887 Ward, Henry G., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Ward, Henry M., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Ward, Herbert H., Wilmington, Del.
 1912 Ward, M. L., San Diego, Cal.
 1911 Wardner, G. Philip, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Wardwell, Allen, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Ware, Charles Eliot, Fitchburg, Mass.
 1916 Ware, Henry, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Ware, John Roland, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Warfel, Benjamin F., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 1897 Warfield, Edwin, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Warfield, F. Howard, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Warfield, Frederic P., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Warfield, John D., Denver, Colo.
 1919 Warner, C. R., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1914 Warner, David A., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1891 Warner, Donald T., Salisbury, Conn.
 1919 Warner, Dorr E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Warner, Edgar M., Putnam, Conn.
 1916 Warner, Frank R., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 1916 Warner, Harry Preston, Fort Smith, Ark.
 1907 Warner, James Harold, New York, N. Y.
 1896 Warner, Joseph B., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Warner, Mahlon M., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Warner, Milton B., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1905 Warner, Stanley Clark, Denver, Colo.
 1916 Warren, Bentley W., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Warren, Charles, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Warren, Edward H., Cambridge, Mass.
 1916 Warren, Frederick A., Flandreau, S. D.
 1913 Warren, George H., Manchester, N. H.
 1916 Warren, Joseph F., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Warren, Louis J., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1914 Warren, Oscar LeRoy, White Plains, N. Y.
 1896 Warrington, John W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Washburn, Albert H., New York, N. Y.
 1904 Washburn, Jed L., Duluth, Minn.
 1916 Washburn, Nathan, Middleboro, Mass.
 1897 Washburn, William D., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Washington, W. H., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Wasell, Harry B., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1913 Wasserman, Frank, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Wasserman, Jacob, Boston, Mass.
 1901 Waterman, Charles W., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Waterman, John A., Gorham, Maine.
 1911 Waterman, Lewis Anthony, Providence, R. I.
 1913 Waterman, Robert E., Ogdensburg, N. Y.
 1902 Waters, Asa W. (Cambridge, Mass.), Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Waters, Bertram G., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Waters, Henry J., Princess Anne, Md.
 1893 Waters, J. S. T., Baltimore, Md.
 1909 Waters, Louis L., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1914 Watkins, C. W., Huntington, Ind.
 1910 Watkins, Edgar, Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Watkins, H. V., Jackson, Miss.
 1910 Watkins, Henry H., Anderson, S. C.
 1919 Watkins, Homer, Cedartown, Ga.
 1919 Watkins, T. Frank, Anderson, S. C.
 1917 Watkins, Thomas G., Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Watres, L. A., Scranton, Pa.
 1919 Watres, Laurence H., Scranton, Pa.
 1917 Watrous, Eliot, New Haven, Conn.
 1891 Watrous, George D., New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Watson, Albert, Mount Vernon, Ill.
 1907 Watson, Archibald R., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Watson, Edward M., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1916 Watson, Isaac N., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Watson, J. T., Jr., Tampa, Fla.
 1912 Watson, James A., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Watson, James D., Tiffin, Ohio.
 1913 Watson, John H., Montpelier, Vt.
 1912 Watson, Robert, Washington, D. C.
 1917 Watson, William W., Passaic, N. J.
 1916 Wattenbarger, J. M., Milan, Mo.
 1911 Wattenscheidt, C. R., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Watts, Clyde M., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1911 Watts, Cornelius C., Charleston, W. Va.
 1918 Watts, J. L., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Watts, James W., Dixon, Ill.
 1887 Watts, Legh R., Portsmouth, Va.
 1907 Watts, Millard F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Watts, Philip B., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Watts, R. C., Cheraw, S. C.
 1916 Watts, Sidney J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1919 Watts, W. H. L., Kansas City, Mo.
 1902 Way, William A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Wayne, James A., Wallace, Idaho.
 1914 Weadock, Bernard F., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Weadock, George W., Saginaw, Mich.
 1914 Weadock, Jerome, Saginaw, Mich.
 1913 Weadock, John C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Weadock, Lewis J., Bay City, Mich.
 1919 Weadock, Paul, Detroit, Mich.
 1880 Weadock, Thomas A. E., Detroit, Mich.
 1914 Weadock, Vincent, Saginaw, Mich.
 1903 Weakley, Samuel D., Birmingham, Ala.

ELECTED

- 1919 Wean, Frank L., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Weant, Edward O., Westminster, Md.
 1918 Wear, W. C., Hillsboro, Tex.
 1908 Weatherly, James, Birmingham, Ala.
 1909 Weaver, James B., Jr., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1896 Weaver, John, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Weaver, Samuel P., Sprague, Wash.
 1917 Weaver, Zebulon, Asheville, N. C.
 1918 Webb, Curtis L., Meadville, Pa.
 1914 Webb, Edwin Y., Shelby, N. C.
 1896 Webb, James H., New Haven, Conn.
 1917 Webb, James L., Shelby, N. C.
 1914 Webb, Richard, Portland, Maine.
 1918 Webb, U. S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1907 Webb, Willoughby L., Vineyard Haven, Mass.
 1918 Webber, Harrison B., Canton, Ohio.
 1918 Webber, John F., Ottumwa, Iowa.
 1903 Webber, Marshall B., Winona, Minn.
 1911 Webber, Marvella C., Rutland, Vt.
 1912 Weber, Harry P., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Webster, Charles R., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Webster, George B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Webster, John L., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Wechsler, Martin, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Wechsler, Sigmund, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Weed, Alonz R., Boston, Mass.
 1919 Weeks, Edgar, Marlboro, Mass.
 1913 Weeks, Edward T., New Iberia, La.
 1919 Weeks, J. Borton, Chester, Pa.
 1914 Weeks, James J., Bottineau, N. D.
 1916 Wehle, Louis B., Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Wehr, Albert H., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Wehrle, E. F., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Weidman, Grant, Lebanon, Pa.
 1896 Weil, A. Leo, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1906 Well, Jonas, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Weil, Leon, Montgomery, Ala.
 1913 Weill, A. S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Weimer, Albert B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Weinbrenner, J. Ray, St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Weinfeld, Charles, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Weis, Frederick S., New Orleans, La.
 1917 Weisberg, Alex. F., Dallas, Texas.
 1917 Weiss, Sol., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Weissenbach, Joseph, Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Weitzel, Albert P., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1919 Weitzel, George T., Frankfort, Ky.
 1919 Welborn, William C., Evansville, Ind.
 1913 Welch, Albert G., Chicago, Ill.
 1910 Welch, Thomas Cary, Manila, P. I.
 1918 Welch, Thomas J., Kewanee, Ill.
 1908 Welch, W. S., Laurel, Miss.
 1913 Welch, W. S., Bessemer, Ala.
 1913 Welch, Walter, Clearfield, Pa.
 1919 Welch, Walter, Provincetown, Mass.
 1913 Welch, William S., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1913 Weldon, Richard E., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Wellborn, Olin, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Weller, Royal H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Welles, Charles H., Scranton, Pa.
 1911 Wellford, Beverley R., Richmond, Va.
 1919 Wellington, Stanwood G., Boston, Mass.
 1895 Wellman, Arthur H., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Wellman, George W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Wellman, Guy, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Wells, A. Coulter, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Wells, Arthur R., Omaha, Nebr.
 1906 Wells, Ben H., Jackson, Miss.
 1914 Wells, C. A. M. (Hyattsville, Md.), Washington, D. C.
 1919 Wells, E. R. F., Norfolk, Va.
 1904 Wells, Frank, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1916 Wells, G. B., Plant City, Florida.
 1913 Wells, George F., Washington, D. C.
 1908 Wells, Hosea W., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Wells, Ralph Olney, Hartford, Conn.
 1914 Wells, Robert W. (Hyattsville, Md.), Washington, D. C.
 1912 Wells, Ross, St. Marys, W. Va.
 1909 Wells, T. Tileston, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Wells, W. Calvin, Jackson, Miss.
 1913 Wells, Wellington, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Wels, Isidor, New York, N. Y.
 1918 Welsh, Charles F., Detroit, Mich.
 1911 Wemple, William L., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Wendt, John S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1907 Wensley, Robert L., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Wentworth, Daniel S., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Wermuth, William Charles, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Werner, Charles H., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Werner, Percy, St. Louis, Mo.
 1919 Wernette, N. D., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1913 Wertime, Walter H., Cohoes, N. Y.
 1916 Wescott, James B., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Wesley, Charles S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Wesselman, Henry B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Wesselmann, Frederick E., Cincinnati, O.
 1918 West, F. M., Jackson, Miss.
 1913 West, Frank C., Trinidad, Colo.
 1912 West, Judson S., Topeka, Kans.
 1903 West, Preston C., Tulsa, Okla.
 1914 West, Raymond B., Basin, Wyo.
 1916 West, Robert Jesse, Okolona, Miss.
 1897 West, Roy O., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 West, Samuel H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 West, Samuel H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Westcott, John W., Camden, N. J.
 1913 Westcott, N. B., Onley, Va.
 1914 Westernmayr, Arthur J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Weston, Francis H., Columbia, S. C.
 1891 Weston, Robert Dickson, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Weston, Thomas, Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Westwood, Herman J., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1907 Wetherill, J. Lawrence, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Wetten, Emil O., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Wetzel, J. W., Carlisle, Pa.
 1917 Wetzler, S. Fred, New Haven, Conn.
 1919 Wexler, Harry G., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Weyburn, Lyon, Boston, Mass.
 1919 Weyl, Carl H., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1913 Weymouth, John, Hampton, Va.
 1907 Whalen, John, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Whalen, John F., Pottsville, Pa.
 1913 Whalen, Robert E., Albany, N. Y.
 1917 Whaley, A., Andalusia, Ala.
 1919 Whaley, William, Charleston, S. C.
 1911 Wharton, William F., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Wheat, Alfred A., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Wheat, Benjamin P., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1911 Wheatley, H. Winship, Washington, D. C.
 1919 Wheaton, Carl Crumble, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1915 Wheelan, William E., Grand Rapids, Wis.
 1919 Wheeler, Alexander, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Wheeler, Charles B., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1908 Wheeler, Charles K., Paducah, Ky.
 1913 Wheeler, Charles Stetson, San Francisco, Cal.
 1919 Wheeler, Chauncey E., Providence, R. I.
 1879 Wheeler, Everett P., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Wheeler, Frederick B., Pittsburg, Kan.
 1914 Wheeler, George C., Portland, Maine.
 1914 Wheeler, George W., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1912 Wheeler, Henry, Boston, Mass.
 1908 Wheeler, James E., New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Wheeler, James G., Paducah, Ky.
 1889 Wheeler, Seth S., Lima, Ohio.
 1916 Wheeler, William T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1908 Wheelock, William W., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Wheelwright, J. O. P., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1919 Wheelwright, John T., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Whelan, Charles E., Madison, Wis.
 1917 Whelan, H. G., St. Louis, Mo.
 1894 Whelan, Ralph, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1904 Wheelss, Joseph, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Wheltie, John B. A., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Whinery, W. J., Hammond, Ind.
 1913 Whipple, Clifford, Providence, R. I.
 1912 Whipple, Durand, Paris, Ky.
 1896 Whipple, Sherman L., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Whitaker, Harry A., Bel Air, Md.
 1919 White, Albert H., Manchester, N. H.
 1919 White, Alfred B., Boston, Mass.
 1913 White, Burrell G., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 White, Carleton H., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1919 White, Coral B., Seattle, Wash.
 1913 White, David M., Richmond, Va.

ELECTED

- 1915 White, E. O., Pocatello, Idaho.
 1911 White, Edward J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 White, Frank Owen, Boston, Mass.
 1910 White, Frank S., Birmingham, Ala.
 1909 White, H. H., Alexandria, La.
 1919 White, Harold F., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 White, Harry, Indiana, Pa.
 1917 White, Hugh, Gadsden, Ala.
 1914 White, J. Du Pratt, New York, N. Y.
 1912 White, John G., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 White, Kemble, Fairmont, W. Va.
 1911 White, Moses Perkins, Boston, Mass.
 1918 White, Pierre A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1917 White, R. B., Wake Forest, N. C.
 1919 White, Richard Franklin, Alexandria, La.
 1901 White, S. Harrison, Denver, Colo.
 1919 White, S. L., Little Rock, Ark.
 1917 White, Samuel, Portland, Ore.
 1914 White, Thomas P., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 White, Thomas Raeburn, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 White, Thomas W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 White, Walter A., Gulfport, Miss.
 1914 White, William H., Richmond, Va.
 1911 White, William Henry, Jr., Norfolk, Va.
 1913 White, William K., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 White, Wm. Wallace, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Whitehead, Harvey W., Williamsport, Pa.
 1911 Whitehead, John M., Janesville, Wis.
 1916 Whitehill, Hibbard C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1918 Whitehouse, Robert T., Portland, Me.
 1907 Whitehouse, William P., Augusta, Maine.
 1888 Whitelock, George, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Whiteside, Alexander, Boston, Mass.
 1917 Whitfield, Frederic H., Portland, Ore.
 1914 Whitfield, William R., Albany, N. Y.
 1911 Whitford, Daniel, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Whiting, Borden D., Newark, N. J.
 1907 Whiting, Charles S., Pierre, S. D.
 1919 Whiting, Edwin F., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Whiting, F. Brooke, Cumberland, Md.
 1919 Whiting, Winfred H., Worcester, Mass.
 1919 Whittle, E. R., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1919 Whittle, James P., Sharon, Pa.
 1917 Whitlock, Albert Newlon, Missoula, Mont.
 1903 Whitlock, Henry C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Whitlock, Victor E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Whitman, Charles S., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Whitman, Russell, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Whitmer, George F., Clarion, Pa.
 1916 Whitnel, L. O., East St. Louis, Ill.
 1913 Whitney, Francis N., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Whitney, Harold E., Brattleboro, Vt.
 1916 Whitney, William L., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1906 Whitted, Elmer E., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Whittelsey, Edward L., Erie, Pa.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

671

ELECTED

- 1913 Whittemore, Clark McK., Elizabeth, N. J.
 1916 Whittemore, Henry E., Boston, Mass.
 1898 Whittemore, James, Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Whittmore, Laurence J., Detroit, Mich.
 1908 Whittier, Clarke B., Stanford University, Cal.
 1913 Whittington, W. Madison, Greenwood, Miss.
 1912 Whittlesey, George P., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Whittlesey, John J., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1919 Whittlesey, William H., Seward, Alas.
 1914 Whybark, Moses, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
 1914 Wickens, Hugh, Greensburg, Ind.
 1919 Wicker, John J., Jr., Richmond, Va.
 1914 Wickersham, Cornelius W., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Wickersham, George W., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Wickes, Frank B., Ticonderoga, N. Y.
 1912 Wickwire, Arthur M., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Wieder, Herman A., Houghton, Mich.
 1915 Wiel, Samuel C., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Wiener, Adam, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Wier, Frederick N., Lowell, Mass.
 1916 Wiget, Frank J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Wiggin, F. H., New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Wiggin, Joseph, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Wigglesworth, George, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Wight, Delano, Boston, Mass.
 1919 Wightman, George W., Boston, Mass.
 1893 Wigmore, John H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Wilbur, Walter B., Charleston, S. C.
 1913 Wilby, Charles B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1915 Wilby, Mitchell, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1886 Wilcox, Anale, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1906 Wilcox, Elmer A., Iowa City, Iowa.
 1913 Wilcox, Nelson J., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Wilcox, Roy Porter, Eau Clair, Wis.
 1907 Wilder, William Royal, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Wiler, Alfred D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 Wiles, George R. C., Charleston, W. Va.
 1911 Wiles, Thomas L., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Wiley, James A., Washington, Pa.
 1915 Wiley, Jesse C., Del Norte, Colo.
 1917 Wiley, Merlin, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 1911 Wiley, Robert E., Little Rock, Ark.
 1899 Wilfey, Lebbeus R., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Wilfey, Xenophen P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1904 Wilgus, Horace L., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1908 Wilkerson, James H., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Wilkerson, John H., Troy, Ala.
 1916 Wilkes, George H., Florence, Colo.
 1914 Wilkie, John L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Wilkin, Robert J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 Wilkin, Robert N., New Philadelphia, Ohio.
 1918 Wilkin, Wilbur D., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1909 Wilkins, Charles T., Detroit, Mich.

ELECTED

- 1915 Wilkinson, H. A., Dawson, Ga.
 1912 Wilkinson, John B., Logan, W. Va.
 1915 Will, Arthur P., Sacramento, Cal.
 1913 Will, G. A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1919 Willard, Ben O., Miami, Fla.
 1913 Willard, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Willcox, F. L., Florence, S. C.
 1904 Willcox, P. A., Florence, S. C.
 1913 Willcox, Thomas H., Norfolk, Va.
 1916 Williams, A. S., Wilmington, N. C.
 1914 Williams, Al. F., Columbus, Kansas.
 1916 Williams, Arista B., Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Williams, Arthur B., Battle Creek, Mich.
 1917 Williams, Auvergne, Memphis, Tenn.
 1919 Williams, Bryan F., Galveston, Texas.
 1912 Williams, C. B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Williams, C. L., Sanford, N. C.
 1919 Williams, Charles F., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Williams, Charles J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Williams, Clifton, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1912 Williams, David P., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1891 Williams, David W., Boston, Mass.
 1896 Williams, E. P., Galcsburg, Ill.
 1899 Williams, E. Randolph, Richmond, Va.
 1913 Williams, Ellis D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Williams, F. A., Galveston, Texas.
 1911 Williams, Ferdinand, Cumberland, Md.
 1906 Williams, Frank B., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Williams, Fred H., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Williams, Frederic M., Waterbury, Conn.
 1916 Williams, George, Rapid City, S. D.
 1914 Williams, George Francis, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Williams, George Weems, Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Williams, Harold P., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Williams, Harris F., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Williams, Henry D., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Williams, Henry M., Boston, Mass.
 1901 Williams, Henry W., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Williams, I. R., Savannah, Mo.
 1902 Williams, Ira Jewell, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Williams, Irvin C., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1914 Williams, Isaac N., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Williams, J. Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Williams, James A., Catlettsburg, Ky.
 1908 Williams, James A., Spokane, Wash.
 1904 Williams, James C., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Williams, James D., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Williams, James L., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1910 Williams, Joe V., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1900 Williams, John G., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1906 Williams, John G., Duluth, Minn.
 1912 Williams, L. Judson, Charleston, W. Va.
 1918 Williams, Leroy, Central City, Colo.
 1918 Williams, Lewis C., Richmond, Va.
 1915 Williams, Nathan B., Washington, D. C.
 1896 Williams, P. L., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ELECTED

- 1916 Williams, Parker S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Williams, Raymond S., Baltimore, Md.
 1902 Williams, Robert L., Muskogee, Okla.
 1919 Williams, S. Clay, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1905 Williams, Samuel Cole, Johnson City, Tenn.
 1914 Williams, Smyser, York, Pa.
 1896 Williams, Stevenson A., Bel Air, Md.
 1913 Williams, Thomas S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Williams, Tyrrell, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Williams, Wendell, Milford, Mass.
 1903 Williams, William H., Derby, Conn.
 1911 Williams, William Leigh, Norfolk, Va.
 1912 Williamson, Charles J., Washington, D. C.
 1918 Williamson, George N., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1912 Williamson, James D., Waco, Texas.
 1906 Williamson, James F., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Williamson, John I., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Williamson, Pliny W., New York, N. Y.
 1898 Williamson, W. Preston, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Willingham, Wright, Rome, Ga.
 1912 Willis, John W., St. Paul, Minn.
 1909 Willis, M. H., New Martinsville, W. Va.
 1914 Willis, Simeon S., Ashland, Ky.
 1891 Williston, Samuel (Cambridge, Mass.), Belmont, Mass.
 1913 Willmontton, George E., Manchester, Mass.
 1915 Wills, T. J., Raleigh, Miss.
 1897 Wilmer, L. Allison, Leonardtown, Md.
 1917 Wilson, A. W., Ness City, Kans.
 1914 Wilson, Albert L., Kansas City, Mo.
 1918 Wilson, Allan M., Manchester, N. H.
 1912 Wilson, Andrew, Washington, D. C.
 1917 Wilson, Andrew, New York, N. Y.
 1917 Wilson, Andrew H., New Orleans, La.
 1911 Wilson, Butler R., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Wilson, C. Franklin, Morristown, N. J.
 1915 Wilson, C. J., Washington, Iowa.
 1906 Wilson, C. L., Marianna, Fla.
 1905 Wilson, Charles A., Providence, R. I.
 1916 Wilson, Charles Birge, Flagstaff, Ariz.
 1914 Wilson, Charles F., Washington, D. C.
 1904 Wilson, Clarence R., Washington, D. C.
 1908 Wilson, Coryate S., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Wilson, E. B., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Wilson, Edmund, Red Bank, N. J.
 1913 Wilson, Eugene S., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Wilson, Francis C., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1916 Wilson, George H., Quincy, Ill.
 1911 Wilson, George L., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Wilson, George T., Sweetwater, Texas.
 1892 Wilson, Henry H., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1917 Wilson, Henry I., Big Run, Pa.
 1913 Wilson, J. Sharp, Beaver, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1912 Wilson, John, Bangor, Maine.
 1918 Wilson, John F., Columbus, Ohio.
 1916 Wilson, John R., Bainbridge, Georgia.
 1913 Wilson, Joseph R., Albuquerque, N. M.
 1910 Wilson, Julian C., Memphis, Tenn.
 1911 Wilson, Mahlon E., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Wilson, Mountford S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1878 Wilson, Nathaniel, Washington, D. C.
 1918 Wilson, Percy, Silver City, N. M.
 1919 Wilson, Richard T., Petersburg, Va.
 1913 Wilson, Robert H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 Wilson, S. F., Nashville, Tenn.
 1912 Wilson, Samuel M., Lexington, Ky.
 1907 Wilson, Virgil C., Portland, Maine.
 1911 Wilson, W. F., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1918 Wilson, William O., Casper, Wyo.
 1914 Wilson, William R., Elizabeth, N. J.
 1912 Wilson, William T., Jacksonville, Ill.
 1894 Wilson, Woodrow, Washington, D. C.
 1896 Wimblish, W. A., Atlanta, Ga.
 1918 Winans, Edwin R., Pierre, S. D.
 1916 Winch, Louis H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1917 Winchester, Lee, Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Winchester, T. P., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1908 Winders, C. H., Seattle, Wash.
 1906 Windes, Thomas G., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Windolph, F. Lyman, Lancaster, Pa.
 1906 Wineman, Jacob B., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1915 Winfree, A. B., Portland, Oregon.
 1907 Wing, George C., Auburn, Maine.
 1898 Wing, Henry T., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Wingate, William W., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Wingfield, Gustavus A., Roanoke, Va.
 1880 Winkler, Frederick C., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Winkler, Max H., New York, N. Y.
 1919 Winn, Robert H., Mt. Sterling, Ky.
 1914 Winship, Blanton, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Winslow, John B., Madison, Wis.
 1905 Winslow, William Beverly, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Winstead, George W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Winstead, M. C., Milton, N. C.
 1916 Winston, Charles H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1917 Winston, Francis D., Windsor, N. C.
 1912 Winston, Garrard B., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Winston, Geddes H., Richmond, Va.
 1915 Winston, James H., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Winston, R. W., Raleigh, N. C.
 1917 Winter, Charles E., Casper, Wyo.
 1906 Winterer, Herman, Valley City, N. D.
 1907 Wintersteen, Abram H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Winthrop, Bronson, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Wisdom, Frank, Bedford, Iowa.
 1918 Wise, C. G., Akron, Ohio.
 1907 Wise, Edmond E., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1911 Wise, Henry A., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Wise, Henry M., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Wise, James H., Twin Falls, Idaho.
 1914 Wishart, William W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1904 Wislizenus, Frederick A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Wisner, Carl V., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Wisler, E. A., Carroll, Iowa.
 1919 Wistner, Vernon J., Port Arthur, Texas.
 1913 Withers, Robert G., Reno, Nevada.
 1915 Witherspoon, A. W., Spokane, Wash.
 1878 Withrow, James E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Witte, Herman J., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Witten, Thomas A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Wittkowsky, L. A., Camden, S. C.
 1915 Witty, W. H., Pocatello, Idaho.
 1911 Woerner, William F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Wolcott, Frank T., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Wolcott, Harry K., Norfolk, Va.
 1917 Wolcott, Josiah O., Dover, Del.
 1916 Wolcott, Roger H., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Wolcott, Wilfred B., Camden, N. J.
 1919 Woley, James D., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Wolf, Adolph G., San Juan, P. R.
 1916 Wolf, Benjamin Y., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Wolf, Conrad, Kokomo, Ind.
 1896 Wolf, Gustave A., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1912 Wolf, Henry Milton, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Wolf, Morris, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Wolf, Ralph, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Wolf, Samuel, New Orleans, La.
 1916 Wolfe, George E., Johnstown, Pa.
 1914 Wolfe, Isaac, New Haven, Conn.
 1915 Wolfe, James H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1904 Wolfe, William H., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1914 Wolfenbarger, A. G., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1915 Wolff, Mervyn, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Wolff, Oscar M., Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Wolff, Solomon, New Orleans, La.
 1896 Wollman, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Wolters, Jacob F., Houston, Texas.
 1908 Wolverton, Charles E., Portland, Ore.
 1914 Womack, G. F., Duncan, Okla.
 1904 Womack, T. J., Alva, Okla.
 1913 Womble, B. S., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1913 Wood, Chandler M., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Wood, Edgar L., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1919 Wood, Franklin N., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Wood, Fremont, Boise, Idaho.
 1913 Wood, Hiram R., Rochester, N. Y.
 1914 Wood, Hunter, Sr., Hopkinsville, Ky.
 1915 Wood, J. Clarence, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Wood, John J., Jr., Berlin, Wis.
 1909 Wood, John M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Wood, L. Elmer, Fall River, Mass.
 1914 Wood, Sol A., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1908 Wood, Sterling A., Birmingham, Ala.
 1911 Wood, Sterling M., Billings, Mont.

ELECTED

- 1916 Wood, W. W., Humansville, Mo.
 1914 Woodard, John E., Wilson, N. C.
 1912 Woodard, William H., Watertown, Wis.
 1917 Woodburn, William, Reno, Nev.
 1916 Woodcock, W. I., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 1913 Woodland, Frank H., Omaha, Nebr.
 1907 Woodman, Albert S., Portland, Maine.
 1886 Woodman, Edward, Portland, Maine.
 1911 Woodrough, Joseph W., Omaha, Nebr.
 1909 Woodruff, Charles M., Detroit, Mich.
 1906 Woodruff, Clinton Rogers, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Woodruff, George H., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1878 Woodruff, George M., Litchfield, Conn.
 1913 Woodruff, Robert J., New Haven, Conn.
 1917 Woods, Albert F., Marion, S. C.
 1885 Woods, Charles A., Marion, S. C.
 1918 Woods, Chas. W., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Woods, Edgar H., Pageville, Ky.
 1913 Woods, Harry M., Augusta, Ark.
 1909 Woods, J. H., Corsicana, Texas.
 1896 Woods, John Carter Brown, Providence, R. I.
 1912 Woods, John M., Martinsburg, W. Va.
 1917 Woods, M. C., Marion, S. C.
 1911 Woods, Sam B., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1917 Woods, Samuel V., Philippi, W. Va.
 1913 Woods, William S., Taunton, Mass.
 1899 Woods, William W., Wallace, Idaho.
 1917 Woodville, J. L. Warren, New Orleans, La.
 1917 Woodville, John A., New Orleans, La.
 1902 Woodward, Frederic C., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Woodworth, Edward K., Concord, N. H.
 1913 Woledge, Galus S., Minot, N. D.
 1914 Woollen, William Watson, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1916 Woolley, Clarence N., Pawtucket, R. I.
 1918 Woolley, George I., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 Woolley, Victor B., Wilmington, Del.
 1916 Woolsey, John M., New York, N. Y.
 1894 Woolsey, Theodore S., New Haven, Conn.
 1919 Wootton, E. H., Hot Springs, Ark.
 1911 Worcester, Edwin D., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Work, James C., Uniontown, Pa.
 1895 Works, John D., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Worman, Philip H., Dayton, Ohio.
 1914 Wormser, Leo F., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Worsham, John C., Henderson, Ky.
 1919 Worstell, Harold E., Wallace, Idaho.
 1917 Wortendyke, Rynier J., Jersey City, N. J.
 1914 Worthen, Albert P., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Worthington, A. Saunders P., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Worthington, Thomas, Jacksonville, Ill.
 1896 Worthington, William, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ELECTED

- 1917 Worthwine, O. W., Boise, Idaho.
 1919 Wozencraft, Frank W., Dallas, Tex.
 1918 Wray, J. Bailey, Knoxville, Tenn.
 1919 Wren, Thomas H., Okemah, Okla.
 1918 Wright, Alfred, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Wright, Allen, McAlester, Okla.
 1918 Wright, Allen G., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Wright, Arthur, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Wright, Arthur W., Austin, Minn.
 1917 Wright, Austin Tappan, San Francisco, Cal.
 1909 Wright, Barry, Rome, Ga.
 1918 Wright, Edward R., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1914 Wright, Edwin G., Rockville Centre, N. Y.
 1915 Wright, Fred. A., Scottsbluff, Nebr.
 1914 Wright, George R., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1914 Wright, George S., Dallas, Texas.
 1916 Wright, Gifford K., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1918 Wright, Harry M., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Wright, Heaton, New Haven, Conn.
 1917 Wright, Isaac C., Wilmington, N. C.
 1915 Wright, J. Purdon, Baltimore, Md.
 1910 Wright, James B., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1919 Wright, James F., Norfolk, Va.
 1918 Wright, John H., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1919 Wright, Lucian B., Sapulpa, Okla.
 1917 Wright, R. Lee, Salisbury, N. C.
 1914 Wright, T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1918 Wright, W. A., San Angelo, Tex.
 1918 Wright, Wendell J., Hackensack, N. J.
 1906 Wright, William A., New Haven, Conn.
 1912 Wright, William B., Effingham, Ill.
 1906 Wrightington, S. R., Boston, Mass.
 1897 Wurts, John, New Haven, Conn.
 1909 Wurzer, F. Henry, Detroit, Mich.
 1909 Wurzer, Louis C., Detroit, Mich.
 1911 Wyckoff, J. Edwards, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Wyman, Harry C., Boise, Idaho.
 1894 Wyman, Henry A., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Wyman, John P., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Wyman, Louis E., Manchester, N. H.
 1915 Wynne, Kenneth, New Haven, Conn.
 1919 Wynne, T. D., Fordyce, Ark.
 1914 Wyvell, Manton M., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Yager, Albert E., Lemmon, S. D.
 1918 Yancey, Chas. L., Tulsa, Okla.
 1913 Yancey, George W., Birmingham, Ala.
 1918 Yates, Clyde Raymond, New Haven, Conn.
 1901 Yeaman, Caldwell, Denver, Colo.
 1907 Yeaman, James M., Henderson, Ky.
 1912 Yelland, Judd, Escanaba, Mich.
 1914 Yerger, L. P., Greenwood, Miss.

ELECTED

- 1909 Yerkes, George B., Detroit, Mich.
 1911 Yerkes, John W., Danville, Ky.
 1912 Yockey, Chauncey W., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Yonge, J. E. Davis, Pensacola, Fla.
 1919 Yont, Alonzo E., Boston, Mass.
 1917 Yost, E. H., New Martinsville, W. Va.
 1919 Yost, George S., Baltimore, Md.
 1899 Youmans, Frank A., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1918 Young, A. L., Winthrop, Minn.
 1917 Young, Arthur R., Charleston, S. C.
 1919 Young, B. L., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Young, C. L., Bismarck, N. D.
 1906 Young, Edward B., St. Paul, Minn.
 1918 Young, Edwin P., Towanda, Pa.
 1911 Young, George B., Montpelier, Vt.
 1914 Young, Henry, Jr., Newark, N. J.
 1919 Young, Hobart P., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Young, J. P., Memphis, Tenn.
 1918 Young, John E., Exeter, N. H.
 1918 Young, Milton K., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1906 Young, Newton C., Fargo, N. D.
 1918 Young, Oscar L., Laconia, N. H.
 1911 Young, Owen D., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Young, Ras, Longview, Texas.
 1918 Young, Raymond G., Omaha, Nebr.
 1911 Young, Stephen E., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Young, Stuart A., Newark, N. J.
 1914 Young, Sydney, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Young, Taylor R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Young, Truman Post, St. Louis, Mo.
 1917 Young, U. G., Buckhannon, W. Va.
 1914 Young, W. E., Akron, Ohio.
 1914 Young, William, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Young, William P., Pottstown, Pa.
 1919 Young, William Wallace, New York, N. Y.
 1917 Young, William Waller, New Orleans, La.
 1911 Youngman, William S., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Zabriskie, George, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Zane, John M., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Zaring, Clarence A., Basin, Wyo.
 1898 Zeisler, Sigmund, Chicago, Ill.
 1919 Zeman, Anton T., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Zeppenfeld, Robert M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1918 Zeisger, E. E., Akron, Ohio.
 1913 Zevely, J. W., Muskogee, Okla.
 1912 Zillman, Christian C. H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Zimmerman, Dennis, Tulsa, Texas.
 1912 Zimmerman, S. R., Lancaster, Pa.
 1911 Zollicoffer, A. C., Henderson, N. C.
 1911 Zollman, F. W., St. Paul, Minn.
 1916 Zumbalen, Joseph H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Zumbunn, William F., Kansas City, Mo.
 1909 Zunta, James E., New Orleans, La.

STATE LIST OF MEMBERS

1919-1920

[For date of election see Alphabetical List.]

ALABAMA.

Acker, William P., Anniston.
 Agee, A. P., Anniston.
 Allen, G. O., Gadsden.
 Anderson, John C., Montgomery.
 Andress, Frank S., Birmingham.
 Armbrecht, W. H., Mobile.
 Ball, Fred S., Montgomery.
 Ballard, Eugene, Montgomery.
 Bankhead, John H., Jr., Jasper.
 Barnett, J. B., Monroeville.
 Beckwith, Edwin A., Montgomery.
 Blakey, William, Montgomery.
 Bowie, Sydney J., Birmingham.
 Bradley, Lee C., Birmingham.
 Bradshaw, Henry A., Florence.
 Brickell, Robert C., Huntsville.
 Bromberg, Frederick G., Mobile.
 Brown, Joel B., Montgomery.
 Brown, Lawrence E., Scottsboro.
 Brown, Leo M., Mobile.
 Cabanis, E. H., Birmingham.
 Calhoun, Charles A., Birmingham.
 Callahan, W. W., Decatur.
 Carmichael, A. H., Tusculmbia.
 Clarkson, Edgar L., Tuscaloosa.
 Clayton, Henry D., Montgomery.
 Coleman, Phares, Birmingham.
 Cooper, George P., Huntsville.
 Cooper, Lawrence, Huntsville.
 Crum, B. P., Montgomery.
 Davis, Wm. O., Jasper.
 Denson, N. D., Opelika.
 Dent, S. Hubert, Jr., Montgomery.
 Dortch, W. E., Gadsden.
 Evins, Robert B., Greensboro.
 Eyster, John O., Albany.
 Foster, A. B., Troy.
 Foster, Manley J., Tuscaloosa.
 Fuller, J. A., Selma.
 Godbey, E. W., Decatur.
 Grayson, David A., Huntsville.
 Grubb, William I., Birmingham.

Harrison, George P., Opelika.
 Harsh, Griffith R., Birmingham.
 Hebard, Frederic S., Mobile.
 Howze, Henry B., Birmingham.
 Hundley, Oscar R., Birmingham.
 Johnston, Forney, Birmingham.
 Jones, George W., Montgomery.
 Ki- James T., Tusculmbia.
 Lapaley, John Whitfield, Selma.
 Leigh, Norvelle R., Mobile.
 Ligon, R. F., Montgomery.
 McArthur, Frank D., Birmingham.
 McClellan, Thomas C., Montgomery.
 McCrossin, William P., Birmingham.
 McDaniel, Henry, Demopolis.
 McDowell, Chas. S., Jr., Eufaula.
 McMillan, B. F., Mobile.
 MacKenzie, Stuart, Montgomery.
 Mallory, Hugh, Selma.
 Martin, Thomas W., Birmingham.
 Martin, W. L., Montgomery.
 Mayfield, James J., Montgomery.
 Mitchell, William H., Florence.
 Morrow, Hugh, Birmingham.
 Nathan, Joseph H., Sheffield.
 Nelson, George A., Decatur.
 O'Neal, Emmett, Birmingham.
 Page, Edwin C., Evergreen.
 Patton, Wm. Wayne, Livingston.
 Pettus, Edmund W., Selma.
 Powell, D. M., Greenville.
 Prestwood, J. Morgan, Andalusia.
 Reid, Benjamin F., Dothan.
 Ritter, Claude B., Birmingham.
 Rudolph, Z. T., Birmingham.
 Rushton, Ray, Montgomery.
 Sanders, W. T., Athens.
 Sanders, W. W., Elba.
 Selheimer, Henry C., Birmingham.
 Sims, Henry Upson, Birmingham.
 Smith, G. W. L., Brewton.
 Smith, Robert E., Birmingham.
 Smith, Robert H., Mobile.

ALABAMA-ALASKA-ARIZONA.

Somerville, Ormond, Montgomery.
 Steiner, Robert E., Jr., Montgomery.
 Stevens, T. M., Mobile.
 Stokely, J. T., Birmingham.
 Stollenwerck, Frank, Montgomery.
 Stringfellow, Horace, Montgomery.
 Thomas, William H., Montgomery.
 Thompson, R. Dupont, Birmingham.
 Thorington, J. W., Montgomery.
 Tillman, John P., Birmingham.
 Tyson, John R., Montgomery.
 Vance, Victor, Gadsden.
 Walker, Jacob A., Opelika.
 Walker, Richard W., Huntsville.
 Walker, W. R., Athens.
 Weakley, Samuel D., Birmingham.
 Weatherly, James, Birmingham.
 Well, Leon, Montgomery.
 Welch, W. S., Bessemer.
 Whaley, A., Andalusia.
 White, Frank S., Birmingham.
 White, Hugh, Gadsden.
 Wilkerson, John H., Troy.
 Wood, Sterling A., Birmingham.
 Yancey, George W., Birmingham.

ALASKA.

Burton, Newark L., Juneau.
 Clark, John A., Fairbanks.
 Cobb, John H., Juneau.
 Donohoe, Thomas J., Cordova.
 Robertson, Ralph E., Juneau.
 Shoup, Arthur G., Ketchikan.
 Smiaer, James, Juneau.
 Whittlesey, William H., Seward.

ARIZONA.

Alexander, J. L. B., Phoenix.
 Anderson, Le Roy, Prescott.
 Armstrong, Thomas, Jr., Phoenix.
 Baker, A. C., Phoenix.
 Baughn, Otis J., Florence.
 Baxter, Frank, Yuma.
 Benahimol, David, Douglas.
 Birdsall, Alice M., Phoenix.
 Boyle, James Patrick, Douglas.
 Brown, Zilea O., Prescott.
 Burbage, W. H., Winslow.
 Callahan, A. W., Clarkdale.
 Campbell, John H., Tucson.
 Carlisle, Robert L., Jerome.
 Christy, George D., Phoenix.
 Clark, E. S., Prescott.
 Clark, Nell C., Prescott.
 Cobb, M. S., Phoenix.
 Crosby, George H., Jr., St. Johns.

Cunningham, G. S., Phoenix.
 Curley, Frank E., Tucson.
 Davis, Walter H., Prescott.
 Dougherty, M. J. G., Mesa.
 Ellinwood, Everett E., Bisbee.
 Elliott, H. A., Clifton.
 Ellis, John A., Prescott.
 Favour, A. N., Prescott.
 Flynn, Thomas A., Phoenix.
 Gibbes, Heyward M., Jerome.
 Gilmore, William Grant, Tombstone.
 Gold, Frank M., Flagstaff.
 Hammond, A. L., Prescott.
 Harben, George W., Flagstaff.
 Hardy, Leslie C., Nogales.
 Hartman, Francis M., Tucson.
 Haworth, F. L., Prescott.
 Hayes, P. H., Phoenix.
 Hereford, Frank H., Tucson.
 Herndon, Charles W., Kingman.
 Holcomb, Margaret E. Kempley, Kingman.
 Holcomb, William H., Kingman.
 Holton, C. R., Phoenix.
 Jenckes, Joseph S., Phoenix.
 Kingan, S. L., Tucson.
 Kingsbury, James Thomson, Tombstone.
 Krook, Carl G., Kingman.
 Laine, F. B., Clifton.
 Lamson, Richard, Prescott.
 Lavin, James P., Phoenix.
 Lewis, Ernest W., Phoenix.
 Ling, Perry M., Jerome.
 Linney, Hartwell H., Prescott.
 Loveridge, Edgar H., Prescott.
 Marks, B. E., Phoenix.
 Mathews, Clifton, Bisbee.
 Mitchell, E. J., Prescott.
 Morgan, Joseph H., Prescott.
 Morrison, Joseph E., Phoenix.
 Morrison, Robert E., Prescott.
 Nealon, Thomas W., Phoenix.
 Nelson, Fred W., St. Johns.
 Nelson, James E., Phoenix.
 Nilsson, George W., Prescott.
 Norris, Herndon J., Prescott.
 Norris, T. G., Prescott.
 O'Sullivan, P. W., Prescott.
 Overfield, Peter D., Casa Grande.
 Parks, Daniel E., Prescott.
 Pattee, S. L., Tucson.
 Perkins, F. W., Flagstaff.
 Pickett, Harry E., Douglas.
 Purcell, S. W., Tucson.
 Richey, Oscar Turner, Tucson.
 Ross, Henry D., Phoenix.
 Ross, John Mason, Bisbee.
 Rutherford, Chas. H., Jerome.

ARIZONA-ARKANSAS.

Sames, Albert Morris, Douglas.
 Sapp, Sidney, Holbrook.
 Sawtelle, William H., Tucson.
 Sloan, Richard E., Phoenix.
 Smith, Clyde W., Prescott.
 Smith, Frank O., Prescott.
 Spaulding, Luther P., Prescott.
 Stahl, Floyd M., Phoenix.
 Stanford, Rawghlie C., Phoenix.
 Stilwell, William H., Phoenix.
 Stoneman, George J., Phoenix.
 Sweeney, John J., Prescott.
 Wilkinson, H. B., Phoenix.
 Wilson, Charles Birge, Flagstaff.

ARKANSAS.

Akers, W. G., Little Rock.
 Alexander, W. B., Pine Bluff.
 Armistead, Henry M., Little Rock.
 Arnold, W. H., Jr., Texarkana.
 Arnold, William H., Texarkana.
 Bishop, John W., Nashville.
 Block, J. D., Paragould.
 Bloodworth, C. T., Corning.
 Boyce, E. L., Newport.
 Brickhouse, Ben D., Little Rock.
 Busbee, Thomas S., Little Rock.
 Campbell, P. B., Helena.
 Cantrell, Deaderick H., Little Rock.
 Carmichael, J. H., Little Rock.
 Carter, Jacob M., Texarkana.
 Casey, Samuel M., Batesville.
 Chamberlin, Horace, Little Rock.
 Clark, J. C., Conway.
 Cockrill, Ashley, Little Rock.
 Cohn, Morris M., Little Rock.
 Coleman, Charles T., Little Rock.
 Coleman, W. F., Pine Bluff.
 Collins, Abe, De Queen.
 Cook, Harry E., Lake Village.
 Cooper, A. R., Pine Bluff.
 Coston, J. T., Osceola.
 Cunningham, C. A., Blytheville.
 Daily, Harry P., Fort Smith.
 Davidson, B. R., Fayetteville.
 Dobyns, A. W., Little Rock.
 Downie, E. B., Little Rock.
 DuLaney, A. D., Ashdown.
 Elliott, John M., Pine Bluff.
 Feazel, W. P., Nashville.
 Fitzhugh, Henry L., Fort Smith.
 Frauenthal, Samuel, Little Rock.
 Frierson, Charles D., Jonesboro.
 Fulk, Guy, Little Rock.
 Gaughan, Thomas J., Camden.
 Gibson, G. N., Walnut Ridge.
 Graves, O. A., Hope.
 Hamby, C. C., Prescott.
 Hardin, G. C., Fort Smith.
 Harnwell, C. P., Little Rock.
 Harris, Joe S., Little Rock.
 Harris, Marvin, Little Rock.
 Harrison, Harvey T., Little Rock.
 Hawthorne, D. K., Little Rock.
 Hawthorne, John Clarke, Jonesboro.
 Head, James D., Texarkana.
 Hemingway, Wilson E., Little Rock.
 Henderson, G. D., Little Rock.
 Hill, Joseph M., Fort Smith.
 Hon, Daniel, Fort Smith.
 Huddleston, M. P., Paragould.
 Huff, C. Floyd, Hot Springs.
 Humphreys, T. H., Little Rock.
 James, Charles D., Eureka Springs.
 Johnson, James V., Little Rock.
 Johnston, J. F., Lake City.
 Johnston, Joe, Fort Smith.
 Jones, Gustave, Newport.
 Kinsworthy, E. B., Little Rock.
 Kirby, Wm. F., Little Rock.
 Lamb, N. F., Jonesboro.
 Lamb, W. J., Osceola.
 Lewing, A. G., Waldron.
 Loughborough, J. F., Little Rock.
 Lynn, Roscoe R., Little Rock.
 McCollum, James H., Hope.
 McConnell, George A., Little Rock.
 McDonough, James B., Fort Smith.
 McGill, Leonidas H., Bentonville.
 McHaney, Edgar L., Little Rock.
 McKenzie, H. B., Prescott.
 McNemer, Philip, Little Rock.
 McRae, Thomas C., Prescott.
 Mann, Richard M., Little Rock.
 Martin, T. K., Hot Springs.
 Martin, W. H., Hot Springs.
 Martineau, John E., Little Rock.
 Mehaffey, James W., Little Rock.
 Mehaffy, T. M., Little Rock.
 Miles, Vincent M., Little Rock.
 Moore, Henry, Texarkana.
 Moore, Henry, Jr., Texarkana.
 Moore, John I., Helena.
 Moore, John M., Little Rock.
 Moss, Edgar E., Little Rock.
 Neill, Ernest, Batesville.
 Norman, George, Hamburg.
 Oglesby, Ira D., Ft. Smith.
 Osborne, Thomas Samuel, Fort Smith.
 Pace, Frank, Little Rock.
 Pace, Troy, Little Rock.
 Patterson, Wm. E., El Dorado.
 Patton, A. P., Jonesboro.
 Pettit, C. E., Stuttgart.

ARKANSAS-CALIFORNIA.

Pindall, X. O., Little Rock.
 Poe, Tom, Little Rock.
 Ponder, Harry L., Walnut Ridge.
 Pope, Gustavus G., Texarkana.
 Pryor, Thomas B., Fort Smith.
 Pugh, George B., Little Rock.
 Quinn, Frank S., Texarkana.
 Ragland, W. A., Mena.
 Rasco, E. D., De Witt.
 Ratcliffe, William C., Little Rock.
 Reynolds, Seth C., Ashdown.
 Robertson, T. N., Little Rock.
 Robinson, Joseph T., Lonoke.
 Rogers, Silas W., Little Rock.
 Rose, George B., Little Rock.
 Rowell, Alex H., Pine Bluff.
 Sain, David B., Nashville.
 Sain, J. G., Nashville.
 Smith, Frank, Little Rock.
 Smith, William B., Little Rock.
 Southmayd, L. H., Van Buren.
 Stayton, Joseph M., Newport.
 Streepey, John P., Little Rock.
 Taylor, E. P., Paragould.
 Terry, Walter J., Little Rock.
 Tharp, E. H., Walnut Ridge.
 Thweatt, Charles B., Little Rock.
 Tompkins, William V., Prescott.
 Trawick, J. I., Little Rock.
 Trieber, Jacob, Little Rock.
 Trimble, Thomas C., Jr., Lonoke.
 Turner, T. A., Jonesboro.
 Vaughan, George, Little Rock.
 Wade, John, Little Rock.
 Walker, J. Val, Fayetteville.
 Warner, O. R., Fort Smith.
 Warner, Harry Preston, Fort Smith.
 White, S. L., Little Rock.
 Wiley, Robert E., Little Rock.
 Williams, Nathan B. (Washington, D. C.), Fayetteville.
 Winchester, T. P., Ft. Smith.
 Woods, Harry M., Augusta.
 Wooton, E. H., Hot Springs.
 Wynne, T. D., Fordyce.
 Youmans, Frank A., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

Abbott, Wm. M., San Francisco.
 Alexander, D. E., San Francisco.
 Anderson, J. A., Los Angeles.
 Ashley, Arthur Henry, Stockton.
 Athearn, Fred G., San Francisco.
 Bailey, Stephen A., San Francisco.
 Baldwin, A. R., San Francisco.
 Barclay, Henry Augustus, Los Angeles.
 Barnhill, William Allen, Los Angeles.
 Barry, Edmund D., Los Angeles.
 Barton, George P., Los Angeles.

Bealy, W. A., San Jose.
 Beedy, Louis S., San Francisco.
 Bell, Sam Dent, San Diego.
 Bennett, Edmon G., Los Angeles.
 Bickler, W. S., Los Angeles.
 Bingham, Joseph Walter, Stanford University.
 Black, Alfred P., San Francisco.
 Bledsoe, Benjamin F., Los Angeles.
 Bliss, William H., Santa Barbara.
 Boardman, Louis P., San Francisco.
 Bolton, Adelbert E., San Francisco.
 Bordwell, Walter, Los Angeles.
 Bosley, Wm. Bradford, San Francisco.
 Bowen, William A., Los Angeles.
 Bowie, J. F., San Francisco.
 Boynton, Albert E., San Francisco.
 Bradner, B. J., Los Angeles.
 Brandenstein, H. U., San Francisco.
 Brann, Walter S., San Francisco.
 Breckenridge, Henry, San Mateo.
 Brennan, Robert, Los Angeles.
 Britt, E. W., Los Angeles.
 Brittain, Frank S., San Francisco.
 Brobeck, W. I., San Francisco.
 Butler, T. John, San Francisco.
 Camp, Edgar W., Los Angeles.
 Cannon, William M., San Francisco.
 Carpenter, Samuel L., Los Angeles.
 Casebeer, Arthur J., San Diego.
 Castberg, Blarne, Los Angeles.
 Cathcart, Arthur Martin, Stanford University.
 Chandler, Jeff. P., Los Angeles.
 Chandler, Joseph H., Los Angeles.
 Childers, Charles L., El Centro.
 Clark, Herbert W., San Francisco.
 Clark, Oliver O., Los Angeles.
 Cole, Franklin J., El Centro.
 Collier, Frank C., Los Angeles.
 Coogan, T. O., San Francisco.
 Corbet, Burke, San Francisco.
 Costello, Stephen V., San Francisco.
 Countryman, Robert H., San Francisco.
 Craig, Gavin W., Los Angeles.
 Craig, Hugh H., Riverside.
 Craig, William T., Los Angeles.
 Creed, W. E., San Francisco.
 Crutcher, Albert, Los Angeles.
 Culver, Richard J. O., Los Angeles.
 Cushing, C. S., San Francisco.
 Cushing, O. K., San Francisco.
 Cutten, C. P., San Francisco.
 Dall, Cornelius G., San Francisco.
 Daney, Eugene, San Diego.
 Daniels, Earle M., Los Angeles.
 Davis, Lecompte, Los Angeles.
 Deering, Frank P., San Francisco.
 Denis, George J., Los Angeles.

CALIFORNIA.

Denman, William, San Francisco.
 Denning, J. Henry, San Francisco.
 Dillon, Richard J., Los Angeles.
 Dilworth, Read G., Coronado.
 Dinkelspiel, Henry G. W., San Francisco.
 Dockweiler, Isidore B., Los Angeles.
 Dockweiler, Thomas A. J., Los Angeles.
 Donahue, William H., Oakland.
 Doolittle, H. E., San Diego.
 Dozier, Thomas B., San Francisco.
 Dunn, W. E., Los Angeles.
 Duque, Gabriel Carlos, Los Angeles.
 Dunne, Peter F., San Francisco.
 Edwards, LeRoy M., Los Angeles.
 Eells, Charles P., San Francisco.
 Ehrman, S. M., San Francisco.
 Eickhoff, Henry, San Francisco.
 Elliot, Albert H., San Francisco.
 Estudillo, Miguel, Riverside.
 Everson, John, Burbank.
 Farrand, George E., Los Angeles.
 Finlayson, Frank G., Los Angeles.
 Fitzgerald, Robert M., Oakland.
 Fleming, Roderick M., Berkeley.
 Flint, Frank P., Los Angeles.
 Folsom, Myron A., San Francisco.
 Ford, Tiley L., San Francisco.
 Ford, W. J., Los Angeles.
 Freeman, G. R., Corona.
 Frohman, Isaac, San Francisco.
 Fulweiler, John M., Auburn.
 Gandy, Newton S., Coronado.
 Gerecht, E. F., Los Angeles.
 Gibbon, T. E., Los Angeles.
 Gibbs, George A., Pasadena.
 Gibson, James A., Los Angeles.
 Glassford, James W., El Centro.
 Goodfellow, Hugh, San Francisco.
 Goodrich, Ben, Los Angeles.
 Goodrich, Chauncey S., San Francisco.
 Gordon, Hugh T., Los Angeles.
 Gorrill, William H., San Francisco.
 Graff, M. L., Los Angeles.
 Gray, Gordon, San Diego.
 Gray, Roscoe Spaulding, Oakland.
 Greer, Paul E., Los Angeles.
 Gregory, Warren, San Francisco.
 Gridley, Ernest C., San Bernardino.
 Griffith, John Cuyler, Chula Vista.
 Grus, Edward T., Los Angeles.
 Haines, A., San Diego.
 Hale, Theodore, San Francisco.
 Hall, Leicester C., Bishop.
 Halsted, A. S., Los Angeles.
 Hamilton, Robert E., San Diego.
 Hannon, Joseph Edward, Los Angeles.
 Hardy, Carlos S., Los Angeles.
 Harper, Jacob Chandler, San Diego.
 Harrison, Edward C., San Francisco.

Harrison, Richard C., San Francisco.
 Haven, Thomas E., San Francisco.
 Hawkins, John J., Los Angeles.
 Heller, E. S., San Francisco.
 Helm, Lynn, Los Angeles.
 Hengstler, Louis T., San Francisco.
 Henning, Edward J., San Diego.
 Herrin, William F., San Francisco.
 Heskest, Frank H., San Diego.
 Hickcox, Ross T., El Centro.
 Hinckley, Frank E., San Francisco.
 Hocker, J. W., Los Angeles.
 How, Jared, San Francisco.
 Hunsaker, William J., Los Angeles.
 Hunt, William H., San Francisco.
 Hunter, William Boyd, San Francisco.
 Hutton, Frank S., Los Angeles.
 Jenney, Ralph E., San Diego.
 Jennings, Robert P., Los Angeles.
 Jensen, Constan, Los Angeles.
 Job, Thomas C., Los Angeles.
 Jolliffe, Elisha H., Ontario.
 Jones, Mattison B., Los Angeles.
 Jordan, O. Hughes, Los Angeles.
 Karcher, George H., Los Angeles.
 Karr, Frank, Los Angeles.
 Keeler, P. E., Long Beach.
 Keesling, Francis V., San Francisco.
 Kelby, James E., Los Angeles.
 Kemp, John W., Los Angeles.
 Kenney, Elizabeth L., Los Angeles.
 Knight, Samuel, San Francisco.
 Kuhl, Max J., San Francisco.
 Lady, William Ellis, Los Angeles.
 Lamson, J. S., San Francisco.
 Lawler, Oscar, Los Angeles.
 Lee, Bradner W., Los Angeles.
 Lee, Bradner Wells, Jr., Los Angeles.
 Lee, Kenyon Farrar, Los Angeles.
 Lewers, Charles R., San Francisco.
 Lewis, T. L., San Diego.
 Libby, Warren E., San Diego.
 Lillienthal, Jesse W., San Francisco.
 Lillick, Ira S., San Francisco.
 Lindley, Curtis H., San Francisco.
 Lindley, Fred E., San Diego.
 Lloyd, Warren E., Los Angeles.
 Loeb, Joseph P., Los Angeles.
 Loewenthal, Max, Los Angeles.
 Long, Percy V., San Francisco.
 Lovell, Charles H., San Francisco.
 Lum, Burt F., San Francisco.
 Lyders, E., San Francisco.
 McCorkle, John H., San Diego.
 McCutchen, Edward J., San Francisco.
 McEnerney, Garret W., San Francisco.
 McGarry, M. J., Los Angeles.
 McKannay, Harry G., San Francisco.
 McKevitt, Hugh K., San Francisco.

ARKANSAS—CALIFORNIA.

Pindall, I. O., Little Rock.
 Poe, Tom, Little Rock.
 Ponder, Harry L., Walnut Ridge.
 Pope, Gustavus G., Texarkana.
 Pryor, Thomas B., Fort Smith.
 Pugh, George B., Little Rock.
 Quinn, Frank S., Texarkana.
 Ragland, W. A., Mens.
 Rasco, R. D., De Witt.
 Ratcliffe, William C., Little Rock.
 Reynolds, Seth C., Ashdown.
 Robertson, T. N., Little Rock.
 Robinson, Joseph T., Lonoke.
 Rogers, Silas W., Little Rock.
 Rose, George B., Little Rock.
 Rowell, Alex H., Pine Bluff.
 Sain, David B., Nashville.
 Sain, J. G., Nashville.
 Smith, Frank, Little Rock.
 Smith, William B., Little Rock.
 Southmayd, L. H., Van Buren.
 Stayton, Joseph M., Newport.
 Streepey, John P., Little Rock.
 Taylor, R. P., Paragould.
 Terry, Walter J., Little Rock.
 Tharp, E. H., Walnut Ridge.
 Thweatt, Charles B., Little Rock.
 Tompkins, William V., Prescott.
 Trawick, J. I., Little Rock.
 Trieber, Jacob, Little Rock.
 Trimble, Thomas C., Jr., Lonoke.
 Turner, T. A., Jonesboro.
 Vaughan, George, Little Rock.
 Wade, John, Little Rock.
 Walker, J. Val, Fayetteville.
 Warner, O. R., Fort Smith.
 Warner, Harry Preston, Fort Smith.
 White, S. L., Little Rock.
 Wiley, Robert E., Little Rock.
 Williams, Nathan B. (Washington, D. C.), Fayetteville.
 Winchester, T. P., Ft. Smith.
 Woods, Harry M., Augusta.
 Wooton, E. H., Hot Springs.
 Wynne, T. D., Fordyce.
 Youmans, Frank A., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

Abbott, Wm. M., San Francisco.
 Alexander, D. E., San Francisco.
 Anderson, J. A., Los Angeles.
 Ashley, Arthur Henry, Stockton.
 Athearn, Fred O., San Francisco.
 Bailey, Stephen A., San Francisco.
 Baldwin, A. R., San Francisco.
 Barclay, Henry Augustus, Los Angeles.
 Barnhill, William Allen, Los Angeles.
 Barry, Edmund D., Los Angeles.
 Barton, George P., Los Angeles.

Beasly, W. A., San Jose.
 Beedy, Louis S., San Francisco.
 Bell, Sam Dent, San Diego.
 Bennett, Edmon G., Los Angeles.
 Bickaler, W. S., Los Angeles.
 Bingham, Joseph Walter, Stanford University.
 Black, Alfred P., San Francisco.
 Bledsoe, Benjamin F., Los Angeles.
 Blim, William H., Santa Barbara.
 Boardman, Louis P., San Francisco.
 Bolton, Adelbert E., San Francisco.
 Bordwell, Walter, Los Angeles.
 Bosley, Wm. Bradford, San Francisco.
 Bowen, William A., Los Angeles.
 Bowie, J. F., San Francisco.
 Boynton, Albert E., San Francisco.
 Bradner, B. J., Los Angeles.
 Brandenstein, H. U., San Francisco.
 Brann, Walter S., San Francisco.
 Breckenridge, Henry, San Mateo.
 Brennan, Robert, Los Angeles.
 Britt, E. W., Los Angeles.
 Brittain, Frank S., San Francisco.
 Brobeck, W. I., San Francisco.
 Butler, T. John, San Francisco.
 Camp, Edgar W., Los Angeles.
 Cannon, William M., San Francisco.
 Carpenter, Samuel L., Los Angeles.
 Casebeer, Arthur J., San Diego.
 Castberg, Blarne, Los Angeles.
 Cathcart, Arthur Martin, Stanford University.
 Chandler, Jeff. P., Los Angeles.
 Chandler, Joseph H., Los Angeles.
 Childers, Charles L., El Centro.
 Clark, Herbert W., San Francisco.
 Clark, Oliver O., Los Angeles.
 Cole, Franklin J., El Centro.
 Collier, Frank C., Los Angeles.
 Coogan, T. C., San Francisco.
 Corbet, Burke, San Francisco.
 Costello, Stephen V., San Francisco.
 Countryman, Robert H., San Francisco.
 Craig, Gavin W., Los Angeles.
 Craig, Hugh H., Riverside.
 Craig, William T., Los Angeles.
 Creed, W. E., San Francisco.
 Crutcher, Albert, Los Angeles.
 Culver, Richard J. O., Los Angeles.
 Cushing, C. S., San Francisco.
 Cushing, O. K., San Francisco.
 Cutten, C. P., San Francisco.
 Dall, Cornelius G., San Francisco.
 Daney, Eugene, San Diego.
 Daniels, Earle M., Los Angeles.
 Davis, Lecompte, Los Angeles.
 Deering, Frank P., San Francisco.
 Denis, George J., Los Angeles.

CALIFORNIA.

- Denman, William, San Francisco.
 Denning, J. Henry, San Francisco.
 Dillon, Richard J., Los Angeles.
 Dilworth, Read G., Coronado.
 Dinkelspiel, Henry G. W., San Francisco.
 Dockweiler, Isidore B., Los Angeles.
 Dockweiler, Thomas A. J., Los Angeles.
 Donahue, William H., Oakland.
 Doolittle, H. E., San Diego.
 Dozier, Thomas B., San Francisco.
 Dunn, W. E., Los Angeles.
 Duque, Gabriel Carlos, Los Angeles.
 Dunne, Peter F., San Francisco.
 Edwards, LeRoy M., Los Angeles.
 Eells, Charles P., San Francisco.
 Ehrman, S. M., San Francisco.
 Eickhoff, Henry, San Francisco.
 Elliot, Albert H., San Francisco.
 Estudillo, Miguel, Riverside.
 Everson, John, Burbank.
 Farrand, George E., Los Angeles.
 Finlayson, Frank G., Los Angeles.
 Fitzgerald, Robert M., Oakland.
 Fleming, Roderick M., Berkeley.
 Flint, Frank P., Los Angeles.
 Folsom, Myron A., San Francisco.
 Ford, Tiley L., San Francisco.
 Ford, W. J., Los Angeles.
 Freeman, G. E., Corona.
 Frohman, Isaac, San Francisco.
 Fulweiler, John M., Auburn.
 Gandy, Newton S., Coronado.
 Gerecht, E. F., Los Angeles.
 Gibbon, T. E., Los Angeles.
 Gibbs, George A., Pasadena.
 Gibson, James A., Los Angeles.
 Glasford, James W., El Centro.
 Goodfellow, Hugh, San Francisco.
 Goodrich, Ben, Los Angeles.
 Goodrich, Chauncey S., San Francisco.
 Gordon, Hugh T., Los Angeles.
 Gorrill, William H., San Francisco.
 Graff, M. L., Los Angeles.
 Gray, Gordon, San Diego.
 Gray, Roscoe Spaulding, Oakland.
 Greer, Paul E., Los Angeles.
 Gregory, Warren, San Francisco.
 Gridley, Ernest C., San Bernardino.
 Griffith, John Cuyler, Chula Vista.
 Grus, Edward T., Los Angeles.
 Haines, A., San Diego.
 Hale, Theodore, San Francisco.
 Hall, Leicester C., Bishop.
 Halsted, A. S., Los Angeles.
 Hamilton, Robert R., San Diego.
 Hannon, Joseph Edward, Los Angeles.
 Hardy, Carlos S., Los Angeles.
 Harper, Jacob Chandler, San Diego.
 Harrison, Edward C., San Francisco.
 Harrison, Richard C., San Francisco.
 Haven, Thomas E., San Francisco.
 Hawkins, John J., Los Angeles.
 Heller, E. S., San Francisco.
 Helm, Lynn, Los Angeles.
 Hengstler, Louis T., San Francisco.
 Henning, Edward J., San Diego.
 Herrin, William F., San Francisco.
 Heslett, Frank H., San Diego.
 Hickcox, Ross T., El Centro.
 Hinckley, Frank E., San Francisco.
 Hocker, J. W., Los Angeles.
 How, Jared, San Francisco.
 Hunsaker, William J., Los Angeles.
 Hunt, William H., San Francisco.
 Hunter, William Boyd, San Francisco.
 Hutton, Frank S., Los Angeles.
 Jenney, Ralph E., San Diego.
 Jennings, Robert F., Los Angeles.
 Jensen, Constan, Los Angeles.
 Job, Thomas C., Los Angeles.
 Jolliffe, Elissa H., Ontario.
 Jones, Mattison B., Los Angeles.
 Jordan, O. Hughes, Los Angeles.
 Karcher, George H., Los Angeles.
 Karr, Frank, Los Angeles.
 Keeler, P. E., Long Beach.
 Keeling, Francis V., San Francisco.
 Kelby, James E., Los Angeles.
 Kemp, John W., Los Angeles.
 Kenney, Elizabeth L., Los Angeles.
 Knight, Samuel, San Francisco.
 Kuhl, Max J., San Francisco.
 Lady, William Ellis, Los Angeles.
 Lamson, J. S., San Francisco.
 Lawler, Oscar, Los Angeles.
 Lee, Bradner W., Los Angeles.
 Lee, Bradner Wells, Jr., Los Angeles.
 Lee, Kenyon Farrar, Los Angeles.
 Lewers, Charles R., San Francisco.
 Lewis, T. L., San Diego.
 Libby, Warren E., San Diego.
 Lillenthal, Jesse W., San Francisco.
 Lillick, Ira S., San Francisco.
 Lindley, Curtis H., San Francisco.
 Lindley, Fred E., San Diego.
 Lloyd, Warren E., Los Angeles.
 Loeb, Joseph P., Los Angeles.
 Loewenthal, Max, Los Angeles.
 Long, Percy V., San Francisco.
 Lovell, Charles H., San Francisco.
 Lum, Burt F., San Francisco.
 Lyders, E., San Francisco.
 McCorkle, John H., San Diego.
 McCutchen, Edward J., San Francisco.
 McEnerney, Garret W., San Francisco.
 McGarry, M. J., Los Angeles.
 McKannay, Harry G., San Francisco.
 McKevitt, Hugh K., San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA.

- McKinney, William M., San Francisco.
 McKinstry, J. C., San Francisco.
 McLaughlin, Charles E., Sacramento.
 McLeod, W. D., Glendale.
 McMurray, Orrin K., Berkeley.
 MacDonald, Alexander, Los Angeles.
 MacDonald, J. Wiseman, Los Angeles.
 MacLellan, Geo. Wyeth, Los Angeles.
 MacNeil, Sayre, Los Angeles.
 Madison, F. D., San Francisco.
 Mansfield, Walter D., San Francisco.
 May, Henry F., San Francisco.
 Melvin, Henry A., San Francisco.
 Meserve, Edwin A., Los Angeles.
 Metson, W. H., San Francisco.
 Miller, John H., San Francisco.
 Millikin, E. E., Los Angeles.
 Milverton, Frederick W., San Francisco.
 Monnette, Orra E., Los Angeles.
 Monroe, Charles, Los Angeles.
 Monroe, Henry E., San Francisco.
 Moore, A. A., San Francisco.
 Moore, Stanley, San Francisco.
 Morris, Leon E., San Francisco.
 Morrison, A. F., San Francisco.
 Morrow, William W., San Francisco.
 Moss, Leon F., Los Angeles.
 Mott, John G., Los Angeles.
 Mueller, Oscar C., Los Angeles.
 Nathan, Milton A., San Francisco.
 Newhouse, Hugo D., San Francisco.
 Newlin, Gurney E., Los Angeles.
 Norton, E. M., Healdsburg.
 O'Connell, Geoffrey C., Los Angeles.
 Olney, Warren, Jr., San Francisco.
 O'Melveny, Henry W., Los Angeles.
 Orrick, William H., San Francisco.
 Patton, Charles L., San Francisco.
 Pendleton, C. W., Jr., Los Angeles.
 Phelps, Wm. W., Los Angeles.
 Pillsbury, H. D., San Francisco.
 Porter, Frank M., Los Angeles.
 Powell, Howell A., San Francisco.
 Pyle, Emery Clinton, Los Angeles.
 Quayle, Alexandros J., Los Angeles.
 Raker, John E. (Washington, D. C.),
 Alturas.
 Redding, Joseph D., San Francisco.
 Redman, Lander A., San Francisco.
 Rickard, James Bickie, Santa Barbara.
 Riddle, Lee, Los Angeles.
 Rixford, E. H., San Francisco.
 Robe, Clifford A., Los Angeles.
 Root, Edwin B., Los Angeles.
 Ross, Erskine M., Los Angeles.
 Roth, Lester Wm., Los Angeles.
 Rothchild, Walter, San Francisco.
 Schoonover, Albert, San Diego.
 Scott, Joseph, Los Angeles.
 Scott, Robert H., Los Angeles.
 Scott, Thomas, Bakersfield.
 Seymour, Joseph F., Jr., El Centro.
 Sharpsteen, W. C., San Francisco.
 Shaw, A. E., San Francisco.
 Short, Frank H., Fresno.
 Shortridge, Samuel M., San Francisco.
 Shurtleff, Charles A., San Francisco.
 Slack, Charles W., San Francisco.
 Slack, Walter, San Francisco.
 Sprigg, Patterson, San Diego.
 Stearns, Frederic W., San Diego.
 Steinhart, Jesse H., San Francisco.
 Stoney, Gaillard, San Francisco.
 Storrs, Henry E., Los Angeles.
 Straub, Thomas J., San Francisco.
 Strong, William Austin, Los Angeles.
 Stuart, Zebulon B., Los Angeles.
 Sullivan, Jeremiah F., San Francisco.
 Surr, Howard, San Bernardino.
 Susman, Leo H., San Francisco.
 Sutro, Oscar, San Francisco.
 Tapscott, James R., Yreka.
 Thayer, Rufus, San Francisco.
 Thomas, William H., Santa Ana.
 Thompson, H. L., Riverside.
 Thorne, Paul O., Oakland.
 Townsend, Charles E., San Francisco.
 Tribbit, Charles L., Berkeley.
 Tribbit, Charles H., Jr., Los Angeles.
 Trippet, Oscar A., Los Angeles.
 Tuller, Walter K., Los Angeles.
 Van Fleet, Wm. C., San Francisco.
 Vigg, Sandor J., Los Angeles.
 Waldo, George E. (Pasadena), Los Angeles.
 Walker, Irving M., Los Angeles.
 Wallace, W. B., Visalia.
 Ward, M. L., San Diego.
 Webb, U. S., San Francisco.
 Wehrle, E. F., Los Angeles.
 Wellborn, Olin, Los Angeles.
 Wheeler, Chas. Stetson, San Francisco.
 White, Burrell G., San Francisco.
 White, Thomas P., Los Angeles.
 White, William K., San Francisco.
 Whittier, Clarke B., Stanford University.
 Whittlesey, George P., Los Angeles.
 Wiel, Samuel C., San Francisco.
 Will, Arthur P., Sacramento.
 Wilson, Mountford S., San Francisco.
 Woodruff, George H., Los Angeles.
 Works, John D., Los Angeles.
 Wright, Alfred, Los Angeles.
 Wright, Allen G., San Francisco.
 Wright, Austin Tappan, San Francisco.
 Wright, Harry M., San Francisco.
 Young, Milton K., Los Angeles.

CANADA-CANAL ZONE-CHINA-COLORADO.

CANADA.

Hamel, Henry, Riviere Du Loup, P. Q.

CANAL ZONE.

Hanan, John W., Ancon.

Porter, Felix E., Ancon.

CHINA.

Allen, Edgar Pierce, Pekin.

Bassett, Arthur, Shanghai.

Davies, James B., Shanghai.

Dennis, William Cullen, Pekin.

Fessenden, Stirling, Shanghai.

Fleming, William S., Shanghai.

Frost, Ralph Aldom, Hankow.

Holcomb, Chauncey P., Shanghai.

Jernigan, T. R., Shanghai.

Lobingier, Charles S., Shanghai.

Lucker, Harry A., Tientsin.

Rankin, Charles W., Shanghai.

Rodger, H. D., Shanghai.

Rose, Earl B., Shanghai.

COLORADO.

Adams, Alva B., Pueblo.

Adams, John T., Alamosa.

Allen, George W., Denver.

Allen, L. W., Telluride.

Alter, Wilbur M., Cripple Creek.

Anderson, Leonard E., Brush.

Andrew, Henry O., Boulder.

Annis, Frank J., Fort Collins.

Babb, Henry B., Denver.

Bailey, Morton J., Denver.

Bailey, Morton S., Denver.

Bancroft, Frank N., Denver.

Bannister, L. Ward, Denver.

Barnett, John T., Denver.

Barry, Hamlet J., Denver.

Bartels, Gustave C., Denver.

Bell, Joseph C., Trinidad.

Bennett, John L., Colorado Springs.

Blood, James H., Denver.

Blood, Walter W., Denver.

Blount, G. Dexter, Denver.

Bosworth, Robert Graham, Denver.

Bouck, Francis E., Leadville.

Brewster, James H., Denver.

Brock, Charles R., Denver.

Brown, James H., Denver.

Burke, Haslet P., Denver.

Burns, Martin M., Colorado Springs.

Butler, Charles C., Denver.

Caldwell, Fred S., Monte Vista.

Campbell, John, Denver.

Chambers, Edward F., Pueblo.

Chinn, William J., Colorado Springs.

Clark, Elroy N., Denver.

Clark, Frederic Wilson, Greeley.

Cloud, Riley R., Pueblo.

Coen, John R., Sterling.

Coen, Walter S., Fort Morgan.

Cornforth, Arthur, Colorado Springs.

Davis, Harry C., Denver.

Davis, Walter W., Leadville (New York, N. Y.).

Dawson, Clyde C., Denver.

Dayton, William L., Denver.

Dennison, John H., Denver.

Devine, Thomas H., Pueblo.

Dillon, William, Castle Rock.

Dines, Tyson S., Denver.

Dixon, John R., Denver.

Dorsey, Clayton C., Denver.

Dubbs, Henry A., Denver.

Eaton, William R., Denver.

Ellis, Daniel B., Denver.

Ellis, Erl H., Denver.

Ellithorp, Elias H., San Luis.

Epperson, Clyde O., Denver.

Ewing, John A., Denver.

Fairlamb, Millard, Delta.

Ferguson, William H., Denver.

Fillius, Richard S., Denver.

Fleming, John D., Boulder.

Fleming, Russell W., Fort Collins.

Fowler, Addison J., Denver.

Friedman, Arthur F., Denver.

Frost, Hildreth, Colorado Springs.

Fry, John H., Denver.

Fuller, Pierpont, Denver.

Gabbert, William H., Denver.

Garrigues, James E., Denver.

Gast, Robert S., Pueblo.

Geisabeek, John B., Denver.

Gillette, Andrew W., Denver.

Goss, Melvin C., Boulder.

Goudy, Frank C., Denver.

Gove, Frank E., Denver.

Grant, Wm. West, Jr., Denver.

Gregg, Frank E., Denver.

Grozier, Joshua, Denver.

Gunter, Julius C., Denver.

Hadley, Herbert S., Boulder.

Haines, Charles H., Denver.

Hall, Henry C. (Washington, D. C.),

Colorado Springs.

Hamlin, Clarence C., Colorado Springs.

Harris, Ira, Colorado Springs.

Harrison, William B., Denver.

Hart, Richard Huson, Denver.

Hartman, William L., Pueblo.

Hawkins, Horace N., Denver.

Haynes, H. N., Greeley.

Hayt, Charles D., Denver.

Herrington, Cass E., Denver.

Herrington, Fred, Denver.

Hersey, Henry J., Denver.

COLORADO.

- Hodges, George L., Denver.
 Hodges, William V., Denver.
 Holland, Rush L., Colorado Springs.
 Holmes, Peter H., Denver.
 Hubbard, Leslie E., Denver.
 Hughes, Gerald, Denver.
 Hungerford, Victor W., Colorado Springs.
 Hutton, William E., Denver.
 Irwin, George M., Colorado Springs.
 Jeffrey, A. L., Canon City.
 Johnson, Lewis E., Denver.
 Killian, James R., Denver.
 Kinsley, Samuel H., Colorado Springs.
 Larwill, Langdon H., Denver.
 Lathrop, Mary Florence, Denver.
 Lee, Archibald A., Denver.
 Lewis, Lawrence, Denver.
 Lindale, Henry A., Denver.
 Little, John E., Colorado Springs.
 Logan, S. M., Grand Junction.
 Lunt, Horace G., Colorado Springs.
 Lutz, Henry E., Denver.
 McAllister, Henry, Jr., Denver.
 McCloud, Richard, Durango.
 McCorkle, James T., Pueblo.
 McCreery, Donald C., Greeley.
 McCreery, James W., Greeley.
 McDonough, Frank, Sr., Denver.
 McHarg, T. A., Boulder.
 McHendrie, A. Watson, Trinidad.
 McLean, Hugh, Denver.
 McMullin, S. G., Grand Junction.
 McWhinnay, Leroy, Denver.
 Manly, George C., Denver.
 Martin, Caldwell, Denver.
 Maxwell, John M., Denver.
 Melville, Irving B., Denver.
 Moorhead, Frank L., Boulder.
 Morning, Charles A., Steamboat Springs.
 Morris, Ernest, Denver.
 Moses, Albert L., Alamosa.
 Moszor, Clara Ruth, Denver.
 Northcutt, Jesse G., Denver.
 O'Donnell, Thomas J., Denver.
 Packard, Sperry S., Pueblo.
 Park, Edwin H., Denver.
 Pelton, Isaac, Akron.
 Perry, John A., Denver.
 Pershing, James H., Denver.
 Ponsford, Arthur, Denver.
 Preston, J. W., Pueblo.
 Reddin, John H., Denver.
 Reed, Albert A., Denver.
 Regemitter, Erwin L., Idaho Springs.
 Riddle, Harry C., Denver.
 Ritter, J. Alfred, Jr., Colorado Springs.
 Robinson, Percy, Denver.
 Rogers Edmund, Denver.
 Rogers, Henry T., Denver.
 Rogers, James Grafton, Denver.
 Rogers, Platt, Denver.
 Rose, Charles M., Pueblo.
 Sabin, Fred A., La Junta.
 Sampson, Joseph, Denver.
 Schultz, John H., Rocky Ford.
 Schuyler, Karl C., Denver.
 Schuyler, Walter F., Denver.
 Scott, Tully, Denver.
 Searcy, W. N., Durango.
 Shafroth, John F., Denver.
 Shafroth, Morrison, Denver.
 Shear, John W., Colorado Springs.
 Sherwin, Frederic L., Colorado Springs.
 Silverstein, Harry S., Denver.
 Smith, John B., Denver.
 Smith, Milton, Denver.
 Spurgeon, William H., Colorado Springs.
 Steele, George P., Denver.
 Stevenson, Archie M., Denver.
 Stimson, Edward C., Denver.
 Stinemeyer, Edwin H., Canon City.
 Storer, Todd C., Pueblo.
 Stover, Fred W., Fort Collins.
 Stow, Fred W., Fort Collins.
 Strachan, Willis L., Colorado Springs.
 Strickler, David P., Colorado Springs.
 Strong, Robert G., Greeley.
 Stuart, Barnwell S., Denver.
 Sullivan, James J., Denver.
 Symes, J. Foster, Denver.
 Tears, Daniel W., Denver.
 Tedrow, Harry B., Boulder.
 Teller, James H., Denver.
 Thomas, Charles S., Denver.
 Thompson, William Hall, Greeley.
 Trimble, Samuel D., Pueblo.
 Truesdell, John F., Denver.
 Turner, Thomas C., Colorado Springs.
 Twitchell, LaFayette, Denver.
 Upton, Ernest B., Victor.
 Vates, William B., Pueblo.
 Vidal, Henry C., Denver.
 Voorhees, John W., Pueblo.
 Wadley, William H., Denver.
 Waldo, Charles E., Canon City.
 Ward, Ethelbert, Denver.
 Warfield, John D., Denver.
 Warner, Stanley Clark, Denver.
 Waterman, Charles W., Denver.
 West, Frank C., Trinidad.
 White, S. Harrison, Denver.
 Whitted, Elmer E., Denver.
 Wiley, Jesse C., Del Norte.
 Wilkes, George H., Florence.
 Williams, Leroy, Central City.
 Wolcott, Roger H., Denver.
 Yeaman, Caldwell, Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT.

Alcorn, Hugh M., Hartford.
 Alling, John W., New Haven.
 Andrews, James P., Hartford.
 Aaher, Harry W., New Haven.
 Atwater, Harry Hall, New Haven.
 Aubrey, Alfred B., Meriden.
 Augur, Erroll M., New Haven.
 Avery, C. L., New London.
 Baldwin, Alfred C., Derby.
 Baldwin, Seth W., New Haven.
 Baldwin, Simeon E., New Haven.
 Banks, John W., Bridgeport.
 Beach, John K., New Haven.
 Beardsley, Harry J., Waterbury.
 Beardsley, Morris B., Bridgeport.
 Beers, George E., New Haven.
 Bill, Albert C., Hartford.
 Birely, Charles W., New Haven.
 Bollmann, Carl F., New Haven.
 Booth, John B., New Haven.
 Bowers, Spotswood D., Bridgeport.
 Bree, William A., New Haven.
 Bronson, Nathaniel R., Waterbury.
 Brosmith, William, Hartford.
 Broughel, Andrew J., Hartford.
 Brown, Arthur M., Norwich.
 Burke, Edward G., Deep River.
 Burpee, Lucien Francis, Hartford.
 Byrne, M. J., Waterbury.
 Carmody, Terrence F., Waterbury.
 Case, Birdsey E., Hartford.
 Chambers, Arthur W., New Haven.
 Chase, Warren D., Plantsville.
 Church, Ulysses G., Waterbury.
 Clarke, Charles F., New Haven.
 Cleaveland, Livingston W., New Haven.
 Cole, Edward F., Waterbury.
 Coleman, Dennis W., Waterbury.
 Comley, William H., Jr., Bridgeport.
 Conant, George A., Hartford.
 Cressy, Warren F., Stamford.
 Culver, M. Eugene, Middletown.
 Cummings, Homer S., Stamford.
 Cunningham, Martin J., Danbury.
 Curtis, Howard J., Stratford.
 Daggett, Leonard M., New Haven.
 Davenport, Daniel, Bridgeport.
 Davis, Samuel A., Danbury.
 Day, David S., Bridgeport.
 Day, Edward M., Hartford.
 Day, Harry G., New Haven.
 Dickenson, Robert C., Hartford.
 Drew, Harold E., Derby.
 Elliott, John, New Haven.
 Everts, Charles W., New Haven.
 Farley, Eugene F., New Haven.

Fay, Frank S., Meriden.
 FitzGerald, David E., New Haven.
 Foord, William Maloolm, Litchfield.
 Forward, John F., Hartford.
 Foster, Carl, Bridgeport.
 Gager, Edwin B., Derby.
 Gates, Andrew F., Hartford.
 Gilson, John L., New Haven.
 Gould, Louis E., Bridgeport.
 Greene, Gardiner, Norwich.
 Gross, Charles E., Hartford.
 Gross, Charles Welles, Hartford.
 Haines, Frank D., Middletown.
 Hall, George E., New Haven.
 Hall, Henry A. L., New Haven.
 Harriman, Charles H., New Haven.
 Harriman, Edward Avery, New Haven.
 Hart, Harrie E., Hartford.
 Healy, Frank E., Hartford.
 Henney, William F., Hartford.
 Herman, Samuel A., Winsted.
 Hewitt, Harrison, New Haven.
 Higgins, Edwin W., Norwich.
 Higgins, Richard T., Winsted.
 Hildreth, J. Homer, Stamford.
 Hillhouse, James, New Haven.
 Hoadley, Carlton E., New Haven.
 Holden, Frederick Wm., Ansonia.
 Hooker, Thomas, Jr., New Haven.
 Hoyt, Samuel E., New Haven.
 Hubbard, Harry, Greenwich.
 Hull, Charles Hadlai, New London.
 Hull, Hadlai A., New London.
 Huntington, J. P., Norwich.
 Hyde, Alvan Waldo, Hartford.
 Hyde, E. Henry, Hartford.
 Isbell, Milton C., Ansonia.
 Ives, J. Moss, Danbury.
 James, Charles V., Norwich.
 Joslyn, Charles M., Hartford.
 Judson, Walter P., New Haven.
 Kellogg, John P., Waterbury.
 Kenna, Frank, New Haven.
 Klein, Jacob B., Bridgeport.
 Kleiner, Charles, New Haven.
 Light, John H., South Norwalk.
 Lockwood, Charles D., Stamford.
 Loneran, Augustine, Hartford.
 Loomis, Seymour C., New Haven.
 Lorenzen, Ernest G. (New York), New Haven.
 Lynch, Bernard E., New Haven.
 Lynch, Edward W., New Haven.
 Lyons, Benedict E., Hartford.
 McCarthy, Frederick M., Ansonia.
 McCook, Anson T., Hartford.
 McGrath, John F., Waterbury.

CONNECTICUT-CUBA-DELAWARE.

McGuire, Frank L., New London.
 McLean, George P., Simsbury.
 Mahan, Bryan F., New London.
 Makepeace, Walter D., Waterbury.
 Maltbie, William M., Hartford.
 Mansfield, Burton, New Haven.
 Marsh, Samuel John, Waterbury.
 Martin, Charles J., New Haven.
 Martin, Sanford B., New Haven.
 Marvin, L. P. Waldo, Hartford.
 Mathewson, Albert McClellan, New Haven.
 Mead, Benjamin H., Stamford.
 Merrels, F. B., Hartford.
 Merritt, Albert J., Bridgeport.
 Merwin, Henry W., New Haven.
 Moran, James T., New Haven.
 Morehouse, Samuel C., New Haven.
 Morgan, Edmund Morris, New Haven.
 Moyle, Wallace S., New Haven.
 Mulligan, William J., Thompsonville.
 O'Brien, Denis T., Jr., Meriden.
 O'Brien, Patrick T., Meriden.
 O'Neill, John J., Waterbury.
 Pallman, A. Oswald, New Haven.
 Parmelee, Henry F., New Haven.
 Peck, Epaphroditus, Bristol.
 Peck, George L., New Haven.
 Pelton, Charles A., Clinton.
 Perry, Fred L., New Haven.
 Phelan, John J., Bridgeport.
 Phelps, Charles, Rockville.
 Pickett, Walter M., New Haven.
 Pierce, Noble E., Hartford.
 Pierce, Wilson H., Waterbury.
 Pond, Philip, New Haven.
 Prentice, S. O., Hartford.
 Pullman, John S., Bridgeport.
 Quinn, Virtume P. A., Norwich.
 Reeves, Francis T., Waterbury.
 Reynolds, James Bronson, North Haven.
 Rhodes, James E., 2d, Hartford.
 Robbins, Edward D., New Haven.
 Roberts, Charles F., New Haven.
 Robertson, A. Heaton, New Haven.
 Robinson, Lucius F., Hartford.
 Rogers, Henry Wade (New York, N. Y.),
 New Haven.
 Rosenbluth, Louis M., New Haven.
 Russell, Frank F., Putnam.
 Russell, Frederick C., New Haven.
 Ryan, Thomas F., Litchfield.
 Schutz, Walter S., Hartford.
 Searls, Charles E., Thompson.
 Seymour, Morris W., Bridgeport.
 Shapiro, Charles H., Bridgeport.
 Shapiro, Joseph G., Bridgeport.
 Sheldon, Harrison T., New Haven.

Shelton, George F., Southbury.
 Sherman, Charles P., New Haven.
 Shumway, Milton A., Danfelson.
 Smith, Edward L., Hartford.
 Spafford, John A., Bridgeport.
 Spellacy, Thomas J., Hartford.
 Sperry, Lewis, Hartford.
 Steele, Thomas M., New Haven.
 Stevens, Carleton H., New Haven.
 Stewart, Charles L., Norwich.
 Sturges, George R., Woodbury.
 Swan, Thomas W., New Haven.
 Sweeney, John M., Naugatuck.
 Sweeney, Joseph C., New Haven.
 Taft, Wm. H. (Cincinnati, O.), New Haven.
 Taylor, Frederick C., Stamford.
 Thomas, Edwin S., New Haven.
 Thoms, William E., Waterbury.
 Thurston, Edward S., New Haven.
 Tilson, John Q., New Haven.
 Townshend, Henry H., New Haven.
 Tuttle, Grove J., New Haven.
 Tuttle, J. Birney, New Haven.
 Tuttle, Joseph P., Hartford.
 Tyler, Rollin U., Tylerville.
 Walsh, John J., Norwalk.
 Walsh, Walter J., New Haven.
 Warner, Donald T., Salisbury.
 Warner, Edgar M., Putnam.
 Watrous, Eliot, New Haven.
 Watrous, George D., New Haven.
 Webb, James H., New Haven.
 Wells, Ralph Olney, Hartford.
 Wetzler, S. Fred, New Haven.
 Wheeler, George W., Bridgeport.
 Wheeler, James E., New Haven.
 Wiggin, F. H., New Haven.
 Williams, Frederic M., Waterbury.
 Williams, William H., Derby.
 Wolfe, Isaac, New Haven.
 Woodruff, George M., Litchfield.
 Woodruff, Robert J., New Haven.
 Woolsey, Theo. S., New Haven.
 Wright, Heaton, New Haven.
 Wright, William A., New Haven.
 Wurts, John, New Haven.
 Wynne, Kenneth, New Haven.
 Yates, Clyde Raymond, New Haven.

CUBA.

Lamar, Lucius Q. C., Havana.

DELAWARE.

Ball, J. Frank, Wilmington.
 Bayard, Thomas F., Wilmington.
 Bradford, Edward G., Wilmington.
 Brown, George T., Wilmington.

DELAWARE—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Burchenal, Caleb E., Wilmington.
 Churchman, Philip Q., Wilmington.
 Conrad, Henry C., Georgetown.
 Curley, Charles F., Wilmington.
 Curtis, Charles M., Wilmington.
 Davis, George N., Wilmington.
 Eastburn, Horace G., Wilmington.
 Elliott, George A., Wilmington.
 Emmons, Harry, Wilmington.
 Gray, Andrew C., Wilmington.
 Gray, George, Wilmington.
 Harrington, Wm. Watson, Dover.
 Hilles, William S., Wilmington.
 Hutton, John B., Dover.
 Janvier, Francis del., Wilmington.
 Jones, Frank M., Georgetown.
 Kenney, Richard R., Dover.
 Laffey, John P., Wilmington.
 Marvel, David T., Wilmington.
 Marvel, Josiah, Wilmington.
 Nields, John P., Wilmington.
 Penington, Robert, Wilmington.
 Pennewill, James, Dover.
 Polk, Albert F., Georgetown.
 Powell, Walter A., Dover.
 Prickett, William S., Wilmington.
 Richards, Robert H., Wilmington.
 Ridgely, Henry, Dover.
 Satterfield, James M., Dover.
 Satterthwaite, Reuben, Jr., Wilmington.
 Townsend, Sylvester D., Wilmington.
 Ward, Herbert H., Wilmington.
 Wolcott, Josiah O., Dover.
 Woolley, Victor B., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Adkins, Jesse C., Washington.
 Anderson, Thomas H., Washington.
 Ansell, Samuel T., Washington.
 Archer, James B., Washington.
 Atkinson, Horace L. B., Washington.
 Bailey, Edward S., Washington.
 Bailey, Joseph W. (Gainesville, Tex.), Washington.
 Baker, Gibbs L., Washington.
 Baker, J. Newton, Washington.
 Baker, Newton D. (Cleveland, O.), Washington.
 Balderston, Walter C., Washington.
 Barber, Orion M., Washington.
 Barbour, John S., Washington.
 Barlow, Burt E., Washington.
 Barnard, Ralph P., Washington.
 Beaman, Middleton, Washington.
 Bell, Alexander H., Washington.
 Bell, Coffey W., Washington.
 Bentley, Alexander G., Washington.

Berrien, Laura M., Washington.
 Berry, Walter V. R., Washington.
 Black, Henry Campbell, Washington.
 Blair, Henry P., Washington.
 Blair, John S., Washington.
 Bond, Samuel R., Washington.
 Borah, Wm. E. (Boise, Idaho), Washington.
 Boughton, Edward J., Washington.
 Bradford, Ernest W., Washington.
 Brantley, W. G., Washington.
 Brantly, Wm. T., Washington.
 Brickenstein, John H., Washington.
 Bride, William W., Washington.
 Bright, Frank S., Washington.
 Britton, Alexander, Washington.
 Brown, Chapin, Washington.
 Brown, H. La Rue, Washington.
 Brown, Wrisley, Washington.
 Browne, Arthur S., Washington.
 Browne, Evans, Washington.
 Burkart, Joseph A., Washington.
 Burling, Edward B., Washington.
 Burton, H. Ralph, Washington.
 Butler, Charles Henry (New York, N. Y.), Washington.
 Butler, Ulysses, Washington.
 Calhoun, C. C. (Lexington, Ky.), Washington.
 Campbell, Edw. K., Washington.
 Carland, John E., Washington.
 Carmalt, James W., Washington.
 Carusi, Charles F., Washington.
 Chamberlain, George E., Washington.
 Chamberlin, J. Morrill, Washington.
 Chapin, Frederick E., Washington.
 Church, Melville, Washington.
 Church, Melville D., Washington.
 Clagett, Charles W. (Hyattsville, Md.), Washington.
 Clark, Champ (Bowling Green, Mo.), Washington.
 Clark, J. Reuben, Jr., Washington.
 Clark, Lincoln R., Washington.
 Clarke, John H. (Cleveland, O.), Washington.
 Clement, Edward E., Washington.
 Clements, Francis W., Washington.
 Clephane, Walter C., Washington.
 Clifton, John W., Washington.
 Cohen, Myer, Washington.
 Colladay, Edward F., Washington.
 Cooke, Levi, Washington.
 Cooley, Roger W., Washington.
 Costigan, Edward P., Washington.
 Costigan, Ignatius John, Washington.
 Covington, J. Harry, Washington.
 Crain, Robert, Washington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- Crowder, Enoch H., Washington.
 Cummins, Albert B. (Des Moines, Iowa), Washington.
 Curtis, Charles (Topeka, Kana.), Washington.
 Cushman, A. V., Washington.
 Dahlgren, John B., Washington.
 Dalzell, John, Washington.
 Davies, Joseph E., Washington.
 Davila, Felix Cordova (San Juan, P. R.), Washington.
 Davis, Ewin L., Washington.
 Davis, Henry E., Washington.
 Day, William R. (Canton, O.), Washington.
 Dean, Chas. Ray, Washington.
 Decker, Edward H., Washington.
 DeKnight, Clarence W., Washington.
 De Lacy, William H., Washington.
 De Vries, Marion, Washington.
 Dewey, Leo Asa, Washington.
 Dodge, Horace A., Washington.
 Dodge, William W., Washington.
 Donaldson, R. Golden, Washington.
 Dorsey, Vernon M., Washington.
 Douglas, Charles A., Washington.
 Dowell, Arthur E., Washington.
 Dowell, Julian C., Washington.
 Drain, James A., Washington.
 Drayton, Charles D., Washington.
 Dunlop, G. Thomas, Washington.
 Easby-Smith, James S., Washington.
 Edmonston, William E., Washington.
 Edson, Joseph R., Washington.
 Elliott, Milton C., Washington.
 Ellis, Wade H., Washington.
 English, Walter C., Washington.
 Esterline, Blackburn, Washington.
 Everette, Willis Eugene (Tacoma, Wash.), Washington.
 Faulkner, Charles J. (Martinsburg, W. Va.), Washington.
 Faust, Frederick De C., Washington.
 Fenning, Frederick A., Washington.
 Fenwick, Edward Taylor, Washington.
 Ferson, Merton L., Washington.
 Fisher, Robert J., Washington.
 Flannery, John Spalding, Washington.
 Fletcher, Duncan U., Washington.
 Fletcher, Robert V., Washington.
 Folk, Joseph W., Washington.
 Ford, Richard A., Washington.
 Foster, Charles E., Washington.
 Fox, Frank B., Washington.
 Fox, Duane E., Washington, D. C.
 Frailey, Charles L., Washington.
 Frankfurter, Felix, Washington.
 French, Burton L. (Moscow, Idaho), Washington.
 Friend, Harvey M., Washington.
 Gann, Edward E., Washington.
 Gans, Howard S., Washington.
 Gardiner, W. Gwynn, Washington.
 Gary, Hampson, Washington.
 Gatley, H. Prescott, Washington.
 Gillett, Emma M., Washington.
 Gittings, John C., Washington.
 Given, Harvey, Washington.
 Glasdie, Henry Haywood, Washington.
 Gordon, Peyton, Washington.
 Graham, Byron U., Washington.
 Graham, Samuel J., Washington.
 Gregory, Charles Noble, Washington.
 Gregory, Thomas W. (Austin, Tex.), Washington.
 Griffin, Anthony J., Washington.
 Guerry, Homer, Washington.
 Hackett, Chauncey, Washington.
 Hadley, Lin H., Washington.
 Hagerty, Alfred G., Washington.
 Hale, Frederick, Washington.
 Hall, Henry C. (Colorado Springs, Colo.), Washington.
 Hamilton, George Earnest, Washington.
 Harlow, Leo P., Washington.
 Harr, William R., Washington.
 Harvey, Richard S., Washington.
 Henderson, Daniel B., Washington.
 Henderson, William G., Washington.
 Henry, Thomas M., Washington.
 Herrick, Samuel, Washington.
 Hickey, John J., Washington.
 Hines, Walker D., Washington.
 Hitt, Isaac Reynolds, Washington.
 Hodges, Vernon E., Washington.
 Hogan, Frank J., Washington.
 Holland, E. E., Washington.
 Hoover, George P., Washington.
 Hopkins, Albert L., Washington.
 Hough, Franklin H., Washington.
 Howard, George H., Washington.
 Howe, Walter Bruce, Washington.
 Howry, Charles B. (Oxford, Miss.), Washington.
 Hughes, William J., Washington.
 Huidekoper, Reginald S., Washington.
 Hutchinson, George A., Washington.
 Hynson, N. Thornton, Washington.
 Imlay, Charles V., Washington.
 James, Francis B. (Cincinnati, O.), Washington.
 Jeffries, L. E., Washington.
 Johnson, Guy H., Washington.
 Kappler, Charles J., Washington.
 Kearful, Francis J., Washington.
 Kelleher, D. M., Washington.
 Kenyon, J. Miller, Washington.
 King, Alexander C., Washington.
 King, Archibald, Washington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- King, George A., Washington.
 King, William B., Washington.
 King, Will R. (Salem, Ore.), Washington.
 Kinkaid, M. P. (O'Neill, Nebr.), Washington.
 Knaebel, Ernest, Washington.
 Knapp, Martin A., Washington.
 Knox, Philander C. (Pittsburgh, Pa.), Washington.
 Krauthoff, Edwin A. (Kansas City, Mo.), Washington.
 Krimbill, Walter M., Washington.
 Lamar, George H., Washington.
 Lamar, Howard, Washington.
 Lamar, Wm. H. (Rockville, Md.), Washington.
 Lambert, Wilton J., Washington.
 Lancaster, Charles C., Washington.
 Lanning, Robert, Washington.
 Lerner, John B., Washington.
 Laskey, John E., Washington.
 Leckie, A. E. L., Washington.
 Le Fevre, Charles H., Washington.
 Leffingwell, Russell C. (New York, N. Y.), Washington.
 Leah, Paul E., Washington.
 Lester, Wharton E., Washington.
 Linkins, Charles, Washington.
 Linkins, William H., Washington.
 Littlepage, Thomas P., Washington.
 Lloyd, James T., Washington.
 Lobdell, Charles E., Washington.
 Lodge, Henry Cabot (Nahant, Mass.), Washington.
 Loving, Lucas P., Washington.
 Lyon, Simon, Washington.
 Lyon, W. H., Jr., Washington.
 McCalmont, Edward S., Washington.
 McDonald, Charles H. (Wittenberg, Wis.), Washington.
 McElroy, Bernard W., Washington.
 McGehee, W. Neid, Washington.
 McGovern, James P., Washington.
 McKenna, Royal T., Washington.
 McKenney, Frederic D., Washington.
 McKeown, Tom D., Washington.
 McNary, Charles L., Washington.
 McReynolds, Frederick W., Washington.
 McReynolds, James C. (New York), Washington.
 MacFarland, Henry B. F., Washington.
 Maddox, Samuel, Washington.
 Magee, Walter W., Washington.
 Magoon, Charles E., Washington.
 Marshall, Cloud R., Washington.
 Mason, Eugene G., Washington.
 Mason, L. Randolph, Washington.
 Michener, L. T., Washington.
 Micou, Benjamin, Washington.
 Millan, William W., Washington.
 Minor, Benjamin S., Washington.
 Mohun, Barry, Washington.
 Montgomery, Robert M., Washington.
 Moore, Langdon, Washington.
 Morrill, Chester (Knoxville, Tenn.), Washington.
 Moyers, Ida M., Washington.
 Munsey, Ellen Spencer, Washington.
 Myers, T. Percy, Washington.
 Myrick, N. Sumner, Washington.
 Nagel, Charles (St. Louis, Mo.), Washington.
 Needham, Charles W., Washington.
 Norris, James L., Washington.
 Northrop, Claudian B. (Charleston, S. C.), Washington.
 Obear, Hugh H., Washington.
 Offutt, George W., Jr., Washington.
 Ogburn, Charlton, Washington.
 Page, Thomas Nelson (Rome, Italy), Washington.
 Palmer, A., Mitchell, Washington.
 Parkinson, Thomas I., Washington.
 Pattison, Allen S., Washington.
 Peelle, Stanton C., Washington.
 Penfield, Walter S., Washington.
 Pergler, Charles (Tokio, Japan), Washington.
 Perry, Frank S., Washington.
 Perry, R. Ross, Jr., Washington.
 Peter, Arthur (Rockville, Md.), Washington.
 Peters, James W. S. (Kansas City, Mo.), Washington.
 Peyser, Julius I., Washington.
 Pierce, Charles R., Washington.
 Pike, Katherine R., Washington.
 Pitney, Mahlon, Washington.
 Porter, Claude R., Washington.
 Prentiss, Spencer B., Washington.
 Prevost, George A., Washington.
 Price, John W., Washington.
 Prince, Sydney Rhodes, Washington.
 Prouty, Charles A. (Newport, Vt.), Washington.
 Fuller, Edwin S., Washington.
 Quinter, Ralph D., Washington.
 Raker, John E. (Alturas, Cal.), Washington.
 Ralston, Jackson H., Washington.
 Rhodes, M. E., Washington.
 Ritter, Frederick W., Jr., Washington.
 Robb, Charles H., Washington.
 Rogers, Walter F., Washington.
 Rosenberg, Maurice D., Washington.
 Rowland, Hugh B., Washington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-DUTCH EAST INDIES-ENGLAND-FLORIDA.

Ruffin, Thomas, Washington.
 Saul, John A., Washington.
 Saulsbury, Willard, Washington.
 Scalfe, Hazel L., Washington.
 Schick, James P., Washington.
 Scholle, Gustave, Washington.
 Scott, James Brown, Washington.
 Scott, John Reed, Washington.
 Scott, William W., Washington.
 Sellers, Kathryn, Washington.
 Seymour, Henry A., Washington.
 Sherier, Joseph T., Washington.
 Sherley, Swager, Washington.
 Shields, John K., Washington.
 Siddons, Frederick Lincoln, Washington.
 Sleman, Paul, Washington.
 Smith, James F., Washington.
 Smith, John Lewis, Washington.
 Snow, Alpheus H., Washington.
 Bohon, Henry W., Washington.
 Spencer, Selden P. (St. Louis, Mo.), Washington.
 Stafford, Wendell P., Washington.
 Sterling, Thomas (Vermillion, S. D.), Washington.
 Stevens, Raymond B., Washington.
 Stevenson, W. F. (Cheraw, S. C.), Washington.
 Sturtevant, Charles L., Washington.
 Sullivan, William C., Washington.
 Sutherland, George (Salt Lake City, Utah), Washington.
 Swiger, Arlen G., Washington.
 Syme, Conrad H., Washington.
 Talliaferro, Sidney F., Washington.
 Taylor, Hannis, Washington.
 Thelen, Max, Washington.
 Thom, Alfred P., Washington.
 Thom, Corcoran, Washington.
 Thompson, Huston, Washington.
 Thurtell, Henry, Washington.
 Tittmann, Charles T., Washington.
 Todd, G. Carroll, Washington.
 Towner, H. M., Washington.
 Trammell, C. M., Washington.
 Tucker, Charles Cowles, Washington.
 Turner, W. R., Washington.
 Tyler, Frederick S., Washington.
 Umstead, Charles H., Washington.
 Van Devanter, Willis (Cheyenne, Wyo.), Washington.
 Van Orsdel, Josiah A., Washington.
 Van Sant, Frank, Washington.
 Walsh, John, Washington.
 Walsh, Thomas J. (Helena, Mont.), Washington.
 Warren, Charles, Washington.
 Watson, James A., Washington.

Watson, Robert, Washington.
 Wells, A. Coulter, Washington.
 Wells, C. A. M. (Hyattsville, Md.), Washington.
 Wells, George F., Washington.
 Wells, Robert W. (Hyattsville, Md.), Washington.
 Wheatley, H. Winship, Washington.
 Williams, George Francis, Washington.
 Williams, Nathan B. (Fayetteville, Ark.), Washington.
 Williamson, Chas. J., Washington.
 Williamson, W. Preston, Washington.
 Wilson, Andrew, Washington.
 Wilson, Charles F., Washington.
 Wilson, Clarence R., Washington.
 Wilson, Nathaniel, Washington.
 Wilson, Woodrow (Princeton, N. J.), Washington.
 Winship, Blanton, Washington.
 Worthington, A. Saunders P., Washington.
 Wyvell, Manton M., Washington.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Jewell, John F., Batavia, Java.

ENGLAND.

Barratt, J. Arthur, London.
 Davis, John W. (Clarksburg, W. Va.), London.
 deFriesse, Lafayette H. (New York, N. Y.), London, Eng.
 Forbes, J. Grant, London, E. C.
 Harrington, Howard S., London.
 Levis, Howard C. (Schenectady, N. Y.), London, Eng.

FLORIDA.

Adams, Charles S., Jacksonville.
 Adams, Thomas Burton, Jacksonville.
 Adkins, J. C., Gainesville.
 Allen, George W., Key West.
 Altman, Pasco, Tampa.
 Avery, John C., Pensacola.
 Axtell, Ezra P., Jacksonville.
 Baker, Robert A., Jacksonville.
 Baker, William H., Jacksonville.
 Baya, Harry P., Tampa.
 Bedell, George C., Jacksonville.
 Benson, Clifton D., Miami.
 Bishop, Henry W., Eustis.
 Blackwell, O. B., West Palm Beach.
 Blount, William A., Pensacola.
 Bostwick, William M., Jr., Jacksonville.
 Brown, Armstead, Miami.
 Browne, Jefferson B., Tallahassee.

FLORIDA.

Bryan, Nathan P., Jacksonville.
 Burdine, R. Freeman, Miami.
 Bussey, H. L., West Palm Beach.
 Campbell, Angus G., DeFuniak Springs.
 Campbell, Daniel Curry, Jacksonville.
 Caraballo, Martin, Tampa.
 Carlton, Doyle F., Tampa.
 Carmichael, M. D., West Palm Beach.
 Carson, James M., Miami.
 Carter, William A., Tampa.
 Clark, Henry C., Jacksonville.
 Cockrell, A. W., Jr., Jacksonville.
 Cockrell, Alston, Jacksonville.
 Crawford, John T. G., Jacksonville.
 Devane, Dozier A., Tallahassee.
 Dewhurst, Wm. W., St. Augustine.
 Doggett, John L., Jacksonville.
 Donnell, E. B., West Palm Beach.
 Drumwright, E. B., Tampa.
 Duncan, Harry C., Tavares.
 Duval, Louis W., Ocala.
 Ellis, T. B., Jr., Gainesville.
 Ellis, W. H., Tallahassee.
 Fee, Fred, Fort Pierce.
 Ferguson, D. Niel, Ocala.
 Fisher, William, Pensacola.
 Fleming, Charles Seton, Jacksonville.
 Fleming, Francis P., Jacksonville.
 Flournoy, William W., De Funiak Springs.
 Frazier, Joseph W., Tampa.
 Gaines, J. B., Leesburg.
 Garrett, George Palmer, Kissimmee.
 Gautier, Redmond B., Miami.
 Gibbons, Cromwell, Jacksonville.
 Gibbs, George C., Jacksonville.
 Glen, James F., Tampa.
 Gordon, Horace C., Tampa.
 Greene, J. F., Tarpon Springs.
 Haley, D. Greenwood, Jacksonville.
 Hampton, Hilton S., Tampa.
 Hampton, William Wade, Gainesville.
 Hampton, William Wade, Jr., Gainesville.
 Harrell, John F., Live Oak.
 Hartridge, John E., Jacksonville.
 Hodges, William C., Tallahassee.
 Householder, E. F., Sanford.
 Hudson, Frederick M., Miami.
 Hunter, William, Tampa.
 Johnston, Patrick, Kissimmee.
 Jones, John O., Orlando.
 Jones, Joseph H., Orlando.
 Kay, William E., Jacksonville.
 Kelly, T. Paine, Tampa.
 Knight, Peter O., Tampa.
 Kurts, Everett B., Miami.

L'Engle, E. J., Jacksonville.
 Locke, James W., Jacksonville.
 Loftin, Scott M., Jacksonville.
 Long, Martin Henry, Jacksonville.
 Lucas, Thomas Edward, Tampa.
 McCollum, Oscar O., Jacksonville.
 McGarry, Thomas F., Jacksonville.
 McKay, Kenneth I., Tampa.
 McMullen, Alonzo B., Tampa.
 McMullen, Donald O., Tampa.
 Marks, Richard P., Jacksonville.
 Massey, Louis C., Orlando.
 Maxwell, Evelyn C., Pensacola.
 Merrell, Herman, St. Petersburg.
 Miller, Austin, Jacksonville.
 Morris, James W., Jr., Tampa.
 Morrow, Charles J., Tampa.
 Neeley, John L., Pensacola.
 Noble, Fred B., Jacksonville.
 Odlin, Arthur F., Arcadia.
 Odom, Patrick H., Jacksonville.
 Olliphant, Horace K., Bartow.
 Pasco, Samuel, Jr., Pensacola.
 Pelot, Charles E., Jacksonville.
 Pettingill, N. B. K., Tampa.
 Powell, George M., Jacksonville.
 Price, William H., Miami.
 Railey, Lilburn R., Miami.
 Reynolds, John Chandler, Jacksonville.
 Rinehart, C. D., Jacksonville.
 Roberson, L. E., Live Oak.
 Robineau, Simon P., Miami.
 Rose, A. J., Miami.
 Rowe, R. H., Madison.
 St. Clair-Abrams, Alex., Jacksonville.
 Sandler, Harry N., Tampa.
 Sellers, Royal Victor, St. Petersburg.
 Shackelford, T. M., Jr., Tampa.
 Shutts, Frank B., Miami.
 Singeltary, John B., Bradentown.
 Smith, William P., Miami.
 Sparkman, Stephen M., Tampa.
 Stevens, Carlos W., Fort Mayer.
 Stokes, John P., Pensacola.
 Sturkie, Robert B., Dade City.
 Sullivan, J. J., Pensacola.
 Sutton, John B., Tampa.
 Taylor, H. H., Key West.
 Toomer, W. M., Jacksonville.
 Turner, Alonzo G., Tampa.
 Vans Agnew, P. A., Jacksonville.
 Watson, J. T., Jr., Tampa.
 Wells, G. B., Plant City.
 Willard, Ben C., Miami.
 Wilson, Cephas L., Marianna.
 Yonge, J. E. Davis, Pensacola.

FRANCE-GEORGIA.

FRANCE.

Conner, Benjamin H., Paris.
 Emrich, Wm. H. Pauling, Paris.
 Gaulin, A., Marseilles.
 Harper, Donald (New York, N. Y.), Paris.

GEORGIA.

Adams, Samuel B., Savannah.
 Alston, Robert C., Atlanta.
 Andrews, Walter P., Atlanta.
 Arnold, Reuben R., Atlanta.
 Barrett, Wm. H., Augusta.
 Bartlett, Charles L., Macon.
 Bell, R. O., Cairo.
 Bennet, John W., Waycross.
 Bennett, Sam S., Albany.
 Bennett, Joseph W., Brunswick.
 Black, Eugene R., Atlanta.
 Blair, D. W., Marietta.
 Branch, Lee W., Quitman.
 Brandon, Morris, Atlanta.
 Bryan, Shepard, Atlanta.
 Burch, J. E., Dublin.
 Camp, R. Earl, Dublin.
 Candler, John S., Atlanta.
 Cann, J. Ferris, Savannah.
 Chastain, Edward S., Nashville.
 Chipley, Hunt, Atlanta.
 Clay, Brutus J., Atlanta.
 Clay, William Law, Savannah.
 Cobb, Andrew J., Athens.
 Colquitt, Walter T., Atlanta.
 Cox, E. E., Camilla.
 Crovatt, A. J., Brunswick.
 Crum, D. A. R., Cordele.
 Cumming, Joseph B., Augusta.
 Cunningham, T. M., Jr., Savannah.
 Ouster, W. V., Bainbridge.
 Dowling, James L., Moultrie.
 Dykes, W. W., Americus.
 Elliott, Edw. Stiles, Savannah.
 Evins, Samuel Nesbit, Atlanta.
 Flab, William H., Atlanta.
 Flynt, Roger D., Dublin.
 Fortson, Blanton, Athens.
 Fulwood, C. W., Tifton.
 Gignillatt, William R., Savannah.
 Goetchius, Henry R., Columbus.
 Gordon, William W., Savannah.
 Grice, Warren, Macon.
 Guerry, J. B., Montezuma.
 Haas, Leonard, Atlanta.
 Hall, Charles H., Macon.
 Hamer, Thomas R., Camp Gordon.
 Hammond, Theodore A., Atlanta.
 Harris, John B., Macon.
 Harris, Walter A., Macon.
 Harwell, Frank, Atlanta.

Hawes, T. S., Bainbridge.
 Heyman, Arthur, Atlanta.
 Higdon, T. B., Atlanta.
 Hirsch, Harold, Atlanta.
 Hofmayer, I. J., Albany.
 Hopkins, Stiles, Atlanta.
 Howard, William M., Augusta.
 Howell, Albert, Atlanta.
 Hull, James M., Jr., Augusta.
 Hynds, John A., Atlanta.
 Irvin, I. T., Jr., Washington.
 Johnson, Henry Wiley, Savannah.
 Johnson, Owens, Atlanta.
 Johnson, Paul E., Atlanta.
 Jones, George S., Macon.
 Jones, J. Gordon, Cordele.
 Jones, Malcolm D., Macon.
 Jones, Robert P., Atlanta.
 Jordan, James Kollock, Atlanta.
 Jordan, Lee M., Atlanta.
 Kontz, Ernest C., Atlanta.
 Latimer, W. Carroll, Atlanta.
 Lawrence, Alexander A., Savannah.
 Lawson, Hal, Abbeville.
 Lawson, Harley F., Hawkinsville.
 Lawton, Alexander E., Savannah.
 Lawton, Alexander E., Jr., Savannah.
 Lovett, A. B., Sylvania.
 Luke, Roscoe, Thomasville.
 McDaniel, Sanders, Atlanta.
 McWhorter, Hamilton, Athens.
 MacDougald, Daniel, Atlanta.
 MacIntyre, Wm. Irvin, Thomasville.
 Mackall, William W., Savannah.
 Mayer, Albert E., Atlanta.
 Meldrim, Peter W., Savannah.
 Merrill, Jos. Hansell, Thomasville.
 Miller, A. L., Macon.
 Miller, Wallace, Macon.
 Moon, E. T., La Grange.
 Morris, Sylvanus, Athens.
 Newman, Wm. T., Atlanta.
 O'Byrne, M. A., Savannah.
 Oliver, Frank M., Savannah.
 Orme, A. J., Atlanta.
 Owens, George W., Savannah.
 Palmer, H. E. W., Atlanta.
 Park, Orville A., Macon.
 Parker, R. S., Atlanta.
 Payton, Claude, Albany.
 Peoples, Henry C., Atlanta.
 Phillips, Benjamin Z., Atlanta.
 Phillips, John R., Louisville.
 Phillips, W. L., Louisville.
 Pomeroy, E. E., Atlanta.
 Pope, John D., Albany.
 Porter, J. H., Atlanta.
 Pottle, J. E., Albany.
 Powell, Arthur Gray, Atlanta.

GEORGIA-HAWAII TERRITORY-IDAHO.

Rambo, L. M., Blakely.
 Randolph, Hollins N., Atlanta.
 Reese, Millard, Brunswick.
 Rivers, E. D., Cairo.
 Rogers, Z. B., Elberton.
 Rosner, Luther Z., Atlanta.
 Bourke, John, Jr., Savannah.
 Russell, R. B., Atlanta.
 Seabrook, Paul E., Savannah.
 Shattuck, Norman, LaFayette.
 Sibley, Samuel H., Union Point.
 Slaton, John M., Atlanta.
 Smith, Alexander W., Sr., Atlanta.
 Smith, John R. L., Macon.
 Smith, Marion, Atlanta.
 Smith, O. M., Valdosta.
 Smith, Victor, Lamar, Atlanta.
 Spalding, Hughes, Atlanta.
 Stephens, Alexander W., Atlanta.
 Stephens, William B., Savannah.
 Stevenson, W. A., Commerce.
 Strickland, John J., Athens.
 Strozier, Harry S., Macon.
 Sweat, Joel L., Waycross.
 Swift, H. H., Columbus.
 Thomson, W. D., Atlanta.
 Tye, Benjamin W., Atlanta.
 Tye, John L., Atlanta.
 Tyson, Charles M., Darien.
 Wade, Peyton L., Atlanta.
 Walker, Clifford, Atlanta.
 Watkins, Edgar, Atlanta.
 Watkins, Homer, Ocartown.
 Wilkinson, H. A., Dawson.
 Willingham, Wright, Rome.
 Wilson, John R., Bainbridge.
 Wimbish, William A., Atlanta.
 Wright, Barry, Rome.

HAWAII TERRITORY.

Anderson, Robbins B., Honolulu.
 Ashford, Clarence W., Honolulu.
 Carlsmith, Carl Schurz, Hilo.
 Castle, Alfred L., Honolulu.
 Castle, William R., Honolulu.
 Cathcart, John W., Honolulu.
 Clemons, Chas. F., Honolulu.
 Cristy, Albert M., Honolulu.
 Davis, George A., Honolulu.
 Dickey, Lyle A., Lihue.
 Frear, Walter F., Honolulu.
 Greenwell, W. A., Honolulu.
 Hemenway, Charles R., Honolulu.
 Lightfoot, Joseph, Honolulu.
 Lymer, William B., Honolulu.
 Marx, Benjamin L., Honolulu.
 Olson, Clarence H., Honolulu.
 Parsons, Charles F., Hilo.

Polindexter, Joseph B., Honolulu.
 Robertson, Alex. G. M., Honolulu.
 Robinson, Wm. J., Honolulu.
 Smith, William H., Hilo.
 Smith, William O., Honolulu.
 Thayer, Wade Warren, Honolulu.
 Thompson, Frank E., Honolulu.
 Warren, Louis J., Honolulu.
 Watson, Edward M., Honolulu.
 Whitney, William L., Honolulu.

IDAHO.

Allshie, James F., Coeur d'Alene.
 Auger, Berchmans, Grangeville.
 Babb, James E., Lewiston.
 Babcock, W. A., Twin Falls.
 Beale, Charles W., Wallace.
 Becker, John R., Lewiston.
 Berg, E. H., Coeur d'Alene.
 Borah, William E. (Washington, D. C.),
 Boise.
 Bothwell, James R., Twin Falls.
 Boughton, E. V., Coeur d'Alene.
 Budge, Jesse R. S., Pocatello.
 Butler, Fred E., Lewiston.
 Carter, Pasco B., Boise.
 Cavaney, Peter E., Boise.
 Cox, Eugene A., Lewiston.
 Craig, Charles H., Wallace.
 Culp, L. W., Coeur d'Alene.
 Davies, John E., Twin Falls.
 Dietrich, Frank S., Boise.
 Dunn, Robert N., Coeur d'Alene.
 Edgington, George W., Idaho Falls.
 Elder, R. H., Coeur d'Alene.
 Featherstone, Albert H., Wallace.
 Flynn, John M., Sandpoint.
 Fox, Carlton, Wallace.
 Frawley, Edward J., Boise.
 Freehafer, Albert L., Boise.
 French, Burton L. (Washington, D. C.),
 Moscow.
 Gibson, Claude W., Boise.
 Gough, Aurelian Bruce, Montpelier.
 Griffin, Sam S., Boise.
 Guthrie, W. P., Twin Falls.
 Gyde, James E., Wallace.
 Haga, Oliver O., Boise.
 Hansbrough, G. F., Blackfoot.
 Hanson, Walter H., Wallace.
 Harvey, Joseph E., Pocatello.
 Hasbrouck, Van W., Boise.
 Hawley, James H., Boise.
 Hawley, Jess B., Boise.
 Hays, Samuel H., Boise.
 Heitman, Charles L., Wallace.
 Hicks, A. R., Twin Falls.
 Horning, Charles E., Wallace.

IDAHO-ILLINOIS.

Hull, Harrold J., Wallace.
 Johnson, Charles A., Burley.
 Johnson, Richard H., Boise.
 Jones, John W., Blackfoot.
 Jones, Thos. J., Boise.
 Kemler, Harry S., Boise.
 Lamson, George W., Nampa.
 Lee, T. Bailey, Burley.
 Lee, William A., Blackfoot.
 Leeper, R. D., Coeur d'Alene.
 Lockhart, H. W., Pocatello.
 McCarthy, Charles P., Boise.
 McClear, James L., Boise.
 McCutcheon, Otto E., Idaho Falls.
 McFarland, R. E., Coeur d'Alene.
 McFarland, W. B., Coeur d'Alene.
 Martin, Paris, Boise.
 Nelson, R. S., Coeur d'Alene.
 Oppenheim, Benjamin W., Boise.
 Paine, Karl, Boise.
 Perky, Kirtland I., Boise.
 Potts, C. H., Coeur d'Alene.
 Reddoch, Charles F., Boise.
 Reed, F. W., Coeur d'Alene.
 Reed, S. A., Coeur d'Alene.
 Rhodes, D. L., Nampa.
 St. Clair, Clency, Idaho Falls.
 Terrell, Robert M., Pocatello.
 Thompson, Horace B., Pocatello.
 Towles, Therrett, Wallace.
 Turner, Harry R., Pocatello.
 VanDuyn, O. M., Caldwell.
 Varian, Bertram S., Weiser.
 Wayne, James A., Wallace.
 Wernette, N. D., Coeur d'Alene.
 White, E. C., Pocatello.
 Whitla, E. R., Coeur d'Alene.
 Wise, James H., Twin Falls.
 Witty, W. H., Pocatello.
 Wood, Fremont, Boise.
 Woods, William W., Wallace.
 Worstell, Harrold E., Wallace.
 Worthwine, O. W., Boise.
 Wyman, Harry C., Boise.

ILLINOIS.

Aaron, Henry J., Chicago.
 Abbott, William T., Chicago.
 Abrahamson, Henry M., Chicago.
 Adams, Elmer H., Chicago.
 Adams, Samuel, Chicago.
 Addington, Keene H., Chicago.
 Adelman, Abram E., Chicago.
 Adler, Sidney, Chicago.
 Ahern, Clinton J., Dwight.
 Alden, W. T., Chicago.
 Anderson, G. Bernhard, Chicago.
 Angerstein, Thomas O., Chicago.

ApMadoc, W. Tudor, Chicago.
 Appell, Albert J. W., Chicago.
 Ashcraft, Raymond M., Chicago.
 Austin, Chauncey G., Jr., Chicago.
 Austrian, Alfred S., Chicago.
 Bachrach, Walter, Chicago.
 Bacon, Henry M., Chicago.
 Baldwin, Henry R., Chicago.
 Baldwin, Jesse A., Chicago.
 Baldwin, W. W., Chicago.
 Ball, Farlin H., Chicago.
 Ballantine, Henry W., Urbana.
 Bancroft, Edgar A., Chicago.
 Bangs, Frederick A., Chicago.
 Bangs, Hal C., Chicago.
 Barasa, Bernard P., Chicago.
 Barbour, James J., Chicago.
 Barnes, Albert C., Chicago.
 Barnes, Cecil, Chicago.
 Barnes, Harry C., Chicago.
 Barnes, R. M., Lacon.
 Barnett, Otto R., Chicago.
 Barthell, Edward E., Chicago.
 Bartlett, Charles L., Chicago.
 Bartley, Charles Earle, Chicago.
 Bauer, Ralph S., Stonington.
 Baume, James S., Galena.
 Beach, Elmer E., Chicago.
 Beach, Raymond W., Chicago.
 Beale, William G., Chicago.
 Becker, Benjamin V., Chicago.
 Behan, Louis J., Chicago.
 Belford, G. F., Streator.
 Belt, William O., Chicago.
 Beman, Thomas R., Chicago.
 Bennet, William S., Chicago.
 Bentley, Cyrus, Chicago.
 Berkson, Maurice, Chicago.
 Best, Ernest O., Chicago.
 Beye, William, Chicago.
 Biggs, Edward A., Chicago.
 Billings, Charles L., Chicago.
 Bishop, James Franklin, Chicago.
 Black, John D., Chicago.
 Bledsoe, S. T., Chicago.
 Blocki, Gale, Chicago.
 Bobb, Dwight S., Chicago.
 Borders, M. W., Chicago.
 Boyle, Lawrence P., Chicago.
 Boys, William H., Streator.
 Bracken, Leonidas L., Chicago.
 Bradley, Ralph R., Chicago.
 Bradley, Thomas E. D., Chicago.
 Breeding, Ben N., Chicago.
 Brothers, Elmer D., Chicago.
 Brown, Charles A., Chicago.
 Brown, Charles Leroy, Chicago.
 Brown, Edward Eagle, Chicago.
 Brown, Edward Osgood, Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

- Brown, Frederick A., Chicago.
 Brown, James Edgar, Chicago.
 Brown, John B., Monmouth.
 Brown, Stuart, Springfield.
 Brown, Taylor E., Chicago.
 Bruggemeyer, Mancha, Chicago.
 Brundage, Edward J., Springfield.
 Buckingham, George T., Chicago.
 Buell, Charles C., Chicago.
 Bulkley, Almon W., Chicago.
 Bunch, Thaddeus O., Chicago.
 Buntain, C. M. Clay, Kankakee.
 Burke, Webster H., Chicago.
 Burkhalter, Robert P., Chicago.
 Burnham, Frederic, Chicago.
 Burns, James F., Chicago.
 Burras, Charles H., Chicago.
 Burroughs, Benjamin R., Edwardsville.
 Burry, William, Chicago.
 Burton, Charles S., Chicago.
 Burton, George W., Peoria.
 Burton, Robert A., Chicago.
 Busby, Leonard A., Chicago.
 Busch, Francis X., Chicago.
 Butler, Rush C., Chicago.
 Cameron, John M., Chicago.
 Campbell, Herbert J., Chicago.
 Campbell, John G., Chicago.
 Campbell, R. M., Chicago.
 Campbell, Robert W., Chicago.
 Cannon, Thomas H., Chicago.
 Canty, F. J., Chicago.
 Capen, Charles L., Bloomington.
 Carpenter, George A., Chicago.
 Carpenter, Paul, Chicago.
 Carr, John E., Johnson City.
 Carson, William Sherman, Chicago.
 Carter, Howard M., Chicago.
 Carter, Orrin N., Chicago.
 Carton, Alfred T., Chicago.
 Cary, Robert J., Chicago.
 Case, Charles Center, Jr., Chicago.
 Case, William W., Chicago.
 Cassels, Edwin H., Chicago.
 Castle, Howard P., Chicago.
 Cattel, Archibald, Chicago.
 Cavette, Scott Osten, Chicago.
 Chancellor, Justus, Chicago.
 Chapman, C. B., Ottawa.
 Chapman, Theodore S., Chicago.
 Cheever, Dwight B., Chicago.
 Childs, Frank Hall, Chicago.
 Chipperfield, B. M., Canton.
 Chitty, William, Chicago.
 Clark, Charles V., Chicago.
 Clarke, Henry L., Chicago.
 Cleveland, Chester E., Chicago.
 Clifford, Richard W., Chicago.
 Clithero, Delbert A., Chicago.
 Clyne, Charles F., Chicago.
 Cobb, Charles L., Chicago.
 Colby, Richard H., Chicago.
 Coleman, James Leonard, Chicago.
 Collins, Beryl B., Chicago.
 Comerford, Frank, Chicago.
 Condee, Leander D., Chicago.
 Condit, J. Sidney, Chicago.
 Condon, James G., Chicago.
 Condon, Thomas J., Chicago.
 Conerty, Joseph A., Chicago.
 Connell, Joseph A., Chicago.
 Cook, Edgar J., Chicago.
 Cook, Wells M., Chicago.
 Cooke, George A., Chicago.
 Cooper, Homer H., Chicago.
 Costigan, George P., Jr., Chicago.
 Cowen, Israel, Chicago.
 Cox, Arthur M., Chicago.
 Crafts, Clayton Edward, Chicago.
 Craig, Charles C., Galesburg.
 Cressy, Morton S., Chicago.
 Crossley, Frederic B., Chicago.
 Crow, George A., East St. Louis.
 Culver, Morton T., Chicago.
 Cunnea, William A., Chicago.
 Curran, William R., Pekin.
 Currier, Albert Dean, Chicago.
 Cutting, Charles S., Chicago.
 Dahlberg, G. A., Chicago.
 D'Ancona, Edward N., Chicago.
 Daniels, Francis B., Chicago.
 David, Joseph B., Chicago.
 David, Sigmund W., Chicago.
 Davis, Brode B., Chicago.
 Davis, James C., Chicago.
 Dawson, Thomas J., Chicago.
 Day, Stephen Albion, Chicago.
 DeFrees, Donald, Chicago.
 DeFrees, Joseph H., Chicago.
 Dempsey, Ralph, Pekin.
 Deneen, Charles S. (Springfield), Chicago.
 Denning, Clarence P., Chicago.
 Dent, Louis L., Chicago.
 Dent, Thomas, Chicago.
 DeYoung, Frederic R., Chicago.
 Dick, Homer T., Chicago.
 Dickinson, J. M., Chicago.
 Dickinson, J. M., Jr., Chicago.
 Dickinson, John R., Chicago.
 Dixon, Henry S., Dixon.
 Dixon, William W., Chicago.
 Dobyns, Fletcher, Chicago.
 Dolan, Michael D., Chicago.
 Doocy, Edward, Pittsfield.
 Dow, Harry A., Chicago.
 Dowell, Osgood H., Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

- Doyle, Edward Andrew, Chicago.
 Doyle, Leo J., Chicago.
 Doyle, William A., Chicago.
 Dunbar, David O., Chicago.
 Dynes, O. W., Chicago.
 Dyrenforth, Arthur, Chicago.
 Dyrenforth, William H., Chicago.
 Early, Albert D., Rockford.
 Eastman, Albert N., Chicago.
 Eastman, Sidney O., Chicago.
 Eaton, Marquis, Chicago.
 Eckhart, Percy B., Chicago.
 Eddy, Arthur J., Chicago.
 Ehle, Louis C., Chicago.
 Ekern, Herman L. (Madison, Wis.),
 Chicago.
 Elder, Charles B., Chicago.
 Elliott, John M., Peoria.
 Elliott, Robert L., Chicago.
 Elting, Victor, Chicago.
 England, Edward L., Chicago.
 Engllah, Lee F., Chicago.
 Enoch, Albert B., Chicago.
 Ettelson, Samuel A., Chicago.
 Evans, John T., Chicago.
 Evans, Lynden, Chicago.
 Evans, Peter L., Chicago.
 Everett, Edward W., Chicago.
 Faisler, John, Sycamore.
 Falk, Lester L., Chicago.
 Fassett, Eugene G., Chicago.
 Faulkner, Charles J., Jr., Chicago.
 Felsenthal, Edward G., Chicago.
 Felsenthal, Eli B., Chicago.
 Fergus, Robert O., Chicago.
 Fernald, Gustavus S., Chicago.
 Field, Heman H., Chicago.
 Fisher, Geo. P., Chicago.
 Flak, R. W., Ridgefarm.
 Fitta, Henry, Chicago.
 Flexner, Bernard, Chicago.
 Foell, Charles M., Chicago.
 Fogle, John L., Chicago.
 Follansbee, George A., Chicago.
 Follansbee, Mitchell D., Chicago.
 Polonie, Robert J., Chicago.
 Folsom, Richard S., Chicago.
 Foote, Roger L., Chicago.
 Fordham, Albert C., Chicago.
 Foreman, Milton J., Chicago.
 Foster, Frank, Chicago.
 Foster, Stephen A., Chicago.
 Frank, Jerome N., Chicago.
 Frank, Robert J., Chicago.
 Freeman, Charles Y., Chicago.
 Freund, Ernst, Chicago.
 Frost, E. Allen, Chicago.
 Fullerton, William D., Ottawa.
 Fulton, Arthur W., Chicago.
 Pyffe, Colin C. H., Chicago.
 Gallagher, Michael F., Chicago.
 Gann, David B., Chicago.
 Gardner, C. P., Mendota.
 Garey, Eugene L., Chicago.
 Garfield, Charles, Chicago.
 Gartside, John M., Chicago.
 Gavin, John E., Chicago.
 Gavin, Richard L., Chicago.
 Gemmill, William N., Chicago.
 Gilbert, Barry, Chicago.
 Gilbert, Hiram T., Chicago.
 Glennon, Edward T., Chicago.
 Godman, Elwood G., Chicago.
 Goodman, Mark D., Chicago.
 Goodwin, Clarence N., Chicago.
 Goodyear, A. F., Waukegan.
 Gorham, Sidney S., Chicago.
 Graham, James M., Springfield.
 Gramham, C. C., Chicago.
 Graydon, Thomas J., Chicago.
 Greeley, Louis M., Chicago.
 Green, Frederick, Chicago.
 Green, Henry L., Urbana.
 Greenacre, Isiah T., Chicago.
 Gregory, Stephen S., Chicago.
 Gregory, Tappan, Chicago.
 Gresham, Otto, Chicago.
 Gridley, Martin M., Chicago.
 Griggs, Edward M., Streator.
 Grollman, Louis, Chicago.
 Grosscup, Peter S., Chicago.
 Guerin, Henry, Chicago.
 Guerin, Mark E., Chicago.
 Guinan, James J., Chicago.
 Gurley, Wm. W., Chicago.
 Hack, Fred C., Chicago.
 Haft, Charles M., Chicago.
 Hagan, Henry M., Chicago.
 Haight, George I., Chicago.
 Hall, David F., Chicago.
 Hall, James Parker, Chicago.
 Hamill, Charles H., Chicago.
 Hamilton, E. Bentley, Peoria.
 Hamlin, Frank, Chicago.
 Hansen, Otto S., Chicago.
 Hapeman, W. T., Chicago.
 Harding, Charles F., Chicago.
 Harlan, John Maynard, Chicago.
 Harley, Herbert, Chicago.
 Harnwell, Frederick W., Chicago.
 Harper, Samuel A., Chicago.
 Harrison, Frank J., Streator.
 Harrold, James P., Chicago.
 Hart, Louis E., Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

Havard, Charles H., Chicago.
 Hawkins, Henry F., Chicago.
 Hawzhurst, Ralph E., Chicago.
 Hay, Logan, Springfield.
 Hayes, Howard W., Chicago.
 Hayes, John B., Rochelle.
 Hazen, Irwin R., Chicago.
 Healy, John J., Chicago.
 Hebel, Oscar, Chicago.
 Hedrick, Edwin, Chicago.
 Helmer, Bessie Bradwell, Chicago.
 Helmer, Frank A., Chicago.
 Henning, Robert, Fairbury.
 Herriott, Irving, Chicago.
 Hibben, Samuel E., Chicago.
 Higbee, Harry, Pittsfield.
 Higinbotham, H. M., Chicago.
 Hill, John W., Chicago.
 Hinton, Edward W., Chicago.
 Hitt, Rector C., Ottawa.
 Hoag, Parker H., Chicago.
 Hobbie, W. R., Kankakee.
 Hoffman, Leo W., Chicago.
 Hogan, John E., Taylorville.
 Holden, Charles R., Chicago.
 Holdom, Jesse, Chicago.
 Hollen, Richard H., Chicago.
 Hopkins, Albert J., Chicago.
 Horner, Henry, Chicago.
 Houlhan, Francis J., Chicago.
 Housum, Hugh W., Decatur.
 Howe, Beverly W., Chicago.
 Howe, Charles D., Chicago.
 Howe, Thomas Francis, Chicago.
 Hoyne, Thomas M., Chicago.
 Huff, Thomas D., Chicago.
 Hull, Morton Denison, Chicago.
 Humburg, Andrew P., Chicago.
 Hummeland, Andrew, Chicago.
 Hummer, John B., Chicago.
 Humphrey, Wirt E., Chicago.
 Hunter, William R., Kankakee.
 Hurd, Harry B., Chicago.
 Hutchins, James G., Chicago.
 Hyde, Charles O., Chicago.
 Hyde, James W., Chicago.
 Hyzer, E. M., Chicago.
 Ickes, Harold L., Chicago.
 Innes, Alexander J., Chicago.
 Irving, Samuel Orozier, Chicago.
 Irwin, Royal W., Chicago.
 Isaacs, Martin J., Chicago.
 Ives, Morse, Chicago.
 Jackson, John L., Chicago.
 Jacobs, Walter H., Chicago.
 Jarecki, Edmund K., Chicago.
 Jarrett, Delta L., Chicago.

Jeffery, James Clarke, Chicago.
 Johnson, Frank, Jr., Chicago.
 Johnson, Lawrence C., Galva.
 Johnston, Morris L., Chicago.
 Johnstone, F. B., Chicago.
 Jonas, Edgar A., Chicago.
 Jones, W. Clyde, Chicago.
 Judah, Noble B., Jr., Chicago.
 Junkin, Francis T. A., Chicago.
 Kannally, Michael V., Chicago.
 Kaplan, Jacob, Chicago.
 Kaplan, Nathan D., Chicago.
 Kearns, Hugh J., Chicago.
 Keehn, Roy D., Chicago.
 Kehoe, John E., Chicago.
 Kelly, Edmund P., Chicago.
 Kelly, Harry Eugene, Chicago.
 Kelly, James J., Chicago.
 Kelly, John J. M., Chicago.
 Kennedy, Henry H., Chicago.
 Kerner, Otto, Chicago.
 Kersten, George, Chicago.
 Kerz, Paul, Galena.
 Kimball, B. F., Chicago.
 King, John H., Taylorville.
 King, Samuel B., Chicago.
 Kirk, Walter H., Peoria.
 Kirkland, Ira Bird, Chicago.
 Kirkland, Weymouth, Chicago.
 Kline, Julius Reynolds, Chicago.
 Knapp, Kemper K., Chicago.
 Kocourek, Albert, Chicago.
 Koepke, Charles A., Chicago.
 Kompel, Morris, Chicago.
 Kopf, William P., Chicago.
 Kramer, Edward C., East St. Louis.
 Kreamer, Ernest L., Chicago.
 Kriete, Frank L., Chicago.
 Kropf, Oscar A., Chicago.
 Kuebler, George J., Chicago.
 Lackey, George W., Lawrenceville.
 Lackner, Francis, Chicago.
 Lamb, William E., Chicago.
 L'Amoreaux, Paul C., Chicago.
 Lanaghen, Gideon F., Chicago.
 Lane, Wallace R., Chicago.
 Larkin, Robert E., Streator.
 Latham, Carl R., Chicago.
 Lathrop, Gardiner, Chicago.
 Lavery, Urban A., Chicago.
 Lawrence, George A., Galesburg.
 Leach, C. Nelson, Chicago.
 Lee, Edward T., Chicago.
 Lee, John H. S., Chicago.
 Legg, Chester Arthur, Chicago.
 Leinen, Oscar E., Chicago.
 Levinson, Harry O., Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

- Levinson, Salmon O., Chicago.
 Levy, David R., Chicago.
 Lewis, J. Hamilton, Chicago.
 Lindley, Frank, Danville.
 Lindley, Walter C., Danville.
 Lipson, Isaac B., Chicago.
 Litzinger, Edward R., Chicago.
 Loesch, Frank J., Chicago.
 Long, Jesse M., Chicago.
 Looby, M. F., Chicago.
 Lord, Frank E., Chicago.
 Lord, John S., Chicago.
 Loucks, Charles O., Chicago.
 Lowden, Frank O., Oregon.
 Lowenthal, Frederick, Chicago.
 Lowy, Charles F., Chicago.
 Lucey, Patrick J., Chicago.
 Lutkin, Harris Carman, Chicago.
 Lyford, Will H., Chicago.
 Lynde, Cornelius, Chicago.
 McCall, Thomas, Chicago.
 McCordie, Alfred E., Chicago.
 McCormick, Robert H., Chicago.
 McDonald, Charles A., Chicago.
 McEwen, Willard M., Chicago.
 McGoorty, John P., Chicago.
 McInerney, Joseph A., Chicago.
 McKeever, Buell, Chicago.
 McKenzie, John C., Elizabeth.
 McKenzie, William D., Chicago.
 McKeown, John A., Chicago.
 McKinley, Archibald A., Chicago.
 McKinney, Hayes, Chicago.
 McKnight, Richard, Chicago.
 McLaughlin, A. A., Chicago.
 McMurdy, Robert, Chicago.
 McNabb, Dusan T., Chicago.
 McRoberts, W. G., Peoria.
 McShane, James C., Chicago.
 McSurely, William H., Chicago.
 MacChesney, Nathan William, Chicago.
 MacCracken, William P., Jr., Chicago.
 Mack, Julian W., Chicago.
 MacLeish, John E., Chicago.
 Magee, Henry W., Chicago.
 Mahoney, Joseph P., Chicago.
 Mahony, Charles L., Chicago.
 Malato, Stephen A., Chicago.
 Mansfield, Charles F., Springfield.
 Mansfield, Henry, Peoria.
 Marso, Michael, Chicago.
 Marston, Thomas B., Chicago.
 Martin, Amos W., Chicago.
 Martin, Horace H., Chicago.
 Marx, Frederick Z., Chicago.
 Mason, George A., Chicago.
 Mason, Roswell B., Chicago.
 Matchett, David F., Chicago.
 Matthews, Francis E., Chicago.
 Mayer, Isaac, Chicago.
 Mayer, Levy, Chicago.
 McCartney, Harry S., Chicago.
 Mecham, John Barton, Joliet.
 Mechem, Floyd R., Chicago.
 Meeks, James A., Danville.
 Mehlhope, Clarence E., Chicago.
 Mergentheim, Morton A., Chicago.
 Merrick, George Peck, Chicago.
 Meyer, Abraham, Chicago.
 Meyer, Carl, Chicago.
 Meyer, George H., Chicago.
 Miles, Charles V., Peoria.
 Miller, Amos, Hillsboro.
 Miller, Amos C., Chicago.
 Miller, Frank T., Peoria.
 Miller, George W., Chicago.
 Miller, Henry G., Chicago.
 Miller, John S., Chicago.
 Miller, John Stocker, Jr., Chicago.
 Miller, Luther L., Chicago.
 Miller, William S., Chicago.
 Millner, LeRoy, Chicago.
 Mills, Allen G., Chicago.
 Mills, Walter H., Decatur.
 Mitchell, E. B., Clinton.
 Moltthrop, Charles P., Chicago.
 Montgomery, John R., Chicago.
 Moore, Frederick W., Chicago.
 More, Clair E., Chicago.
 More, R. Wilson, Chicago.
 Morrill, Donald L., Chicago.
 Morris, Henry C., Chicago.
 Morrison, Charles B., Chicago.
 Morse, Charles F., Chicago.
 Moss, William R., Chicago.
 Mosser, Edwin J., Chicago.
 Moulton, Frank I., Chicago.
 Munger, Edwin A., Chicago.
 Munns, Harry P., Chicago.
 Murray, Patrick F., Chicago.
 Murray, Sidney C., Chicago.
 Musgrave, Harrison, Chicago.
 Neiger, J. J., Virginia.
 Netherton, Claude O., Chicago.
 Newcomb, George Eddy, Chicago.
 Newman, Jacob, Chicago.
 Newton, Charles E. M., Chicago.
 Niblack, William C., Chicago.
 Nichols, Warren, Chicago.
 Norcross, Frederic F., Chicago.
 Norton, T. J., Chicago.
 O'Connor, Charles J., Chicago.
 O'Connor, John, Chicago.
 O'Connor, John M., Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

- Octigan, Thomas P., Chicago.
 O'Donnell, Joseph A., Chicago.
 Ogren, John W., Chicago.
 O'Hare, Thomas J., Chicago.
 O'Harra, Apollos W., Carthage.
 O'Keeffe, P. J., Chicago.
 Olds, Walter F., Chicago.
 Oliphant, Herman, Chicago.
 Olson, Harry, Chicago.
 O'Meara, C. S., Chicago.
 O'Neill, Hugh, Chicago.
 Orr, Louis T., Chicago.
 Ott, John Nash, Chicago.
 Packard, George, Chicago.
 Paden, Joseph E., Chicago.
 Page, George T., Chicago.
 Page, Gerald H., Peoria.
 Parn, Max, Chicago.
 Parker, Francis W., Chicago.
 Parker, Lewis W., Chicago.
 Parker, Woodruff J., Chicago.
 Parkin, Harry A., Chicago.
 Parkinson, Robert H., Chicago.
 Passmore, John H., Chicago.
 Patterson, Perry S., Chicago.
 Payne, John Barton, Chicago.
 Peaks, George H., Chicago.
 Pearsons, Harry P., Chicago.
 Pease, Warren, Chicago.
 Peck, George R., Chicago.
 Peck, Ralph L., Chicago.
 Peden, Thomas J., Chicago.
 Peek, Burton F., Moline.
 Pendarvis, Robert E., Chicago.
 Penwell, Fred B., Danville.
 Penwell, Leroy V., Chicago.
 Peters, Guy M., Chicago.
 Peterson, James A., Chicago.
 Petit, Adelor J., Chicago.
 Pfau, Abraham J., Chicago.
 Philbrick, Francis S., Chicago.
 Pinckney, Merritt W., Chicago.
 Plain, Frank G., Aurora.
 Platt, Henry R., Chicago.
 Pollack, Sidney S., Chicago.
 Pope, Herbert, Chicago.
 Poppenhusen, Conrad H., Chicago.
 Porter, Gilbert E., Chicago.
 Post, Philip S., Chicago.
 Potter, Ralph F., Chicago.
 Powell, Charles L., Chicago.
 Powers, Frank, Streator.
 Price, Henry W., Chicago.
 Prinderville, Thos. W., Chicago.
 Prindiville, John K., Chicago.
 Pritchard, Norman H., Chicago.
 Fritzker, Nicholas J., Chicago.
 Proudfoot, Frederick W., Chicago.
 Provine, Walter M., Taylorville.
 Quasser, Julius H., Chicago.
 Quinn, Frank J., Peoria.
 Raftree, Matthias L., Chicago.
 Ramsay, Gordon A., Chicago.
 Randolph, Charles T., Carmi.
 Rathbone, Henry R., Chicago.
 Rawlins, Edward W., Chicago.
 Reardon, William J., Pekin.
 Bearick, George F., Danville.
 Rector, Edward, Chicago.
 Reed, Frank F., Chicago.
 Reed, John P., Chicago.
 Replogle, H. L., Chicago.
 Reynolds, Asa Q., Chicago.
 Rhodes, Carey W., Chicago.
 Rice, Robert Clifford, Galesburg.
 Richards, John T., Chicago.
 Richardson, John, Chicago.
 Richberg, Donald R., Chicago.
 Richmann, Alex. F., Chicago.
 Rider, George C., Pekin.
 Riley, Harrison B., Chicago.
 Rinaker, Samuel M., Chicago.
 Ritchie, William, Chicago.
 Robbins, Henry S., Chicago.
 Robertson, Egbert, Chicago.
 Robinson, Max, Chicago.
 Rockhold, Frank A., Chicago.
 Roe, William, Farmington.
 Rogers, Edward S., Chicago.
 Rooney, Thos. Edward, Chicago.
 Rose, John A., Chicago.
 Rosenbaum, M. I., Chicago.
 Rosenthal, James, Chicago.
 Rosenthal, Leming, Chicago.
 Ross, Walter W., Chicago.
 Rothmann, William, Chicago.
 Rothschild, Isaac S., Chicago.
 Rowe, Frederick A., Chicago.
 Rubens, Harry, Chicago.
 Rummier, William R., Chicago.
 Rundall, Charles O., Chicago.
 Runnells, John S., Chicago.
 Ryan, Andrew J., Chicago.
 Ryan, Oscar B., Streator.
 Ryden, Otto G., Chicago.
 Sabath, Albert, Chicago.
 Sabath, Joseph, Chicago.
 Salisbury, Frank L., Chicago.
 Samuels, Benjamin John, Chicago.
 Sauter, L. E., Chicago.
 Sawyer, Carlos P., Chicago.
 Scandrett, Henry A., Chicago.
 Scanlan, Kickham, Chicago.
 Schaffner, Arthur B., Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

Schlesinger, Elmer, Chicago.
 Schnepf, Emerson E., Greenville.
 Schoonover, Frank S., Chicago.
 Schupp, Robert W., Chicago.
 Schuyler, Daniel J., Jr., Chicago.
 Scofield, Timothy J., Chicago.
 Scott, Frank H., Chicago.
 Scott, George A. H., Chicago.
 Scott, R. B., Chicago.
 Scully, Thomas F., Chicago.
 Sears, Nathaniel C., Chicago.
 See, Cornelius S., Chicago.
 Shabad, Henry M., Chicago.
 Shamel, Charles H., Springfield.
 Shannon, Angus Roy, Chicago.
 Shaw, Ralph M., Chicago.
 Sheean, David, Galena.
 Sheean, Frank T., Galena.
 Sheean, Henry D., Chicago.
 Sheean, James B., Chicago.
 Sheean, James M., Chicago.
 Sheean, John A., Chicago.
 Sheean, Thomas J., Galena.
 Shepard, Frank L., Chicago.
 Shepard, Stuart G., Chicago.
 Sheridan, Thomas F., Chicago.
 Sheriff, Andrew R., Chicago.
 Sherman, Roger, Chicago.
 Shorey, Clyde E., Chicago.
 Shortall, John L., Chicago.
 Shrimaki, Israel, Chicago.
 Shulman, Max, Chicago.
 Sidley, William P., Chicago.
 Silber, Clarence J., Chicago.
 Silber, Frederick D., Chicago.
 Sims, Edwin W., Chicago.
 Siqueland, Tryggve A., Chicago.
 Slade, John C., Chicago.
 Smith, F. Harold, Chicago.
 Smoot, Harry E., Chicago.
 Smyser, Nathan S., Chicago.
 Snider, E. L., Chicago.
 Sonnenschein, Edward, Chicago.
 Sonnenschein, Hugo, Chicago.
 Sonstby John J., Chicago.
 Spencer, Charles C., Chicago.
 Stafford, Charles B., Chicago.
 Stapleton, Wm. J., Chicago.
 Starr, Merritt, Chicago.
 Stebbins, Lewis A., Chicago.
 Steele, William Karr, Chicago.
 Stelk, John, Chicago.
 Stephens, R. Allan, Danville.
 Stephens, Redmond D., Chicago.
 Stern, Henry L., Chicago.
 Stevens, George M., Chicago.
 Stewart, Eugene, Chicago.

Stewart, Robert W., Chicago.
 Stillman, Herman W., Chicago.
 Stone, Claude U., Peoria.
 Stratton, Abram B., Chicago.
 Straus, Simeon, Chicago.
 Strawn, Lester H., Ottawa.
 Strawn, Silas H., Chicago.
 Sullivan, Boetius H., Chicago.
 Sullivan, Denis E., Chicago.
 Sullivan, Dennis W., Chicago.
 Swett, Frank W., Chicago.
 Taylor, Edward H., Chicago.
 Taylor, Leslie J., Taylorville.
 Taylor, Orville J., Jr., Chicago.
 Taylor, Thomas, Jr., Chicago.
 Tecklenburg, F. J., Belleville.
 Teller, Carroll A., Chicago.
 Tenney, Horace Kent, Chicago.
 Terry, C. W., Edwardsville.
 Thomas, Morris St. Palais, Chicago.
 Thomason, Frank D., Chicago.
 Thompson, Floyd E., Rock Island.
 Thompson, Lavern W., Chicago.
 Thomson, Charles M., Chicago.
 Thorne, Clifford, Chicago.
 Thornton, Charles S., Chicago.
 Tivnen, Bryan H., Mattoon.
 Todd, Hiram E., Peoria.
 Todd, James, Chicago.
 Tolman, Edgar B., Chicago.
 Toolen, Clarence A., Chicago.
 Topliff, Samuel, Chicago.
 Torbet, Lewis K., Chicago.
 Torrison, Oscar M., Evanston.
 Towle, Henry S., Chicago.
 Triska, Joseph F., Chicago.
 Troup, Charles, Danville.
 Trude, Daniel P., Chicago.
 Trude, Samuel H., Chicago.
 Trumbull, Donald S., Chicago.
 Tuthill, Richard S., Chicago.
 Tuthill, Richard S., Jr., Chicago.
 Ullmann, Frederic, Chicago.
 Urion, Alfred R., Chicago.
 Veeder, Henry, Chicago.
 Velde, Franklin L., Pekin.
 Voigt, John F., Chicago.
 Von Ammon, Frederic E., Chicago.
 Vose, Frederic Perry, Chicago.
 Vose, Walter S., Chicago.
 Wales, Henry W., Chicago.
 Walker, Bertrand, Chicago.
 Wall, George W., Du Quoin.
 Waller, James B., Jr., Chicago.
 Walsh, Martin, Chicago.
 Walter, Luther M., Chicago.
 Waahburn, William D., Chicago.

ILLINOIS-INDIANA.

Watson, Albert, Mount Vernon.
 Watta, James W., Dixon.
 Wean, Frank L., Chicago.
 Weber, Harry P., Chicago.
 Webster, Charles R., Chicago.
 Weinfeld, Charles, Chicago.
 Weissenbach, Joseph, Chicago.
 Welch, Albert G., Chicago.
 Welch, Thomas J., Kewanee.
 Welch, William S., Chicago.
 Wells, Hosea W., Chicago.
 Wentworth, Daniel S., Chicago.
 Wermuth, William Charles, Chicago.
 West, Roy O., Chicago.
 Westcott, James B., Chicago.
 Wetten, Emil C., Chicago.
 Wexler, Harry G., Chicago.
 Wheelock, William W., Chicago.
 White, Harold F., Chicago.
 Whitman, Russell, Chicago.
 Whitnel, L. O., East St. Louis.
 Wigmore, John H., Chicago.
 Wilcox, Nelson J., Chicago.
 Wilkerson, James H., Chicago.
 Williams, Arista B., Chicago.
 Williams, E. P., Galesburg.
 Williams, Harris F., Chicago.
 Wilson, Eugene S., Chicago.
 Wilson, George H., Quincy.
 Wilson, Wm. T., Jacksonville.
 Windes, Thomas G., Chicago.
 Winston, Garrard B., Chicago.
 Winston, James H., Chicago.
 Wisner, Carl V., Chicago.
 Woley, James D., Chicago.
 Wolf, Henry Milton, Chicago.
 Wolff, Oscar M., Chicago.
 Wood, Franklin N., Chicago.
 Woods, Charles W., Chicago.
 Woodward, Frederic C., Chicago.
 Wormser, Leo F., Chicago.
 Worthington, Thomas, Jacksonville.
 Wright, Wm. B., Effingham.
 Young, Hobart P., Chicago.
 Zane, John M., Chicago.
 Zeisler, Sigmund, Chicago.
 Zeman, Anton T., Chicago.
 Zillman, Christian C. H., Chicago.

INDIANA.

Adamson, Henry, Terre Haute.
 Ashby, Samuel, Indianapolis.
 Baker, Charles S., Columbus.
 Bamberger, Ralph, Indianapolis.
 Barnett, Fred, Hammond.
 Barrett, Fred Eugene, Indianapolis.
 Barrett, James M., Fort Wayne.

Bartholomew, Finny W., Indianapolis.
 Bastian, Willitts A., Indianapolis.
 Batchelor, George H., Indianapolis.
 Beal, Fred. W., Terre Haute.
 Beck, William S., Indianapolis.
 Beckman, Arthur A., Anderson.
 Bell, Joseph E., Indianapolis.
 Bingham, James, Indianapolis.
 Bomberger, Loudon L., Hammond.
 Bowers, John O., Gary.
 Brady, Arthur W., Anderson.
 Breen, William P., Fort Wayne.
 Brewer, Samuel S., Peru.
 Browne, John R., Marion.
 Burnett, Charles A., Lafayette.
 Butler, Noble C., Indianapolis.
 Chaney, John C., Sullivan.
 Clapham, William E., Fort Wayne.
 Cockrum, John B., Indianapolis.
 Collins, Cornelius R., Michigan City.
 Collins, Edgar G., Lafayette.
 Collins, James A., Indianapolis.
 Conder, Earl R., Indianapolis.
 Condo, Gus S., Marion.
 Conroy, Joseph H., Hammond.
 Cooper, James A., Jr., Terre Haute.
 Cox, Charles E., Indianapolis.
 Craig, Edmund L., Evansville.
 Craig, John W., Greensburg.
 Crumppacker, Fred C., Hammond.
 Custer, George A., Logansport.
 Darby, Phelps F., Evansville.
 Darroch, William, Kentland.
 Davidson, Robert F., Indianapolis.
 Davidson, Thomas E., Greensburg.
 Davis, Hoy D., Gary.
 Davis, Lawrence B., Indianapolis.
 Davis, Paul G., Indianapolis.
 Davis, Sydney B., Terre Haute.
 Dickey, Joseph A., Anderson.
 Dix, George O., Terre Haute.
 Elliott, William F., Indianapolis.
 Ellis, W. S., Anderson.
 Evans, Rowland, Indianapolis.
 Feightner, Milo N., Huntington.
 Fesler, J. W., Indianapolis.
 Fitzpatrick, E. V., Indianapolis.
 Forkner, George D., New Castle.
 Fraser, Donald, Fowler.
 Gallagher, Thomas P., Terre Haute.
 Gardner, Alonzo M., Richmond.
 Gavin, Frank E., Indianapolis.
 Gavin, James L., Indianapolis.
 Gifford, George H., Tipton.
 Graves, James S., Kendallville.
 Hammond, Edwin P., Lafayette.
 Hammond, William T., Muncie.

INDIANA—IOWA.

Haywood, George P., Lafayette.
 Hepburn, Charles M., Bloomington.
 Herron, Joseph C., Kokomo.
 Holman, George Wilson, Rochester.
 Hood, Arthur M., Indianapolis.
 Hornbrook, Henry H., Indianapolis.
 Hugg, Martin M., Indianapolis.
 Jewett, Charles L., New Albany.
 Jewett, Charles W., Indianapolis.
 Kelley, William H., Richmond.
 Ketcham, William A., Indianapolis.
 Kiplinger, John H., Rushville.
 Kirkpatrick, Lex J., Kokomo.
 Koons, George H., Muncie.
 Kraus, Milton, Peru.
 La Follette, J. J. M., Bloomington.
 Landers, Howe S., Indianapolis.
 Littleton, Frank L., Indianapolis.
 Livengood, A. T., Covington.
 Lockwood, Virgil H., Indianapolis.
 McBride, Robert W., Indianapolis.
 Marsh, Robert I., Indianapolis.
 Martindale, Charles, Indianapolis.
 Meyer, Louis A., Vincennes.
 Miller, Charles W., Indianapolis.
 Miller, Samuel D., Indianapolis.
 Montgomery, Oscar H., Seymour.
 Moores, Charles W., Indianapolis.
 Moores, Merrill, Indianapolis.
 Morris, John, Fort Wayne.
 Morris, Samuel L., Jr., Fort Wayne.
 Mott, Thomas D., South Bend.
 Myers, Quincy A., Indianapolis.
 Niezer, Charles M., Fort Wayne.
 Noel, James W., Indianapolis.
 O'Neil, Philip, Anderson.
 Ortmeier, Daniel H., Evansville.
 Parker, Samuel, South Bend.
 Parks, J. L., Bloomington.
 Peters, Glenn D., Hammond.
 Pickens, Samuel O., Indianapolis.
 Pickens, William A., Indianapolis.
 Randolph, Edgar D., Lafayette.
 Ridgely, Claude V., Gary.
 Rooker, William Velpeau, Indianapolis.
 Ross, George Ewing, Logansport.
 Rupe, John L., Richmond.
 Ryan, Michael A., Indianapolis.
 Salabury, Elias D., Indianapolis.
 Saylor, Samuel M., Huntington.
 Schmidt, Paul H., Evansville.
 Seavey, Warren A., Bloomington.
 Sedwick, John E., Martinville.
 Sellers, Emory B., Monticello.
 Shake, Curtis C., Vincennes.
 Sheridan, Harry C., Frankfort.
 Shirley, C. C., Kokomo.
 Shiveley, Dudley Morton, South Bend.
 Simmons, Abram, Bluffton.

Simms, Dan W., Lafayette.
 Smith, Charles W., Indianapolis.
 Sproat, E. G., Hammond.
 Stevenson, Elmer E., Indianapolis.
 Stuart, Allison E., Lafayette.
 Taylor, Harold, Indianapolis.
 Teegarden, John C., Anderson.
 Thornton, W. W., Indianapolis.
 Tinkham, C. B., Hammond.
 Turner, Rollin A., Greensburg.
 Tuthill, Harry B., Michigan City.
 Walker, Henry B., Evansville.
 Watkins, C. W., Huntington.
 Welborn, William O., Evansville.
 Weyl, Carl H., Indianapolis.
 Whinery, William J., Hammond.
 Wickens, Hugh, Greensburg.
 Williams, John G., Indianapolis.
 Wolf, Conrad, Kokomo.
 Wood, Sol A., Fort Wayne.
 Woollen, Wm. Watson, Indianapolis.

IOWA.

Adams, Henry L., Des Moines.
 Alexander, David R., Estherville.
 Bailey, Marsh W., Washington.
 Baille, A. D., Storm Lake.
 Ball, George W., Jr., Iowa City.
 Balluff, Walter M., Davenport.
 Barner, George S., Webster City.
 Beyer, Harold L., Grinnell.
 Bihlmeier, Frank L., Muscatine.
 Blood, William G., Keokuk.
 Boardman, C. H. E., Marshalltown.
 Bollinger, James Wills, Davenport.
 Boyd, J. O., Keokuk.
 Bradshaw, Charles S., Des Moines.
 Bray, Thomas J., Oskaloosa.
 Brockett, Orlando Mitchell, Des Moines.
 Burnstedt, John E., Webster City.
 Bush, F. C., Osage.
 Byers, H. W., Des Moines.
 Carr, E. M., Manchester.
 Carroll, A. E., Davenport.
 Cavanagh, B. J., Des Moines.
 Chezem, Andrew L., Davenport.
 Clark, Howard J., Des Moines.
 Clarkson, John T., Albia.
 Collins, W. B., Keokuk.
 Craig, John E., Keokuk.
 Cross, J. E., Newton.
 Cummins, Albert B. (Washington, D. C.),
 Des Moines.
 Dale, Horatio F., Des Moines.
 Davis, Walter M., Iowa City.
 Dawley, F. F., Cedar Rapids.
 Devitt, James A., Oskaloosa.

IOWA.

- Devitt, John F., Muscatine.
 Diamond, T. E., Sheldon.
 Dillon, Sidney J., Des Moines.
 Dorn, Clinton R., Des Moines.
 Dunn, Edward G., Mason City.
 Dutcher, Charles M., Iowa City.
 Fitzpatrick, Daniel H., Mason City.
 Flynn, Leo J., Dubuque.
 French, Nathaniel, Davenport.
 Fry, Henry Edmond, Boone.
 Gaynor, Frank R., Le Mars.
 Griffiths, E. W., Marion.
 Grilk, Charles, Davenport.
 Haines, Robert M., Des Moines.
 Hamilton, Wm. Scott, Fort Madison.
 Hammer, M. R., Jr., Newton.
 Harding, W. L. (Sioux City), Des Moines.
 Harpel, L. V., Boone.
 Hart, W. R., Iowa City.
 Harvison, William G., Des Moines.
 Havner, Horace M., Marengo.
 Healy, Robert, Fort Dodge.
 Henderson, John H., Des Moines.
 Henry, George F., Des Moines.
 Hextell, Carl Bert, Des Moines.
 Holleran, F. L., Clinton.
 Hollingsworth, Abraham, Keokuk.
 Holsman, Henry B., Guthrie Center.
 Horack, H. C., Iowa City.
 Huff, Herbert A., Eldora.
 Hume, James C., Des Moines.
 Hunn, Charles E., Des Moines.
 Jackson, William M., Bedford.
 Johnson, Irving C., Oskaloosa.
 Kelly, E. J., Des Moines.
 Kelly, Glenn D., Davenport.
 Kennedy, J. L., Sioux City.
 Kingland, Thomas A., Northwood.
 Kirk, Clyde, Des Moines.
 Kort, H. C., Newton.
 Lake, John E., Oskaloosa.
 Lee, Chaucer G., Ames.
 Lehman, Frederick W., Jr., Des Moines.
 Lenehan, Daniel J., Dubuque.
 Lewis, W. R., Montezuma.
 Lyon, Arthur C., Grinnell.
 McCarty, Dwight G., Emmetsburg.
 McCoy, E. H., Waterloo.
 McKemey, Jacob S., Fairfield.
 McNett, Walter, Ottumwa.
 Martin, Wesley, Webster City.
 Milchrist, William, Sioux City.
 Miller, Jesse A., Des Moines.
 Miller, William Emory, Des Moines.
 Mitchell, W. E., Council Bluffs.
 Moffit, John T., Tipton.
 Montgomery, Leonard J., Keokuk.
 Moore, William F., Guthrie Center.
 Morling, Edgar A., Emmetsburg.
 Morrison, Edmund D., Washington.
 Mowry, Ross R., Newton.
 Mueller, Alfred C., Davenport.
 Mulvaney, William, Cherokee.
 Murphy, Daniel D., Elkader.
 Myers, Oliver P., Newton.
 Norris, William H., Manchester.
 Nourse, Clinton L., Des Moines.
 O'Connor, Frank A., Dubuque.
 O'Des, Thomas, Sioux City.
 Parker, Addison M., Des Moines.
 Parrish, James L., Des Moines.
 Petersberger, Isaac, Davenport.
 Pickett, C. E., Waterloo.
 Preston, A. L., Avoca.
 Preston, Byron W., Oskaloosa.
 Pryor, John Carlisle, Council Bluffs.
 Read, Ralph L., Des Moines.
 Reed, Carl W., Cresco.
 Reed, Henry T., Cresco.
 Remley, R. G., Webster City.
 Roach, E. C., Rock Rapids.
 Roberts, Milton A., Ottumwa.
 Rockafellow, J. B., Atlantic.
 Salinger, Benjamin I., Carroll.
 Sampson, Henry E., Des Moines.
 Sargent, F. W., Des Moines.
 Saunders, C. G., Council Bluffs.
 Sawyer, Hazen I., Keokuk.
 Schmidt, Edward A., Oskaloosa.
 Sharon, Emmet M., Davenport.
 Sheriff, H. H., Oskaloosa.
 Shifflet, James Glenn, Grinnell.
 Shull, Deloss C., Sioux City.
 Silwold, Henry, Newton.
 Smith, Earl, Mason City.
 Smith, Walter I., Council Bluffs.
 Snyder, Harry S., Sioux City.
 Stapleton, John E., Marengo.
 Stapleton, Thomas, Marengo.
 Stevens, Truman S., Hamburg.
 Stewart, A. K., Des Moines.
 Stewart, George B., Fort Madison.
 Stewart, J. J., Council Bluffs.
 Stillman, Walter S. (Omaha, Nebr.), Council Bluffs.
 Stockman, David T., Sigourney.
 Straus, Oscar, Des Moines.
 Sullivan, John B., Des Moines.
 Swetting, Ernest V., Algona.
 Swisher, B. F., Waterloo.
 Tabor, Ira R., Davenport.
 Theophilus, William, Davenport.
 Timberman, William, Keokuk.
 Tinley, Emmet, Council Bluffs.

IOWA-ITALY-JAPAN-KANSAS.

Tripp, D. Myron, Newton.
 Van Law, C. H., Marshalltown.
 Ver Ploeg, C., Oskaaloosa.
 Wade, M. J., Iowa City.
 Walker, Henry G., Iowa City.
 Walker, W. M., Keosauqua.
 Wallingford, John D., Des Moines.
 Walsh, Mark A., Clinton.
 Walters, Charles E., Toledo.
 Weaver, James B., Jr., Des Moines.
 Webber, John F., Ottumwa.
 Wilcox, Elmer A., Iowa City.
 Wilson, C. J., Washington.
 Wisdom, Frank, Bedford.
 Wisner, E. A., Carroll.

ITALY.

Byrne, James (New York, N. Y.), Rome.

JAPAN.

Kauffmann, James L. (Philadelphia, Pa.),
 Yokohama.
 Morris, Roland S. (Philadelphia, Pa.),
 Tokyo.
 Pergler, Charles (Washington, D. C.),
 Tokyo.

KANSAS.

Alden, Maurice L., Kansas City.
 Allen, Stephen H., Topeka.
 Archer, W. E., Hiawatha.
 Austin, Edwin A., Topeka.
 Bartlett, Samuel E., Ellsworth.
 Bennet, Edgar, Washington.
 Berger, Albert L., Kansas City.
 Blair, R. W., Topeka.
 Bowman, Noah L., Garnett.
 Branine, Ezra, Newton.
 Brooks, C. H., Wichita.
 Brown, W. W., Parsons.
 Bryant, C. J., Independence.
 Burdick, William Livesey, Lawrence.
 Campbell, Altes H., Iola.
 Campbell, J. Graham, Wichita.
 Campbell, J. J., Pittsburg.
 Carey, Joseph G., Wichita.
 Carter, L. O., Kansas City.
 Clark, Elmer C., Oswego.
 Clingman, Ord, Lawrence.
 Curran, A. J., Pittsburg.
 Curran, John P., Pittsburg.
 Curtis, Charles (Washington, D. C.),
 Topeka.
 Damsler, O. F. W., Leavenworth.
 Davis, John W., Greensburg.
 Dawson, John S., Topeka.
 Dean, John S., Topeka.

Drenning, Frank L., Topeka.
 Elae, N. C., Osborne.
 Evans, Earle W., Wichita.
 Farrelly, Hugh P., Chanute.
 Ferry, L. S., Topeka.
 Field, Seward L., Medicine Lodge.
 Finley, James W., Chanute.
 Fisher, Hugh T., Topeka.
 Foulston, Robert C., Wichita.
 Gaitskill, Bennett S., Girard.
 Gardiner, P. D., Wichita.
 Garrison, Chas. W., Topeka.
 Glead, James Willis, Topeka.
 Green, J. W., Lawrence.
 Hamer, R. M., Emporia.
 Hamilton, Clay, Topeka.
 Harris, Vermillion, Wichita.
 Harvey, A. M., Topeka.
 Higgins, Richard J., Kansas City.
 Higgins, William E., Lawrence.
 Hite, D. R., Topeka.
 Higin, John C., Belleville.
 Hogueland, E. H., Topeka.
 Hook, William C., Leavenworth.
 Houston, J. D., Wichita.
 Humphrey, James V., Junction City.
 Hunt, John L., Topeka.
 Hutchison, William Easton, Garden City.
 Johnson, Frank O., McPherson.
 Jones, Ben Sam, Lyons.
 Jones, H. Llewelyn, Meada.
 Jones, Howel, Topeka.
 Jones, John J., Chanute.
 Jordan, Amzie E., Beloit.
 Kagey, C. L., Beloit.
 Larimer, Jeremiah B., Topeka.
 Lee, Thomas Amory, Topeka.
 Long, Chester L., Wichita.
 McAnany, Edwin S., Kansas City.
 McClure, James A., Topeka.
 Malcolm, George R., Pittsburg.
 Marshall, John, Topeka.
 Martin, F. L., Hutchinson.
 Mason, Henry F., Topeka (Garden City).
 Montgomery, William P., Topeka.
 Mulvane, David W., Topeka.
 Nofztger, Thomas A., Wichita.
 Orr, James W., Atchison.
 Osborn, Edward D., Lawrence.
 Osmond, William, Great Bend.
 Oyler, F. J., Iola.
 Pepperell, William Earl, Wichita.
 Porter, Silas, Topeka.
 Price, Francis C., Ashland.
 Pulsifer, Park B., Concordia.
 Redmond, William W., Marysville.
 Robertson, Fred, Kansas City.
 Ruppenthal, Jacob C., Russell.

KANSAS-KENTUCKY.

Russell, Russell Obe, Great Bend.
 Schoonover, Manford, Garnett.
 Sheppard, James G., Fort Scott.
 Sheridan, Bernard L., Paola.
 Sheridan, Frank M., Paola.
 Simmons, J. S., Hutchinson.
 Slonecker, J. G., Topeka.
 Smart, C. A., Ottawa.
 Smith, Charles Blood, Topeka.
 Smith, Charles W., Topeka.
 Smith, Ross B., Erie.
 Stackpole, Hy. W., Clay Center.
 Stone, Robert, Topeka.
 Sullivan, Frank S., Meade.
 Taggart, E. J., Wellington.
 Thompson, William H., Kansas City.
 Tomlinson, Joseph B., Independence.
 Waggener, Balie P., Atchison.
 West, Judson S., Topeka.
 Wheeler, Frederick B., Pittsburg.
 Williams, Al. F., Columbus.
 Wilson, A. W., Ness City.

KENTUCKY.

Allen, John R., Lexington.
 Allen, Lafon, Louisville.
 Anderson, Thornwell G., Middlesboro.
 Apperson, Lewis, Mt. Sterling.
 Attkisson, Eugene R., Louisville.
 Auxier, Andrew E., Pikeville.
 Ayres, William, Pineville.
 Bagby, O. C., Danville.
 Baldwin, Wm. Edward, Louisville.
 Baakin, John B., Louisville.
 Berry, W. A., Paducah.
 Bingham, Robert W., Louisville.
 Booth, Percy M., Louisville.
 Botta, Joseph S., Lexington.
 Bradshaw, William F., Jr., Paducah.
 Browder, Wilbur F., Russellville.
 Brown, Eli Huston, Jr., Louisville.
 Browning, Le Wright, Maysville.
 Bruce, Helm, Louisville.
 Bullitt, William Marshall, Louisville.
 Burnett, Henry, Louisville.
 Calhoun, O. C. (Washington, D. C.),
 Lexington.
 Calvert, Cleon K., Hyden.
 Carr, Frank, Fulton.
 Carroll, A. I., Louisville.
 Chalkley, Lyman, Lexington.
 Clay, Wm. Rogers, Frankfort.
 Cochran, Andrew M. J., Maysville.
 Cooper, R. H., Pikeville.
 Cox, Attila, Jr., Louisville.
 Cox, William J., Madisonville.

Crawford, William W., Louisville.
 Dale, W. Pratt, Louisville.
 Davis, William O., Versailles.
 Davis, William T., Pineville.
 De Busk, Lewis F., Middlesboro.
 Doolan, John C., Louisville.
 Duffin, James R., Louisville.
 Dundon, Denis, Paris.
 Dysard, H. R., Ashland.
 Eaton, William V., Paducah.
 Eaves, St. Clair, Greenville.
 Edelen, T. L., Frankfort.
 Edwards, Davis W., Louisville.
 Ernst, Richard P. (Cincinnati, O.),
 Covington.
 Evans, Walter, Louisville.
 Francis, James D., Huntington.
 Gates, John Calhoun, Princeton.
 Gordon, Maurice Kirby, Madisonville.
 Gordon, R. G., Louisville.
 Grubbs, Charles D., Mt. Sterling.
 Grubbs, Charles S., Louisville.
 Hager, John F., Ashland.
 Harman, Thomas H., Pikeville.
 Haswell, John P., Jr., Louisville.
 Helm, Thomas Kennedy, Louisville.
 Hickman, Lindley Allison, Louisville.
 Hieatt, Clarence C., Louisville.
 Hines, Edward W., Louisville.
 Hopkins, Arthur E., Louisville.
 Hughes, D. H., Paducah.
 Humphrey, Alexander P., Louisville.
 Hunt, George R., Lexington.
 Hutchinson, E. L., Lexington.
 Jeffries, James H., Pineville.
 Jonson, Jerrold A., Madisonville.
 Jouett, Edward S., Louisville.
 Judy, John Allen, Mt. Sterling.
 Kendrick, M. B., Louisville.
 Kinkad, Cleves, Louisville.
 Lewis, William, London.
 McCoy, W. R., Inez.
 McDermott, Edward J., Louisville.
 McDonald, Edward L., Louisville.
 McGregor, Thomas B., Frankfort.
 Mackoy, H. B. (Cincinnati, O.), Covington.
 Mackoy, W. H. (Cincinnati, O.), Covington.
 Macpherson, Ernest, Louisville.
 Malin, Proctor K., Ashland.
 Manning, A. T. W., Manchester.
 Marshall, Burwell Keith, Louisville.
 Martin, George B., Catlettsburg.
 Middleton, Charles G., Louisville.
 Miller, Robert N., Louisville.
 Mocquot, James Denis, Paducah.
 Moorman, Charles H., Louisville.
 Norman, J. V., Louisville.

KENTUCKY-LOUISIANA.

- Parriah, Stephen D., Richmond.
 Patterson, Newton Reid, Pineville.
 Porter, W. L., Glasgow.
 Ray, Charles T., Louisville.
 Reed, William M., Paducah.
 Robbins, Josephus Ewing, Mayfield.
 Rouse, Shelley D., Covington.
 Rutledge, Arthur M., Louisville.
 Saunders, J. N., Standford.
 Selligman, Alfred, Louisville.
 Settle, Warner Ellmore, Bowling Green.
 Shelby, John T., Lexington.
 Simmerman, R. E. Lee, Hartford.
 Simmons, Robert C., Covington.
 Smith, Ben V., Somerset.
 Stewart, J. W. M., Ashland.
 Stoll, Richard C., Lexington.
 Stone, Henry Lane, Louisville.
 Stout, Robert L., Frankfort.
 Tabb, George Cary, Louisville.
 Taylor, E. A., Greenville.
 Theobald, Thomas Dudley, Grayson.
 Thomas, R. C. P., Bowling Green.
 Thomas, Thomas W., Bowling Green.
 Thum, Wm. Warwick, Louisville.
 Todd, John King, Shelbyville.
 Trabue, Edmund F., Louisville.
 Waddill, C. J., Madisonville.
 Walden, W. B., Berea.
 Wehle, Louis B., Louisville.
 Weitzel, George T., Frankfort.
 Wheeler, Charles K., Paducah.
 Wheeler, James G., Paducah.
 Whipple, Durand, Paris.
 Williams, James A., Catlettsburg.
 Willis, Simeon S., Ashland.
 Wilson, Samuel M., Lexington.
 Winn, Robert H., Mt. Sterling.
 Wood, Hunter, Sr., Hopkinsville.
 Woods, Edgar H., Pageville.
 Worsham, John C., Henderson.
 Yeaman, James M., Henderson.
 Yerkes, John W., Danville.
- LOUISIANA.
- Adams, St. Clair, New Orleans.
 Alexander, Taliaferro, Shreveport.
 Baker, J. G., New Orleans.
 Beer, Scott Eugene, New Orleans.
 Bell, U. A., Lake Charles.
 Breaux, Joseph A., New Orleans.
 Browne, E. Wayles, Shreveport.
 Brunot, H. F., Baton Rouge.
 Burke, Walter J., New Iberia.
 Burns, Louis Henry, New Orleans.
 Cahn, Edgar M., New Orleans.
 Carmouche, W. J., Crowley.
 Carroll, Charles, New Orleans.
 Carroll, Joseph Wheadon, New Orleans.
 Carter, Henry J., New Orleans.
 Carver, M. H., Natchitoches.
 Chaffe, David B. H., New Orleans.
 Chaffe, Henry H., New Orleans.
 Chappuis, Philip J., Crowley.
 Chretien, Frank D., New Orleans.
 Claiborne, Charles F., New Orleans.
 Cline, J. D., Lake Charles.
 Coco, Adolph Valery, New Orleans.
 Cross, T. Jones, Baton Rouge.
 Dansiger, Alfred David, New Orleans.
 Dart, Henry P., New Orleans.
 Dart, Henry Plauche, Jr., New Orleans.
 Davey, John C., New Orleans.
 Denègre, George, New Orleans.
 Denègre, Walter D., New Orleans.
 Dubuisson, E. B., Opelousas.
 Duchamp, Charles A., New Orleans.
 Dufour, H. Geneser, New Orleans.
 Dufour, William C., New Orleans.
 Dupre, H. Gariand, New Orleans.
 Dymond, John, Jr., New Orleans.
 Ellender, Allen E., Houma.
 Ellis, S. D., Amite City.
 Farrar, Edgar H., New Orleans.
 Faysoux, William McL., New Orleans.
 Fenner, Charles Payne, New Orleans.
 Fletcher, Charles F., New Orleans.
 Foster, Rufus E., New Orleans.
 Friedrichs, Carl C., New Orleans.
 Geamser, Jessy Benedict, New York.
 Gidiere, Philip S., New Orleans.
 Gilfoff, James H., Jr., Lake Providence.
 Gleason, W. L., New Orleans.
 Goldberg, Abraham, New Orleans.
 Grace, John D., New Orleans.
 Hart, Frank Wm., New Orleans.
 Hart, W. O., New Orleans.
 Henriques, James C., New Orleans.
 Henry, Burt W., New Orleans.
 Herold, S. L., Shreveport.
 Himel, René H., Franklin.
 Hudson, Frederick Gray, Jr., Monroe.
 Hughes, William L., New Orleans.
 Hunt, Carleton, New Orleans.
 Jack, George Whitfield, Shreveport.
 Jones, Walter Catesby, New Orleans.
 Kaufman, Elias R., Lake Charles.
 Kemp, Bolivar E., Amite.
 Kernan, Benj. W., New Orleans.
 King, Alvin O., Lake Charles.
 Lawrason, Samuel McC., St. Francisville.
 Lazarus, Eldon S., New Orleans.
 Leake, Hunter C., New Orleans.
 Legèndre, James, New Orleans.
 Lemann, Monte M., New Orleans.
 Lemle, Gustave, New Orleans.

LOUISIANA-MAINE.

Leovy, Victor, New Orleans.
 Lewis, Walter Stanford, New Orleans.
 Loeber, Florence, New Orleans.
 McCloskey, Bernard, New Orleans.
 McCoy, Charles Arthur, Lake Charles.
 McLoughlin, James J., New Orleans.
 Merrick, Edwin T., New Orleans.
 Miller, John D., New Orleans.
 Miller, T. M., New Orleans.
 Milling, R. E., New Orleans.
 Milner, Purnell M., New Orleans.
 Monroe, Frank A., New Orleans.
 Monroe, J. Blanc, New Orleans.
 Montgomery, Richard B., New Orleans.
 Mooney, Henry, New Orleans.
 Moore, I. D., New Orleans.
 Mouton, Orther C., Lafayette.
 Olivier, Pierre D., New Orleans.
 Overton, Winston, Lake Charles.
 Palmer, James G., Shreveport.
 Parsons, Edward A., New Orleans.
 Perkins, Robert J., New Orleans.
 Peters, Arthur John, New Orleans.
 Phelps, Esmond, New Orleans.
 Plauche, Thomas C., Lake Charles.
 Porter, Thomas Fitzgerald, Lake Charles.
 Pujos, Arsene P., Lake Charles.
 Quintero, Lamar C., New Orleans.
 Randolph, Edward H., Shreveport.
 Rice, Frazer Lea, New Orleans.
 Rogers, Wynne G., New Orleans.
 Rosen, Charles, New Orleans.
 Saal, Irving R., New Orleans.
 Scarborough, D. C., Natchitoches.
 Schwarz, Ralph J., New Orleans.
 Sholars, Allan, Monroe.
 Snyder, Jeff B., Tallulah.
 Soule, Frank, New Orleans.
 Spearing, J. Zach., New Orleans.
 Spencer, Walker Brainerd, New Orleans.
 Stafford, Ethelred M., New Orleans.
 Stentz, Val. J., New Orleans.
 Stone, Robert Raymond, Lake Charles.
 Story, Hampden, Shreveport.
 Stubbs, Frank P., Jr., Monroe.
 Sugar, Leon, Lake Charles.
 Sullivan, John P., New Orleans.
 Taylor, B. B., Baton Rouge.
 Terriberry, George Hitchings, New Orleans.
 Theard, Charles J., New Orleans.
 Theard, Delvaile H., New Orleans.
 Theus, John C., Monroe.
 Thilborger, Edward J., New Orleans.
 Thornton, Ralph S., Alexandria.
 Titcher, Bernard, New Orleans.
 Tobin, John F., New Orleans.
 Tullis, Robert L., Baton Rouge.
 Waguespack, W. J., New Orleans.
 Waldo, John F. C., New Orleans.

Wall, Isaac D., Baton Rouge.
 Wall, W. W., New Orleans.
 Weeks, Edward T., New Iberia.
 Weis, Frederick S., New Orleans.
 Weiss, Sol, New Orleans.
 White, H. H., Alexandria.
 White, Richard Franklin, Alexandria.
 Wilson, Andrew H., New Orleans.
 Wolf, Benjamin Y., New Orleans.
 Wolf, Samuel, New Orleans.
 Wolff, Solomon, New Orleans.
 Woodville, J. L. Warren, New Orleans.
 Woodville, John A., New Orleans.
 Young, William Waller, New Orleans.
 Zuntz, James E., New Orleans.

MAINE.

Appleton, Frederick H., Bangor.
 Barnard, Job, Center Lovell.
 Bassett, Norman L., Augusta.
 Berman, Jacob H., Portland.
 Bird, George E., Portland.
 Blanchard, Cyrus N., Wilton.
 Bogue, Frederick, East Machias.
 Booth, Charles D., Portland.
 Bradbury, James O., Saco.
 Bradley, William M., Portland.
 Brewster, Ralph O., Portland.
 Burgess, James H., Bangor.
 Burleigh, Martin, Augusta.
 Butler, Frank W., Farmington.
 Carter, Charles B., Lewiston.
 Chaplin, Carroll S., Portland.
 Chapman, Philip F., Portland.
 Chapman, Wilford G., Portland.
 Chase, George, Portland.
 Clark, Roland E., Houlton.
 Clifford, Philip G., Portland.
 Conquest, Edward J., Bangor.
 Cook, Charles Sumner, Portland.
 Cornish, Leslie C., Augusta.
 Cram, Harry L., Portland.
 Dana, John F., Portland.
 Deasy, Luere B., Bar Harbor.
 Dodd, Frederick B., Bangor.
 Donworth, Clement B., Machias.
 Drummond, Josiah H., Portland.
 Dudley, Herbert J., Calais.
 Dunn, Charles J., Orono.
 Dunton, Robert F., Belfast.
 Dyer, Isaac W., Portland.
 Emery, Lucilius A., Ellsworth.
 Gardiner, Robert H., Gardiner.
 Gillin, P. H., Bangor.
 Hale, Clarence, Portland.
 Hale, Robert, Portland.
 Hall, Willis B., Portland.
 Hamlin, Hannibal E., Ellsworth.
 Holt, Roscoe T., Portland.

MAINE-MARYLAND.

Holway, Melvin Smith, Augusta.
 Hutchinson, Charles L., Portland.
 Ingraham, Wm. M., Portland.
 Jewett, Reed V., Calais.
 Johnson, Charles F., Portland.
 Jordan, Percie D., Lisbon.
 Knowlton, William J., Portland.
 Larrabee, Sydney B., Portland.
 Lawrence, Fred F., Showhegan.
 Linnell, William S., Portland.
 Looney, William H., Portland.
 Lyons, William, Westbrook.
 Meaher, Dennis A., Portland.
 Mitchell, Henry L., Bangor.
 Morrill, John A., Auburn.
 Newcomb, Lincoln H., Eastport.
 Newell, William H., Lewiston.
 Noyes, George F., Portland.
 Payson, Franklin C., Portland.
 Payson, Robert, Portland.
 Peabody, Clarence W., Bangor.
 Perkins, Carroll N., Waterville.
 Peters, John A., Ellsworth.
 Philbrook, Warren C., Augusta.
 Pierce, Leonard A., Houlton.
 Potter, Barrett, Brunswick.
 Randall, Robert E., Freeport.
 Reynolds, Edward C., Portland.
 Richards, Elmer E., Farmington.
 Ritchie, Arthur, Belfast.
 Ryder, Erastus C., Bangor.
 Sanborn, Lauren M., Portland.
 Sawyer, Clarence E., Portland.
 Sewall, Harold M., Bath.
 Skelton, William B., Lewiston.
 Smith, Bertram L., Patten.
 Snow, David W., Portland.
 Snow, Donald F., Bangor.
 Snow, Roger V., Portland.
 Spear, Albert M., Augusta.
 Strout, Charles A., Portland.
 Swasey, John P., Canton.
 Symonds, Stuart O., Portland.
 Thaxter, Sidney St. F., Portland.
 Thompson, George E., Bangor.
 Titcomb, Samuel, Augusta.
 Trott, Joseph M., Bath.
 Vernon, Irving E., Portland.
 Verrill, Harry M., Portland.
 Virgin, Harry Rust, Portland.
 Waterman, John A., Gorham.
 Webb, Richard, Portland.
 Wheeler, George C., Portland.
 Whitehouse, Robert T., Portland.
 Whitehouse, William P., Augusta.
 Wilson, John, Bangor.

Wilson, Virgil C., Portland.
 Wing, George Curtis, Auburn.
 Woodman, Albert S., Portland.
 Woodman, Edward, Portland.

MARYLAND.

Abercrombie, Harry N., Baltimore.
 Addison, Joseph, Baltimore.
 Adkins, William H., Easton.
 Ambler, James M., Baltimore.
 Archer, James J., Bel Air.
 Ash, David, Baltimore.
 Baetjer, Edwin G., Baltimore.
 Baetjer, Harry N., Baltimore.
 Bagby, George P., Baltimore.
 Baker, J. Henry, Baltimore.
 Bartlett, J. Kemp, Baltimore.
 Barton, Carlyle, Baltimore.
 Barton, Randolph, Baltimore.
 Barton, Randolph, Jr., Baltimore.
 Beall, Fillmore, Beltsville.
 Beck, William W., Chestertown.
 Becuwkes, C. John, Baltimore.
 Benson, Carville D., Baltimore.
 Biggs, Robert, Baltimore.
 Binswanger, Augustus C., Baltimore.
 Bland, R. Howard, Baltimore.
 Bonaparte, Charles J., Baltimore.
 Bond, Carroll T., Baltimore.
 Bond, Hugh L., Jr., Baltimore.
 Bowen, Jesse N., Baltimore.
 Bowie, Clarence K., Baltimore.
 Bowie, Washington, Jr., Baltimore.
 Boyd, A. Hunter, Cumberland.
 Boyd, A. Hunter, Jr., Baltimore.
 Brady, George Moore, Baltimore.
 Briscoe, John P., Prince Frederick.
 Bristol, Joseph W., Baltimore.
 Brown, Walter N., Garrett Park.
 Brownley, Edwin H., Baltimore.
 Buck, Walter H., Baltimore.
 Bunting, J. Briscoe, Prince Frederick.
 Burger, Louis J., Baltimore.
 Burke, Edward H., Baltimore.
 Burke, N. Charles, Towson.
 Cadwalader, Thomas F., Baltimore.
 Calwell, James S., Baltimore.
 Capper, Walter O., Cumberland.
 Carman, Robert R., Baltimore.
 Carver, Harry S., Bel Air.
 Chapman, James W., Jr., Baltimore.
 Chesnut, W. Calvin, Baltimore.
 Claggett, Charles W. (Washington, D. C.), Hyattsville.
 Claggett, L. B. Keene, Baltimore.
 Clark, Gaylord Lee, Baltimore.
 Clark, James, Ellicott City.

MARYLAND.

Clark, Walter L., Baltimore.
 Clemson, Charles O., Westminster.
 Close, Philip H., Bel Air.
 Coady, Charles P., Baltimore.
 Coe, Ward B., Baltimore.
 Coleman, William C., Baltimore.
 Cook, Elmer J., Towson.
 Cross, John Emory, Baltimore.
 Cross, William Irvine, Baltimore.
 Cull, Roger W., Baltimore.
 Dawkins, Walter L., Baltimore.
 Dawson, William H., Baltimore.
 Deming, John B., Baltimore.
 Denhard, Augustus M., Baltimore.
 Dennis, James U., Baltimore.
 Dennis, Samuel K., Baltimore.
 Denny, James W., Baltimore.
 Devecmon, William C., Cumberland.
 Dobler, John J., Baltimore.
 Donnelly, Edward A., Baltimore.
 Dorton, Frederick T., Baltimore.
 Doub, Albert A., Cumberland.
 Duffy, Edward, Baltimore.
 Duffy, Henry, Baltimore.
 Duncan, Frank I., Towson.
 Duvall, Richard Mareen, Baltimore.
 Evans, William S., Elkton.
 Fahey, Michael H., Havre de Grace.
 Field, S. S., Baltimore.
 Fisher, D. K. Este, Baltimore.
 Fox, J. Lawrence, Baltimore.
 France, Jacob, Baltimore.
 France, Joseph C., Baltimore.
 Frank, Eli, Baltimore.
 Fraser, John F., Baltimore.
 French, H. Findlay, Baltimore.
 Gault, Matthew, Baltimore.
 Gibson, Edward Guest, Baltimore.
 Giffen, Wallis, Baltimore.
 Goldsborough, T. Alan, Denton.
 Goodnow, Frank J., Baltimore.
 Gorter, James P., Baltimore.
 Gosnell, Frank, Baltimore.
 Gray, John B., Prince Frederick.
 Greenbaum, Leon E., Baltimore.
 Gregg, Maurice, Baltimore.
 Haman, B. Howard, Baltimore.
 Hamilton, W. Howard, Baltimore.
 Hammond, Edward M., Baltimore.
 Harlan, Henry D., Baltimore.
 Harley, Charles F., Baltimore.
 Henderson, Robert E., Cumberland.
 Heuissler, Charles W., Baltimore.
 Hill, John Philip, Baltimore.
 Hinkley, John, Baltimore.
 Hisky, Thomas Foley, Baltimore.
 Howard, Charles McH., Baltimore.
 Howard, Charles Morris, Baltimore.

Hughes, Adrian, Baltimore.
 Hughes, Thomas, Baltimore.
 Humrichouse, Harry H., Hagerstown.
 Jackson, Arthur L., Baltimore.
 Janney, Stuart S., Baltimore.
 Jones, Julian S., Baltimore.
 Joyce, Hazelton A., Jr., Baltimore.
 Karr, Harry E., Baltimore.
 Keech, Edward P., Jr., Baltimore.
 Keedy, Martin L., Hagerstown.
 Kemp, W. Thomas, Baltimore.
 Lamar, Wm. H. (Washington, D. C.), Rockville.
 Lauchheimer, Sylvan Hayes, Baltimore.
 Lawrence, William H., Baltimore.
 Leakin, J. Wilson, Baltimore.
 Lee, Blair, Silver Springs.
 Lee, John L. G., Baltimore.
 Legg, J. H. C., Centreville.
 Lehmayer, Martin, Baltimore.
 Leitich, Stephen W., Baltimore.
 Leser, Oscar, Baltimore.
 Levy, William B., Baltimore.
 Lindsay, James J., Baltimore.
 Little, Charles A., Hagerstown.
 Long, Albert J., Hagerstown.
 Lord, J. Walter, Baltimore.
 Lyons, William P., Baltimore.
 McCauley, Robert H., Hagerstown.
 McCullough, Henry M., Elkton.
 McIntosh, David G., Jr., Baltimore.
 McLanahan, J. Craig, Baltimore.
 McLane, Allan, Garrison.
 MacDonald, Robert, Cumberland.
 Machen, Arthur W., Jr., Baltimore.
 Mackenzie, Thomas, Baltimore.
 Maloy, Wm. Milnes, Baltimore.
 Maltbie, William H., Baltimore.
 Marbury, Ogle, Laurel.
 Marbury, William L., Baltimore.
 Marchant, Roland R., Baltimore.
 Markell, Charles, Baltimore.
 Marshall, R. E. Lee, Baltimore.
 Mason, J. Augustine, Hagerstown.
 Mendels, Solomon, Baltimore.
 Merriken, Charles L., Baltimore.
 Meyer, Lee S., Baltimore.
 Miles, Joshua W., Princess Anna.
 Morfit, Mason P., Baltimore.
 Morrow, Chester F., Baltimore.
 Moses, Jacob M., Baltimore.
 Mullen, James Morfit, Baltimore.
 Mullikin, Addison E., Baltimore.
 Murphy, John L. V., Baltimore.
 Myers, George H., Princess Anna.
 New, Jacob S., Baltimore.
 Nice, Harry Whinna, Baltimore.
 Niles, Alfred S., Baltimore.

MARYLAND-MASSACHUSETTS.

- Nitzel, Henry M., Baltimore.
 Ober, Frank B., Baltimore.
 O'Brien, William J., Jr., Baltimore.
 O'Dunne, Eugene, Baltimore.
 Offutt, Thiemann Scott, Towson.
 Owens, Fred R., Denton.
 Packard, Joseph, Baltimore.
 Parke, F. Neal, Westminster.
 Paterson, John C., Baltimore.
 Pattison, John R., Cambridge.
 Pearce, James A., Chestertown.
 Pearre, Aubrey, Jr., Baltimore.
 Pearre, George A., Cumberland.
 Perkins, William H., Jr., Baltimore.
 Perlman, Philip B., Baltimore.
 Peter, Arthur (Washington, D. C.),
 Rockville.
 Piper, James, Baltimore.
 Pirscher, William F., Baltimore.
 Poe, Edgar Allan, Baltimore.
 Pratt, James R., Baltimore.
 Price, William H., Jr., Baltimore.
 Purnell, Clayton, Frostburg.
 Randall, Daniel R., Baltimore.
 Rawls, William L., Baltimore.
 Ray, J. Enos, Jr., Chillum.
 Rich, Edward N., Baltimore.
 Richardson, John H., Baltimore.
 Richmond, Benjamin A., Cumberland.
 Riggs, Laurie H., Baltimore.
 Ritchie, Albert C., Baltimore.
 Robinson, Ralph, Baltimore.
 Robinson, Thomas H., Bel Air.
 Rogers, James C., Hyattsville.
 Rose, John C., Baltimore.
 Rosenbual, Myer, Baltimore.
 Sadtler, Howard P., Baltimore.
 Sanford, John L., Baltimore.
 Sappington, Augustine DeR., Baltimore.
 Sappington, Edward H., Baltimore.
 Sappington, G. Ridgely, Baltimore.
 Sauerwein, E. Allan, Jr., Baltimore.
 Semmes, John E., Jr., Baltimore.
 Shehan, William Mason, Easton.
 Shriver, Alfred J., Baltimore.
 Shriver, Mark O., Jr., Baltimore.
 Singley, Frederick J., Baltimore.
 Skeen, John Henry, Baltimore.
 Slingluff, Jesse, Baltimore.
 Slingluff, R. Lee, Baltimore.
 Smith, Horton S., Baltimore.
 Smith, R. Marsden, Baltimore.
 Smith, W. Conwell, Baltimore.
 Snowden, Wilton, Jr., Baltimore.
 Soper, Morris A., Baltimore.
 Squier, James W., Elkton.
 Stanton, Robert F., Baltimore.
 Staton, John W., Snow Hill.
 Steele, Guy W., Westminster.
 Stein, Charles F., Baltimore.
 Stockbridge, Enos S., Baltimore.
 Stockbridge, Henry, Baltimore.
 Stuart, Albert R., Baltimore.
 Stump, H. Arthur, Baltimore.
 Surratt, William H., Baltimore.
 Sykes, Archibald, Baltimore.
 Tall, Webster C., Baltimore.
 Taylor, Archibald H., Baltimore.
 Thom, J. Pembroke, Baltimore.
 Thomas, Wm. H., Westminster.
 Tiffany, Herbert T., Baltimore.
 Tippet, Richard B., Baltimore.
 Trippe, James McC., Baltimore.
 Tucker, John T., Baltimore.
 Turner, Frank G., Baltimore.
 Tyson, A. Morris, Baltimore.
 Upshur, George Martin, Snow Hill.
 Urner, Hammond, Frederick.
 Wagaman, Charles D., Baltimore.
 Walles, F. Leonard, Salisbury.
 Warburton, William T., Elkton.
 Warfield, Edwin, Baltimore.
 Warfield, F. Howard, Baltimore.
 Waters, Henry J., Princess Anne.
 Waters, J. S. T., Baltimore.
 Wattenscheidt, Christopher R., Baltimore.
 Watts, Philip B., Baltimore.
 Weant, Edward O., Westminster.
 Wehr, Albert H., Baltimore.
 Wells, C. A. M. (Washington, D. C.),
 Hyattsville.
 Wells, Robert W. (Washington, D. C.),
 Hyattsville.
 Wheltle, John B. A., Baltimore.
 Whitaker, Harry A., Bel Air.
 Whitelock, George, Baltimore.
 Whiting, F. Brooke, Cumberland.
 Williams, Ferdinand, Cumberland.
 Williams, George Weems, Baltimore.
 Williams, Henry W., Baltimore.
 Williams, Raymond S., Baltimore.
 Williams, Stevenson A., Bel Air.
 Wilmer, L. Allison, Leonardtown.
 Wright, J. Purdon, Baltimore.
 Yost, George S., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Abbott, Ira A., Haverhill.
 Abbott, John, Boston.
 Abele, George W., Boston.
 Adams, Brooks, Boston.
 Adams, Edward B., Cambridge.
 Adams, Walter, So. Framingham.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Aiken, John A., Boston.
 Albers, Homer, Boston.
 Aldrich, Charles F., Worcester.
 Aldrich, H. M., Boston.
 Allen, Charles E., Boston.
 Allen, W. Lloyd, Boston.
 Anderson, Elbridge R., Boston.
 Anderson, George W., Boston.
 Appleton, John H., Boston.
 Arnold, Edmund K., Boston.
 Atherton, Percy A., Boston.
 Avery, Nathan P., Holyoke.
 Ayers, Walter, Brookline.
 Aylward, James F., Boston.
 Bacon, Gaspar G., Boston.
 Bacon, George A., Springfield.
 Bacon, James F., Boston.
 Badger, Walter I., Boston.
 Ballen, Samuel Lawrence, Boston.
 Bailey, Hollis R., Boston.
 Baker, Charles L., Fall River.
 Barker, B. Devereux, Boston.
 Barnes, Charles B., Boston.
 Barnes, Clarence A., Boston.
 Barrett, Wilbert F., Haverhill.
 Barry, William J., Boston.
 Bartlett, Joseph W., Boston.
 Bartlett, Ralph Sylvester, Boston.
 Bassett, J. Colby, Boston.
 Bates, John Lewis, Boston.
 Bates, Sanford, Boston.
 Baxter, Charles S., Boston.
 Bayley, Edwin A., Boston.
 Beal, Boylston A., Boston.
 Beal, Henry W., Boston.
 Beckford, George P., Boston.
 Beckwith, Charles H., Springfield.
 Belden, Charles F. D., Boston.
 Bellew, Henry E., Boston.
 Bennett, Roger W., Boston.
 Bennett, Samuel C., Boston.
 Benton, Jay R., Boston.
 Berenson, Arthur, Boston.
 Berry, Henry N., Boston.
 Berry, John King, Boston.
 Best, William H., Boston.
 Bidwell, Raymond A., Springfield.
 Bigelow, Albert F., Cambridge.
 Bigelow, Cleveland, Boston.
 Bigelow, William Reed, Boston.
 Bingham, Norman W., Jr., Boston.
 Bishop, Elias B., Boston.
 Blackmur, Paul R., Boston.
 Blair, Floyd G., Boston.
 Blinn, George Richard, Boston.
 Blodgett, Edward E., Boston.
 Boggs, G. Robert J., Boston.
 Bolster, Percy G., Boston.
 Bolster, Stanley M., Boston.
 Bond, Charles Wood, Boston.
 Bond, Henry H., Boston.
 Bond, Lawrence, Boston.
 Bosson, Albert D., Boston.
 Bosworth, Charles Wilder, Springfield.
 Bottomly, Robert J., Boston.
 Bowen, H. Ashley, Lynn.
 Bowman, Harold M., Newton Center.
 Boyd, Francis R., Boston.
 Boyden, Roland W., Boston.
 Bradlee, Edward C., Boston.
 Braley, Henry K., Boston.
 Brannan, Joseph Doddridge, Cambridge.
 Brayton, Israel, Fall River.
 Bremer, Clifton L., Boston.
 Brewer, Daniel Chauncey, Boston.
 Brewster, Frank, Boston.
 Bridges, Eliza W. M., Hopkinton.
 Broderick, Cornelius J., Lenox.
 Brooks, Lawrence G., Boston.
 Brown, Earle, Worcester.
 Brown, Fred W., Boston.
 Brown, George H., Boston.
 Brown, John F., Boston.
 Brown, William H., Boston.
 Brownson, Wendell G., Springfield.
 Bruce, Charles M., Boston.
 Bryer, Joseph G., Boston.
 Buckley, M. Francis, Gloucester.
 Buckminster, William R., Boston.
 Buffinton, Harold S. R., Fall River.
 Buffum, Walter N., Boston.
 Bullock, A. G., Worcester.
 Bumpus, E. C., Boston.
 Bundy, Harvey H., Boston.
 Bunker, Clarence Alfred, Boston.
 Burke, Florence Wm., Westfield.
 Burdett, Everett W., Boston.
 Burke, Francis, Boston.
 Burnham, Addison C., Boston.
 Burnham, Henry L., Boston.
 Burrage, Albert O., Boston.
 Burrage, George D., Boston.
 Butler, William M., Boston.
 Bygrave, H. R., Boston.
 Cabot, Frederick Pickering, Boston.
 Calkins, Oscar, Brockton.
 Callahan, Daniel P., Worcester.
 Campbell, Francis A., Boston.
 Carleton, Philip Greenleaf, Boston.
 Carlton, Otis J., Haverhill.
 Carney, Francis J., Boston.
 Carney, John D., Boston.
 Carpenter, Edward N., Boston.
 Carraher, J. Joseph, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Carroll, Francis M., Boston.
 Carroll, James B., Springfield.
 Carroll, James E., Boston.
 Carter, Albert P., Boston.
 Carver, Eugene P., Boston.
 Casey, John H., Boston.
 Casey, Thomas, Fitchburg.
 Cavanagh, James F., Boston.
 Chamberlain, Albert Henry, Lawrence.
 Chamberlin, Lafayette R., Boston.
 Chandler, Albert Minot, Boston.
 Chandler, Alfred D., Boston.
 Channing, Henry Morse, Boston.
 Charak, William, Boston.
 Chase, Frederic H., Boston.
 Chase, Herbert M., Boston.
 Child, Samuel M., Boston.
 Choate, Charles F., Jr., Boston.
 Church, Elliott Bradford, Boston.
 Clapp, Cliff Rogers, Boston.
 Clapp, Robert P., Lexington.
 Clark, Chester W., Boston.
 Clark, Hugo, Boston.
 Clark, I. R., Boston.
 Clark, James N., Boston.
 Clark, Lyman K., Boston.
 Clarke, Arthur F., Boston.
 Clarkin, Harold E., Fall River.
 Clifford, Charles W., New Bedford.
 Clifford, John H., New Bedford.
 Coakley, Daniel H., Boston.
 Coale, George O. G., Boston.
 Codman, Julian, Boston.
 Cohen, Abraham K., Boston.
 Colt, George Chandler, Boston.
 Cole, Harry J., Haverhill.
 Colt, James D., Boston.
 Comins, Danforth W., Boston.
 Comstock, A. Barr, Boston.
 Cook, Otis Seabury, New Bedford.
 Coolidge, Harold J., Boston.
 Coolidge, William H., Boston.
 Corbett, Joseph J., Brighton.
 Corcoran, Declan W., Boston.
 Corcoran, William J., Boston.
 Corneau, Barton, Boston.
 Cotter, James E., Boston.
 Coulson, Walter, Lawrence.
 Cox, Guy W., Boston.
 Cronan, John F., Boston.
 Crook, Douglas, Springfield.
 Crosby, A. Morris, Boston.
 Crosby, J. Porter, Boston.
 Crosby, John C., Pittsfield.
 Crowley, John E., Boston.
 Cummings, Charles R., Fall River.
 Cummings, John W., Fall River.
 Cunningham, Frederic, Boston.
 Currier, Guy W., Boston.
 Cushing, Grafton D., Boston.
 Cushman, Henry O., Boston.
 Cushman, Robert, Boston.
 Cusick, John F., Boston.
 Cutler, George C., Jr., Boston.
 Dallinger, Frederick W., Cambridge.
 Darling, Charles K., Boston.
 Davenport, Charles M., Boston.
 Davis, Charles S., Boston.
 Davis, Charles Thornton, Boston.
 Davis, Harold S., Boston.
 Davis, Harrison M., Boston.
 Davis, Robert O., Fall River.
 Davis, Samuel, Boston.
 Dealtry, Clarence W., Boston.
 Dean, Josiah S., Boston.
 Dean, Paul Dudley, Boston.
 Dearborn, Josiah, Springfield.
 DeCourcy, Charles A., Boston.
 Denio, F. Winchester, Boston.
 Dennison, Joseph A., Boston.
 Derby, Charles H., Worcester.
 Devlin, James H., Jr., Boston.
 Dexter, Jos. P., So. Framingham.
 Dexter, Phillip, Boston.
 Dickerman, Frank E., Boston.
 Dickinson, Charles, Boston.
 Dickson, George C., Boston.
 Digney, Charles A., Dorchester Center.
 Dillaway, Wm. E. L., Boston.
 Dodge, Frederic, Boston.
 Dodge, Robert Gray, Boston.
 Doe, Orestes T., Boston.
 Doherty, Bernard A., Fall River.
 Doherty, James L., Springfield.
 Dolan, Arthur W., Boston.
 Donahue, Joseph Joyce, Boston.
 Donald, Malcolm, Boston.
 Doran, James P., New Bedford.
 Dorman, William E., Lynn.
 Dorr, Dudley H., Boston.
 Dorsey, James A., Boston.
 Dowse, Wm. B. H., Boston.
 Dresser, Frank F., Worcester.
 Drysdale, Hugh P., N. Adams.
 Dubuque, Hugo A., Fall River.
 Dunbar, Frank Emerson, Lowell.
 Dunbar, Ralph W., Boston.
 Dunbar, William H., Boston.
 Dunn, Henry W., Boston.
 Dyer, James H. P., Leominster.
 Eames, Burton E., Boston.
 Eaton, Fred H., Lawrence.
 Eaton, Frederick W., Boston.
 Eisner, Michael L., Pittsfield.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Ela, Richard, Cambridgeport.
 Elder, Charles E., Boston.
 Eldredge, Clarence F., Boston.
 Elliot, Amory, Boston.
 Ellis, David A., Boston.
 Ellis, John H., Boston.
 Ely, Frederick D., Dedham.
 Ely, Henry W., Westfield.
 Ely, Joseph B., Springfield.
 Emerson, A. Silver, Boston.
 Emery, Frederick L., Boston.
 Endicott, William C., Boston.
 Ensign, Charles S., Jr., Boston.
 Everts, William P., Boston.
 Eyges, Leon Russell, Boston.
 Fagan, Joseph P., Boston.
 Fahey, Michael L., Boston.
 Fall, George Howard, Malden.
 Fallon, James, Pittsfield.
 Farley, John Wells, Boston.
 Farnham, Frank A., Boston.
 Farrar, J. Arnold, Boston.
 Fay, William H., Peabody.
 Feely, Joseph J., Boston.
 Feeney, John P., Boston.
 Feinberg, Philip J., Boston.
 Feingold, Louis E., Worcester.
 Ferber, J. Bernard, Boston.
 Ferdinand, Arthur G., Boston.
 Fickett, Ralph F., Newton Highlands.
 Field, Elias, Boston.
 Field, Fred T., Boston.
 Fischer, Frederic L., Boston.
 Fish, Frederick P., Boston.
 Fisher, Frederic A., Lowell.
 Fitzgerald, Wm. T. A., Boston.
 Flaherty, William, Boston.
 Fletcher, Raymond B., Worcester.
 Flint, Albert F., Boston.
 Fopiano, Albert B., Boston.
 Forbush, Frank M., Boston.
 Ford, Edmond John, Lawrence.
 Ford, Lawrence A., Boston.
 Foodick, Frederick W., Boston.
 Foss, Ernest, Newburyport.
 Foster, Alfred D., Boston.
 Foster, Frederick, Boston.
 Foster, Reginald, Boston.
 Foster, Walter H., Boston.
 Fox, Isidor, Boston.
 Fox, Jabez, Cambridge.
 French, Asa P., Boston.
 Friedman, Lee M., Boston.
 Friedman, Simon G., Worcester.
 Frost, Robert W., Boston.
 Frothingham, Randolph, Boston.
 Fuller, Samuel A., Boston.
 Gage, Thomas Hovey, Worcester.
 Gallagher, Charles T., Boston.
 Gallagher, Thomas F., Fitchburg.
 Garcelon, Alonzo H., Boston.
 Garcelon, William F., Boston.
 Gardiner, George N., New Bedford.
 Gardiner, Robert H., Jr., Boston.
 Garfield, Harry A., Williamstown.
 Garfield, Irvin McD., Boston.
 Garland, Francis P., Boston.
 Gary, Frank E. H., Boston.
 Gaston, William A., Boston.
 Gauthier, Joseph A., New Bedford.
 Gay, Daniel F., Worcester.
 Giddings, Charles, Great Barrington.
 Gloag, Ralph Wardlaw, Boston.
 Goodale, Francis G., Boston.
 Goodspeed, Alex. McLellan, New Bedford.
 Goodwin, Frederic S., Boston.
 Goodwin, Robert E., Boston.
 Gordon, Gurdon W., Springfield.
 Goulston, Edward S., Boston.
 Gove, William H., Salem.
 Grabill, Ethelbert V., Boston.
 Grant, Alexander G., Boston.
 Grant, George R., Boston.
 Grant, Walter B., Boston.
 Graustein, Archibald R., Boston.
 Gray, Burton P., Boston.
 Gray, Morris, Boston.
 Gray, Roland, Boston.
 Green, Addison L., Holyoke.
 Greene, Foster E., Fall River.
 Grime, George, Fall River.
 Grimes, James W., Boston.
 Grinnell, Frank W., Boston.
 Griswold, Merrill, Boston.
 Hadley, Eugene J., Boston.
 Hale, Richard W., Boston.
 Hall, Alfred S., Boston.
 Hall, Damon E., Boston.
 Hall, F. Rockwood, Boston.
 Hall, Frank B., Worcester.
 Hall, Frederick S., Taunton.
 Hall, Martin T., Boston.
 Hall, William S., Boston.
 Halloran, James Ambrose, Boston.
 Hallowell, J. Mott, Boston.
 Hamilton, Samuel K., Boston.
 Hanffy, Edward F., Fall River.
 Hannigan, John E., Boston.
 Hanson, Fernald L., Fall River.
 Harding, Herbert L., Boston.
 Hardy, Henry W., Boston.
 Harris, Robert Orr, Boston.
 Harris, Samuel T., Boston.
 Harvey, John L., Waltham.
 Haskell, Harold C., Boston.
 Haskins, David Greene, Jr., Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Hayden, Albert F., Boston.
 Hayes, Joseph K., Jr., Boston.
 Healey, J. Ward, Leominster.
 Heard, Nathan, Boston.
 Hellier, Charles E., Boston.
 Hemenway, Alfred, Boston.
 Hendricks, Philip A., Boston.
 Herr, Henry P., Boston.
 Herrick, Robert F., Boston.
 Hibbard, Charles E., Pittsfield.
 Higginson, Edward, Fall River.
 Hight, Clarence Albert, Boston.
 Hill, Arthur Dehon, Boston.
 Hill, Donald Mackay, Boston.
 Hill, James Gilbert, Lowell.
 Hill, Luther, Boston.
 Hills, George E., Boston.
 Hitch, Mayhew R., New Bedford.
 Hitchcock, Loranus E., Boston.
 Hitchcock, Wm. Harold, Boston.
 Hoague, Theodore, Boston.
 Hoban, Owen A., Gardner.
 Hodges, Geo. Clarendon, Boston.
 Holland, Bert E., Boston.
 Holmes, Sybil H., Boston.
 Holt, Robert H., Boston.
 Homans, Robert, Boston.
 Hooper, James M., Boston.
 Hooper, S. Henry, Boston.
 Horblit, Mark M., Boston.
 Hubbard, Paul M., Boston.
 Hudson, Gardner K., Fitchburg.
 Hughes, John T., Boston.
 Hull, John C., Leominster.
 Hurlburt, Henry F., Jr., Boston.
 Hurlbutt, Henry F., Boston.
 Hurwitz, Samuel, Boston.
 Hutchings, Henry M., Boston.
 Hutchins, Edward, Boston.
 Hutchins, Edward W., Boston.
 Innes, Charles H., Boston.
 Irwin, Richard W., Northampton.
 Ives, Frederick M., Boston.
 Jackson, James F., Boston.
 Jacobs, Joseph B., Boston.
 Jacobs, Phillip W., Boston.
 James, Ellerton, Boston.
 Jenney, Charles F., Boston.
 Jenney, Edwin C., Boston.
 Jennings, Andrew J., Fall River.
 Jennings, Stephen A., Boston.
 Johnson, Arthur T., Boston.
 Johnson, Benjamin N., Boston.
 Johnson, Edward, Woburn.
 Johnson, Reginald H., Boston.
 Johnston, Richard E., Boston.
 Jones, Boyd E., Boston.
 Jones, John C., Jr., Boston.
 Jones, Matt B., Boston.
 Jones, Nathaniel N., Boston.
 Jones, Stephen R., Boston.
 Jordan, Michael J., Boston.
 Joslin, Ralph Edgar, Boston.
 Joyner, Herbert C., Great Barrington.
 June, Merrill S., Worcester.
 Kaplan, Jacob J., Boston.
 Katz, Maurice L., Worcester.
 Katzmans, Frederick G., Hyde Park.
 Keating, Cornelius F., Boston.
 Keating, Patrick M., Boston.
 Keefe, Joseph P., Boston.
 Kellen, William V., Cohasset.
 Kelley, James Edward, Boston.
 Kelly, Thomas, Boston.
 Kelly, William J., Boston.
 Keniston, Davis B., Boston.
 Kenny, Thomas J., Boston.
 Ketchum, Phillips, Boston.
 Kimball, Benjamin, Boston.
 Kimball, George Everett, Boston.
 King, C. Carroll, Brockton.
 King, Henry A., Springfield.
 King, Stanley, Boston.
 Kneeland, William A., Boston.
 Knight, Henry F., Boston.
 Knowlton, Frank W., Boston.
 Lanning, Charles D., Boston.
 Lasker, Henry, Springfield.
 Lawrence, Van Courtland, Boston.
 Lawton, Frederick, Boston.
 Lazenby, John R., Boston.
 Leggat, John C., Lowell.
 Leiser, Andrew A., Chicopee Falls.
 Leveroni, Frank, Boston.
 Lewenberg, Solomon, Boston.
 Lewis, Paul Murray, Boston.
 Lewis, Wm. H., Boston.
 Light, Robert W., Boston.
 Lillie, Charles S., Lowell.
 Lincoln, Albert L., Boston.
 Lincoln, Alexander, Boston.
 Lincoln, Arba N., Fall River.
 Linscott, Daniel C., Boston.
 Linscott, Frank K., Boston.
 Little, Amos R., Boston.
 Lodge, Henry Cabot (Washington, D. C.).
 Nahant.
 Lord, Arthur, Boston.
 Loring, A. P., Boston.
 Loring, Victor J., Boston.
 Loring, Wm. Caleb, Boston.
 Lothrop, Thornton K., Jr., Boston.
 Lourie, David A., Boston.
 Lourie, Moses S., Boston.
 Lowell, James A., Boston.
 Lowell, John, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Lund, Joseph W., Boston.
 Lunt, Alfred E., Boston.
 Lynde, A. Selwyn, Boston.
 McAnarney, John W., Boston.
 McCallum, Wm. Shaw, Boston.
 McClennen, Edward F., Boston.
 McConnell, James E., Boston.
 McCormick, Richard J., Haverhill.
 McDonough, Charles A., Boston.
 McGrath, John F., Worcester.
 McIntire, Frederic May, Boston.
 McLellan, Hugh D., Boston.
 MacMaster, Edward A., Bridgewater.
 Maguire, John G., Woburn.
 Maguire, John M., Boston.
 Mahan, Mary Agnes, Boston.
 Mahoney, Jeremiah F., Lawrence.
 Maloney, David J., Boston.
 Maloney, John M., Boston.
 Mann, Abram V., Boston.
 Mansfield, Frederick W., Boston.
 Marble, Frederick P., Lowell.
 Marden, Oscar A., Boston.
 Marshall, Andrew, Boston.
 Mason, John W., Northampton.
 May, Marcus B., Boston.
 Mayberry, Lowell A., Boston.
 Maynard, Robert W., Boston.
 Meehan, William P., Boston.
 Merriam, John M., Boston.
 Merrill, George Frye, Gloucester.
 Metzler, Curtis G., Boston.
 Michelman, Joseph, Boston.
 Milliken, Arthur N., Boston.
 Milliken, Frank A., New Bedford.
 Milton, Charles C., Worcester.
 Mitchell, Charles, New Bedford.
 Mitchell, John J., Boston.
 Mitton, Arthur Graham, Boston.
 Montague, Henry B., Southbridge.
 Montgomery, Robert H., Boston.
 Morrill, Charles Sumner, Hyannis.
 Morris, Parker D., Boston.
 Morse, Robert M., Boston.
 Morse, William A., Boston.
 Morton, James M., Jr., Fall River.
 Morton, James M., Sr., Fall River.
 Morton, Marcus, Boston.
 Motley, Warren, Boston.
 Mowatt, Frederick W., Boston.
 Muldoon, Frederick J., Boston.
 Mullin, Francis R., Boston.
 Murchie, Guy, Boston.
 Murray, Wendell P., Boston.
 Nash, Frederick H., Boston.
 Nash, Nathaniel C., Jr., Boston.
 Nay, Frank N., Boston.
 Neal, John F., Boston.
 Newell, James M., Boston.
 Newton, Clarence L., Boston.
 Nicolls, Francis A., Boston.
 Nichols, Phillip, Boston.
 Noble, John, Boston.
 Noble, William M., Boston.
 Norman, Edwin G., Worcester.
 Norwood, C. Augustus, Boston.
 Noxon, John F., Pittsfield.
 Nutter, George R., Boston.
 O'Brien, Edward B., Lynn.
 O'Brien, John H., Worcester.
 O'Brien, Thomas C., Boston.
 O'Brien, Thomas D., Holyoke.
 O'Connell, Daniel T., Boston.
 O'Connell, James E., Boston.
 O'Connell, Joseph F., Boston.
 Ogden, Hugh W., Boston.
 Olmstead, James M., Boston.
 O'Loughlin, Patrick, Boston.
 Ong, Eugene W., Boston.
 O'Reilly, John J., Brockton.
 Osgood, William N., Boston.
 Palmer, Bradley W., Boston.
 Parker, Herbert, Boston.
 Parker, Philip S., Boston.
 Parker, Robert Chapin, Westfield.
 Parker, William C., New Bedford.
 Patten, Francis B., Boston.
 Peabody, Francis, Boston.
 Pearson, Gardner W., Lowell.
 Pease, Frank Alvin, Fall River.
 Pelletier, Joseph C., Boston.
 Perkins, Charles F., Boston.
 Perkins, Thomas N., Boston.
 Petitti, Jerome A., Boston.
 Pettingell, Charles I., Amesbury.
 Pevey, Gilbert A. A., Boston.
 Phillips, Arthur S., Fall River.
 Phipps, George V., Boston.
 Pickering, Henry Goddard, Boston.
 Pickman, Dudley L., Jr., Boston.
 Pickman, John J., Lowell.
 Pierce, Charles S., Boston.
 Pierce, Edward P., Boston.
 Pike, Addison R., Boston.
 Pinanski, A. E., Boston.
 Pinkerton, Alfred S., Worcester.
 Pond, George K., Greenfield.
 Poor, John R., Brookline.
 Pound, Roscoe, Cambridge.
 Powell, Charles J., Peabody.
 Powers, Samuel L., Boston.
 Powers, Walter, Boston.
 Prediger, George A., Pittsfield.
 Prescott, Oliver, New Bedford.
 Procter, Joseph O., Jr., Boston.
 Proctor, Thomas W., Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Putnam, F. Delano, Boston.
 Putnam, William L., Boston.
 Rackemann, Charles Sedgwick, Boston.
 Rackemann, Felix, Boston.
 Rand, Waldron H., Jr., Boston.
 Ranney, Dudley P., Boston.
 Ranney, Fletcher, Boston.
 Raymond, John Marshall, Salem.
 Raymond, Robert F., Boston.
 Regan, William D., Lowell.
 Rice, Albert W., Boston.
 Rice, David Perry, Rockland.
 Rice, John C., Boston.
 Rich, Edgar J., Boston.
 Richards, Albin L., Boston.
 Richardson, Charles F., Boston.
 Richardson, Conrad P., Boston.
 Richardson, John S., Boston.
 Richardson, W. K., Boston.
 Richmond, Harris M., Winchester.
 Riley, Frank L., Worcester.
 Riley, Thomas P., Boston.
 Roberts, George L., Boston.
 Roberts, Leonard G., Boston.
 Roberts, Odin, Boston.
 Robinson, Herbert H., Attleboro.
 Robson, Stuart M., Springfield.
 Rogers, George Lyman, Boston.
 Rosenthal, James M., Pittsfield.
 Rowell, Wilbur E., Lawrence.
 Rubenstein, Philip, Boston.
 Ruby, Edward H., Boston.
 Rugg, Arthur P., Worcester.
 Ruggles, Daniel B., Boston.
 Runo, Victor E., Worcester.
 Russell, Arthur H., Boston.
 Russell, Charles A., Gloucester.
 Russell, J. Porter, Boston.
 Ryan, Charles F., Fall River.
 Ryder, R. L., Boston.
 Sabine, William, Boston.
 Saltonstall, Endicott P., Boston.
 Saltonstall, Richard M., Boston.
 Sampson, Harry LeBaron, Boston.
 Sanderson, George A., Ayer.
 Santry, Arthur J., Boston.
 Savary, E. H., Boston.
 Saville, Huntington, Boston.
 Sawyer, Alfred P., Lowell.
 Sawyer, George A., Boston.
 Saxe, John W., Worcester.
 Seafie, Lauriston L., Boston.
 Schaefer, Albert A., Boston.
 Schell, William L., Boston.
 Scott, Amthm W., Cambridge.
 Scully, Edward T., Pittsfield.
 Sears, George B., Salem.
 Sears, Wm. R., Boston.
 Selfridge, Arthur J., Boston.
 Shattuck, Henry Lee, Boston.
 Shaw, Fred R., Adams.
 Sheehan, James J., Peabody.
 Sheehan, John L., Boston.
 Sheenan, Frederick M. J., Boston.
 Sheldon, Henry N., Boston.
 Sheldon, Nelson L., Boston.
 Sherman, Roland H., Boston.
 Shulman, Charles, Boston.
 Sigilman, Samuel, Boston.
 Simonds, Lincoln S., Gloucester.
 Simpson, Frank Leslie, Boston.
 Slak, James H., Lynn.
 Slater, John S., Boston.
 Slocum, Edward T., Pittsfield.
 Smith, Arthur Thad., Boston.
 Smith, Charles David, Gloucester.
 Smith, Curtis Nye, Boston.
 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr., Boston.
 Smith, Frank Channing, Jr., Worcester.
 Smith, Frederick J., Taunton.
 Smith, Jeremiah, Jr., Boston.
 Smith, Reginald Heber, Boston.
 Snow, Frederic E., Boston.
 Sohler, William D., Boston.
 Spain, Paul Francis, Boston.
 Sprague, Charles H., Boston.
 Spring, Romney, Boston.
 Spring, Samuel, Boston.
 Stanton, Horace B., Boston.
 Stebbins, Charles H., Boston.
 Steere, Charles, Boston.
 Stern, Frank, Boston.
 Sterrett, Mark N., Worcester.
 Stetson, E. D., New Bedford.
 Stevens, Elisha M., Lynn.
 Stevens, W. B., Stoneham.
 Stiles, James A., Fitchburg.
 Stockton, Howard, Jr., Boston.
 Stone, Arthur P., Boston.
 Stone, Charles F., Wayland.
 Stone, Edward C., Boston.
 Stone, Frederic M., Boston.
 Stone, J. Sidney, Boston.
 Stone, John H., Boston.
 Stone, Robert B., Boston.
 Stone, Willmore B., Springfield.
 Stoneman, David, Boston.
 Storey, Moorfield, Boston.
 Storey, Richard C., Boston.
 Stratton, Charles E., Boston.
 Streeter, Thomas W., Boston.
 Studley, J. Butler, Boston.
 Sughrue, Michael J., Boston.
 Sullivan, James W., Lynn.

MASSACHUSETTS-MEXICO.

Sullivan, John A., Boston.
 Sullivan, John B., Jr., Boston.
 Sullivan, Michael L., Salem.
 Sullivan, Thomas H., Worcester.
 Sullivan, William B., Boston.
 Swaim, Roger Dyer, Boston.
 Sweet, Frank E., Bridgewater.
 Sweetser, George A., Boston.
 Swift, James Marcus, Boston.
 Swig, Louis, Taunton.
 Taft, Edgar S., Gloucester.
 Taft, George S., Worcester.
 Taintor, Giles, Boston.
 Talbot, Edmund H., Boston.
 Tatman, Charles T., Worcester.
 Taylor, Amos Leavitt, Boston.
 Taylor, Edw. I., Boston.
 Taylor, Harold J., Boston.
 Teeling, Richard S., Boston.
 Thayer, Charles M., Worcester.
 Thayer, John M., Worcester.
 Thompson, Marshall Putnam, Boston.
 Thompson, William G., Boston.
 Thorndike, John Larkin, Boston.
 Thurston, Edward A., Fall River.
 Tisdale, Archibald R., Boston.
 Towle, William W., Boston.
 Toye, Charles, Boston.
 Tuller, Willis Norman, Boston.
 Tyler, Charles H., Boston.
 Tyler, Marion L., Boston.
 Underwood, W. Orison, Boston.
 Vahey, James H., Boston.
 Vanderhoof, Nelson B., Boston.
 Van Everen, Horace, Boston.
 Von Rosenvinge, Theodore, Boston.
 Vaughan, Ernest H., Worcester.
 Vaughan, Henry G., Boston.
 Vaughan, Wm. W., Boston.
 Voorhees, Harvey C., Boston.
 Wait, William Cushing, Medford.
 Wakefield, John Lathrop, Boston.
 Waldbridge, Percy E., Boston.
 Walcott, Robert, Boston.
 Walker, Nathaniel U., Boston.
 Wambaugh, Eugene, Cambridge.
 Wardner, G. Phillip, Boston.
 Ware, Charles Elliot, Fitchburg.
 Ware, Henry, Boston.
 Warner, Joseph B., Boston.
 Warner, Milton B., Pittsfield.
 Warren, Bentley W., Boston.
 Warren, Edward H., Cambridge.
 Warren, Joseph F., Boston.
 Washburn, Nathan, Middleboro.
 Wasserman, Jacob, Boston.
 Waters, Asa W. (Philadelphia, Pa.),
 Cambridge.

Waters, Bertram G., Boston.
 Webb, Willoughby L., Vineyard Haven.
 Weed, Alonzo R., Boston.
 Weeks, Edgar, Marlboro.
 Welch, Walter, Provincetown.
 Wellington, Stanwood G., Boston.
 Wellman, Arthur H., Boston.
 Wells, Wellington, Boston.
 Weston, Robert Dickson, Boston.
 Weston, Thomas, Jr., Boston.
 Weyburn, Lyon, Boston.
 Wharton, Wm. F., Boston.
 Wheeler, Alexander, Boston.
 Wheeler, Henry, Boston.
 Wheelwright, John T., Boston.
 Whipple, Sherman L., Boston.
 White, Alfred B., Boston.
 White, Frank Owen, Boston.
 White, Moses Perkins, Boston.
 Whiteside, Alexander, Boston.
 Whiting, Winfred H., Worcester.
 Whittemore, Henry E., Boston.
 Whittlesey, John J., Pittsfield.
 Wier, Frederick N., Lowell.
 Wiggin, Joseph, Boston.
 Wigglesworth, George, Boston.
 Wight, Delano, Boston.
 Wightman, George W., Boston.
 Wiles, Thomas L., Boston.
 Williams, David W., Boston.
 Williams, Fred H., Boston.
 Williams, Harold P., Boston.
 Williams, Henry M., Boston.
 Williams, Wendell, Milford.
 Williston, Samuel (Cambridge), Belmont.
 Willmington, George E., Manchester.
 Wilson, Butler R., Boston.
 Wilson, George L., Boston.
 Wood, Chandler M., Boston.
 Wood, L. Elmer, Fall River.
 Woods, William S., Taunton.
 Worthen, Albert P., Boston.
 Wrightington, S. R., Boston.
 Wyman, Henry A., Boston.
 Wyman, John F., Boston.
 Yont, Alonzo E., Boston.
 Young, B. L., Boston.
 Young, Stephen Emerson, Boston.
 Youngman, William S., Boston.

MEXICO.

Fuller, E. Dean, Tampico.
 Shanklin, Arnold, Mexico City.

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN.

Antisdel, John P., Detroit.
 Baldwin, Clark E., Adrian.
 Baldwin, Howard O., Detroit.
 Barnett, James F., Grand Rapids.
 Bates, George W., Detroit.
 Bates, Henry M., Ann Arbor.
 Beaumont, John W., Detroit.
 Beck, Ira A., Battle Creek.
 Bell, Frank A., Negaunee.
 Bissell, John H., Detroit.
 Black, Albert W., Bay City.
 Boltwood, Lucius, Grand Rapids.
 Boudeman, Dallas, Kalamazoo.
 Brownson, Robert M., Detroit.
 Bulkley, Harry Conant, Detroit.
 Burke, George J., Ann Arbor.
 Burton, Robert, Whitney.
 Byers, I. W., Iron River.
 Cahill, Edward, Lansing.
 Campbell, Charles H., Detroit.
 Campbell, Colin P., Grand Rapids.
 Campbell, Henry M., Detroit.
 Campbell, James H., Grand Rapids.
 Carey, Archibald, Detroit.
 Carney, Claude S., Kalamazoo.
 Carpenter, William L., Detroit.
 Carton, John J., Flint.
 Cavanaugh, Martin J., Ann Arbor.
 Chappell, Fred L., Kalamazoo.
 Choate, Ward N., Detroit.
 Clapperton, George, Grand Rapids.
 Clark, Joseph H., Detroit.
 Corliss, John B., Detroit.
 Cummins, Alva M., Lansing.
 Danaher, Michael B., Ludington.
 Denison, Arthur C., Grand Rapids.
 Dodds, Nugent, Marquette.
 Dodge, Frank L., Lansing.
 Donnelly, John C., Detroit.
 Douglas, Samuel T., Detroit.
 Doyle, Michael J., Menominee.
 Earl, Otis A., Kalamazoo.
 Empson, G. R., Gladstone.
 Faling, Glenn R., Kalamazoo.
 Fahrner, Jacob F., Ann Arbor.
 Fellows, Grant, Lansing.
 Finkelston, Max H., Detroit.
 Fitzpatrick, William Geo., Detroit.
 Flannigan, Richard C., Norway.
 Gaffil, John J., Jr., Detroit.
 Gittins, Clarence E., Detroit.
 Goddard, Edwin C., Ann Arbor.
 Graves, Henry B., Detroit.
 Gray, William J., Detroit.
 Green, Thomas J., Sault Ste. Marie.
 Griffin, William J., Detroit.
 Groesbeck, Alex. J., Detroit.

Hamilton, Burritt, Battle Creek.
 Handy, Sherman T., Lansing.
 Harward, Frederic T., Detroit.
 Hatch, William B., Ypsilanti.
 Hicks, Arthur P., Detroit.
 Hixson, Virgil I., Manistique.
 Hooper, Joseph L., Battle Creek.
 Hudson, Roberts P., Sault Ste. Marie.
 Jacobs, Henry F., Battle Creek.
 January, William L., Detroit.
 Jenkins, Frank E., Oxford.
 Jewell, Harry D., Grand Rapids.
 Johnson, Edgar H., Grand Rapids.
 Jones, Arthur, Detroit.
 Joslyn, Lee E., Detroit.
 Keeney, Willard F., Grand Rapids.
 Kelsner, Addison A., Lansing.
 Kennedy, Michael J., Ishpeming.
 Ketcham, Clyde W., Kalamazoo.
 Knappen, Loyal E., Grand Rapids.
 Knappen, Stuart E., Grand Rapids.
 Kuhn, Franz C., Detroit.
 Lacy, Arthur J., Detroit.
 Ladd, Sanford W., Detroit.
 Lane, Victor H., Ann Arbor.
 Ledyard, Henry, Detroit.
 Leete, Thomas T., Detroit.
 Lightner, Clarence A., Detroit.
 Lillie, Walter L., Grand Haven.
 Lockwood, Harry A., Detroit.
 Lucking, William, Detroit.
 Lyster, Henry L., Detroit.
 McDonald, John S., Grand Rapids.
 McDonough, Martin S., Iron River.
 McHugh, Philip A., Detroit.
 McMillan, Philip H., Detroit.
 McNamara, James, Detroit.
 Maher, Edgar A., Grand Rapids.
 Manierre, George W., Battle Creek.
 Maynard, Fred A., Grand Rapids.
 Mecham, George W., Battle Creek.
 Miller, Albert Edward, Marquette.
 Miller, Frederick C., Mount Clemens.
 Miller, Leon W., Petoskey.
 Miller, Sidney T., Detroit.
 Millis, Wade, Detroit.
 Moody, Paul B., Detroit.
 Moore, Joseph B., Lansing.
 Murphy, George B., Detroit.
 Naegely, Henry E., Saginaw.
 Nicol, Harry G., Detroit.
 Norcross, George, Grand Rapids.
 Norris, Herbert M., Ironwood.
 Norris, Mark, Grand Rapids.
 O'Brien, M. Hubert, Detroit.
 O'Brien, Thomas J., Grand Rapids.
 Onen, Bernard J., Battle Creek.
 Ostrander, Russell C., Lansing.
 Oxtoby, James V., Detroit.

MICHIGAN-MINNESOTA.

Oxtoby, Walter E., Detroit.
 Pagel, Benjamin S., Detroit.
 Palmer, Jonathan, Jr., Detroit.
 Parker, Ralzemond A., Detroit.
 Patterson, John H., Pontiac.
 Pelham, H. M., Iron Mountain.
 Perry, Judson M., Detroit.
 Peter, James B., Saginaw.
 Phillips, Walter, Detroit.
 Pierson, Alfred P., Escanaba.
 Power, John, Escanaba.
 Rees, Allen F., Houghton.
 Renihan, Joseph, Grand Rapids.
 Reynolds, Carl H., Lansing.
 Robinson, Deen L., Houghton.
 Robinson, Thomas N., Holland.
 Robson, Frank E., Detroit.
 Russell, Franklin J., Adrian.
 Russel, Henry, Detroit.
 Ryall, Arthur H., Escanaba.
 Sabin, Leland H., Battle Creek.
 Sayres, William S., Jr., Detroit.
 Sessions, C. W., Grand Rapids.
 Shields, Edmund C., Lansing.
 Silabee, Harry A., Lansing.
 Sloman, Adolph, Detroit.
 Smith, Hal. H., Detroit.
 Smith, Wallis C., Saginaw.
 Smith, William M., St. Johns.
 Stevens, Frederick W., Ann Arbor.
 Stewart, Louis E., Battle Creek.
 Stivers, Frank A., Ann Arbor.
 Stoddard, Elliott J., Detroit.
 Stone, John G., Houghton.
 Stone, John W., Lansing.
 Sullivan, Frank P., Sault Ste. Marie.
 Sullivan, James E., Muskegon.
 Taggart, Ganson, Grand Rapids.
 Taylor, Orla B., Detroit.
 Thompson, Dell H., Bay City.
 Travis, Philip H., Grand Rapids.
 Trevor, Walter M., Detroit.
 Tuttle, Arthur J., Detroit.
 Van Dyke, William, Detroit.
 Waer, Oscar E., Grand Rapids.
 Wallace, Donald A., Detroit.
 Walling, Eugene A., Detroit.
 Walters, Henry C., Detroit.
 Warner, David A., Grand Rapids.
 Warner, Frank R., Sault Ste. Marie.
 Weadock, Bernard F., Detroit.
 Weadock, George W., Saginaw.
 Weadock, Jerome, Saginaw.
 Weadock, Lewis J., Bay City.
 Weadock, Paul, Detroit.
 Weadock, Thomas A. E., Detroit.
 Weadock, Vincent, Saginaw.
 Welah, Charles F., Detroit.
 Whittemore, James, Detroit.

Whittemore, Laurence J., Detroit.
 Wieder, Herman A., Houghton.
 Wiley, Merlin, Sault Ste. Marie.
 Wilgus, Horace L., Ann Arbor.
 Wilkins, Charles T., Detroit.
 Williams, Arthur B., Battle Creek.
 Wolf, Gustave A., Grand Rapids.
 Woodruff, Charles M., Detroit.
 Wurzer, F. Henry, Detroit.
 Wurzer, Louis C., Detroit.
 Yelland, Judd, Escanaba.
 Yerkes, George B., Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

Abbott, Howard T., Duluth.
 Adams, Frank D., Duluth.
 Allen, Albert R., Fairmont.
 Allen, George J., Rochester.
 Anderson, V. E., Wheaton.
 Armstrong, James D., St. Paul.
 Arnold, John B., Duluth.
 Bailey, William D., Duluth.
 Baker, James B., Bird Island.
 Baldwin, Albert, Duluth.
 Barrett, Richardson D., Minneapolis.
 Barton, Elijah, Minneapolis.
 Baxter, John T., Minneapolis.
 Bayer, Anthony M., Minneapolis.
 Bechhoefer, Charles, St. Paul.
 Bell, Roger J., Roseau.
 Bibb, Eugene S., Minneapolis.
 Blair, Burr D., Winona.
 Blanchard, Will A., Anoka.
 Boardman, R. T., Minneapolis.
 Booth, Wilbur F., Minneapolis.
 Boutelle, M. H., Minneapolis.
 Brady, Michael C., Minneapolis.
 Bremer, Paul G., St. Paul.
 Bremner, W. H., Minneapolis.
 Briggs, Asa G., St. Paul.
 Bright, Alfred H., Minneapolis.
 Brown, Calvin L., St. Paul.
 Brown, Leslie L., Winona.
 Brown, Rome G., Minneapolis.
 Bruce, Andrew A., Minneapolis.
 Buffington, Edwin D., Stillwater.
 Buffington, George W., Minneapolis.
 Bunn, Charles W., St. Paul.
 Burr, Stiles W., St. Paul.
 Butler, Pierce, St. Paul.
 Caldwell, Chester L., St. Paul.
 Callaghan, Charles E., Rochester.
 Cameron, Don M., Little Falls.
 Cant, William A., Duluth.
 Carman, Ernest C., Minneapolis.
 Carmichael, Daniel F., Minneapolis.
 Cash, Daniel G., Duluth.
 Cashel, John A., Worthington.
 Catherwood, S. D., Austin.

MINNESOTA.

- Chase, Nathan H., Minneapolis.
 Cherry, Wilbur H., Minneapolis.
 Child, S. R., Minneapolis.
 Childs, Clarence H., Minneapolis.
 Chrisman, Charles E., Ortonville.
 Christensen, Henry O., Rochester.
 Clapp, Newell H., St. Paul.
 Clark, Homer P., St. Paul.
 Cobb, Albert C., Minneapolis.
 Collins, David T., Hibbing.
 Comfort, F. V., Stillwater.
 Courtney, Henry A., Duluth.
 Crane, Jay W., Minneapolis.
 Crassweller, Arthur H., Duluth.
 Crassweller, Frank, Duluth.
 Crosby, Wilson G., Duluth.
 Outhbert, Frederic T., Duluth.
 d'Autremont, Charles, Jr., Duluth.
 Davis, Tom, Minneapolis.
 Deutsch, Henry, Minneapolis.
 Dibell, Homer B., Duluth.
 Dickey, J. M., St. Paul.
 Dickinson, H. D., Minneapolis.
 Dille, John I., Minneapolis.
 Dodge, Fred B., Minneapolis.
 Dodge, Louis L., Minneapolis.
 Donnelly, Charles, St. Paul.
 Dorival, Charles A., Caledonia.
 Duxbury, F. A., Caledonia.
 Duxbury, W. R., St. Paul.
 Dwinnell, W. S., Minneapolis.
 Eaton, Burt W., Rochester.
 Eaton, Leo K., Minneapolis.
 Eberhart, Axel A., Minneapolis.
 Edison, H. J., Kasson.
 Elliott, Charles B., Minneapolis.
 Ewing, Arthur W., Madison.
 Farnham, Charles W., St. Paul.
 Finney, A. C., Minneapolis.
 Fish, Daniel, Minneapolis.
 Flannery, Henry C., Minneapolis.
 Fomes, O. A., Montevideo.
 Fowler, Charles R., Minneapolis.
 Frankel, Hiram D., St. Paul.
 Frankel, Louis R., St. Paul.
 Frost, D. R., St. Paul.
 Furber, Fred N., Minneapolis.
 Furst, William, Minneapolis.
 Galbraith, John P., St. Paul.
 Gale, Edward C., Minneapolis.
 Gardner, Richard N., Staples.
 Gehan, Frank J., St. Paul.
 Gjerset, Oluf, Montevideo.
 Gould, Charles D., Minneapolis.
 Gran, Victor H., Duluth.
 Granger, George W., Rochester.
 Greene, Warren E., Duluth.
 Guesmer, Arnold L., Minneapolis.
 Hageman, Harry A., St. Paul.
 Hagen, Eric O., Crookston.
 Hallam, Oscar, St. Paul.
 Hammett, W. George, Hawley.
 Hanley, Martin Franklin, Minneapolis.
 Harvey, Hubert M., St. Paul.
 Hempstead, Clark, Minneapolis.
 Hendricks, John Albert, Crookston.
 Hertz, A. J., St. Paul.
 Hess, Sylvan E., St. Paul.
 Hickey, James R., St. Paul.
 Hilton, Clifford L., St. Paul.
 Holt, Andrew, St. Paul.
 Houck, Stanley B., Minneapolis.
 Hubachek, Frank R., Minneapolis.
 Hubachek, Louis A., Minneapolis.
 Hurley, Michael B., St. Paul.
 Ingersoll, George, Duluth.
 Irwin, Harry D., Minneapolis.
 Jackson, Anson B., Minneapolis.
 James, A. L., St. Paul.
 Jaques, Alfred, Duluth.
 Jayne, Trafford N., Minneapolis.
 Jevne, Frans, International Falls.
 Jones, Lewis E., Breckenridge.
 Junell, John, Minneapolis.
 Kaercher, Aaron Benj., Ortonville.
 Kellogg, Frank B., St. Paul.
 Kennedy, Richard L., St. Paul.
 Kingman, Joseph R., Minneapolis.
 Kingsley, George A., Minneapolis.
 Korns, E. B., Tracy.
 Kurtz, Frank H., Minneapolis.
 Lancaster, William A., Minneapolis.
 Lanners, Harry W., Duluth.
 Larimore, John A., Minneapolis.
 Larrabee, Frank D., Minneapolis.
 Larson, Oscar J., Duluth.
 Lees, Edward, St. Paul.
 Leverson, Oliver, Detroit.
 Levy, Samuel J., Minneapolis.
 Lindley, Erasmus C., St. Paul.
 Lobben, Jens L., St. James.
 Loevinger, Gustavus, St. Paul.
 Lyons, D. F., St. Paul.
 McClenahan, William S., Brainerd.
 McGee, J. F., Minneapolis.
 McLaughlin, Patrick J., St. Paul.
 Mackall, Henry C., Minneapolis.
 Manahan, James, St. Paul.
 Markham, James E., St. Paul.
 Martin, James M., Minneapolis.
 Mason, Grafton, St. Paul.
 Meighen, John F. D., Albert Lea.
 Mercer, Hugh V., Minneapolis.
 Michel, Ernest A., Minneapolis.
 Middaugh, Henry G., Duluth.
 Mitchell, Oscar, Duluth.

MINNESOTA—MISSISSIPPI.

Mitchell, William D., St. Paul.
 Moonan, John, Waseca.
 Moore, Albert R., St. Paul.
 Morgan, Henry A., Albert Lea.
 Morley, Frank J., Minneapolis.
 Morphy, E. Howard, St. Paul.
 Newton, Walter H., Minneapolis.
 Nye, Carroll A., Moorhead.
 O'Brien, James Edward, Minneapolis.
 O'Brien, Martin, Crookston.
 Olds, Robert Edwin, St. Paul.
 Olson, Julius J., Warren.
 Oppenheimer, Wm. H., St. Paul.
 Paige, James, Minneapolis.
 Park, Herbert T., Minneapolis.
 Patterson, Elmer C., Minneapolis.
 Paul, A. O., Minneapolis.
 Penney, B. L., Minneapolis.
 Peterson, John W., Montevideo.
 Polk, A. D., Brainerd.
 Powell, Ransom J., Minneapolis.
 Power, Victor L., Hibbing.
 Prendergast, Edmund A., Minneapolis.
 Prior, Joseph H., Minneapolis.
 Qvale, G. E., Willmar.
 Randall, Henry E., St. Paul.
 Ray, John H., Jr., Minneapolis.
 Richardson, Harold J., St. Paul.
 Richardson, Harris, St. Paul.
 Riordan, Philip J., Minneapolis.
 Roberts, Harlan P., Minneapolis.
 Roberts, William P., Minneapolis.
 Robertson, James, Minneapolis.
 Rockwood, Chelsea J., Minneapolis.
 Ryan, M. E., Brainerd.
 Samuelson, John E., Duluth.
 Sanborn, Bruce W., St. Paul.
 Sanborn, Edward P., St. Paul.
 Sanborn, Walter H., St. Paul.
 Sasse, Frank G., Austin.
 Scandrett, B. W., St. Paul.
 Scanlan, Patrick J., Rochester.
 Schall, Anthony X., Jr., Minneapolis.
 Schmidt, Philip C., Duluth.
 Schmitt, Harrison L., Minneapolis.
 Schulz, Rudolph F., Ivanhoe.
 Selover, George H., Minneapolis.
 Severance, Cordenio A., St. Paul.
 Seymour, McNeil V., St. Paul.
 Shaw, Frank W., Minneapolis.
 Shearer, James D., Minneapolis.
 Simpson, David F., Minneapolis.
 Smith, Edward E., Minneapolis.
 Somsen, Henry N., New Ulm.
 Steele, John H., Minneapolis.
 Stewart, F. Alex., Minneapolis.
 Stinchfield, Frederick H., Minneapolis.
 Stone, Royal A., St. Paul.

Stryker, John E., St. Paul.
 Sullivan, Francis W., Duluth.
 Swan, James G., Minneapolis.
 Taylor, Myron D., St. Paul.
 Tiffany, Francis B., St. Paul.
 Tighe, Ambrose, St. Paul.
 Todd, Kay, St. Paul.
 Townsend, Harold G., St. Paul.
 Tryon, Charles J., Minneapolis.
 Turner, Samuel Epes, St. Paul.
 Ueland, A., Minneapolis.
 Vaaler, Rolfeff, Milaca.
 Vance, William R., Minneapolis.
 Vernon, A. H., Little Falls.
 Waite, Edward F., Minneapolis.
 Ware, John Roland, Minneapolis.
 Washburn, Jed L., Duluth.
 Webber, Marshall B., Winona.
 Well, Jonas, Minneapolis.
 Wheelwright, John O. P., Minneapolis.
 Whelan, Ralph, Minneapolis.
 Will, G. A., Minneapolis.
 Williams, Charles J., Minneapolis.
 Williams, John G., Duluth.
 Williamson, James F., Minneapolis.
 Willis, John W., St. Paul.
 Wilson, Coryate S., Duluth.
 Wright, Arthur W., Austin.
 Young, A. L., Winthrop.
 Young, Edward B., St. Paul.
 Zollman, F. W., St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI

Ames, C. F., Hattiesburg.
 Anderson, William D., Tupelo.
 Barnett, D. R., Yazoo City.
 Bates, C. L., Holly Springs.
 Bell, Percy, Greenville.
 Bowers, E. J., Gulfport.
 Bozeman, Albert S., Meridian.
 Brady, Thomas, Jr., Brookhaven.
 Brunini, John B., Vicksburg.
 Bryson, J. C., Vicksburg.
 Campbell, Robert B., Greenville.
 Cox, Allen, Baldwin.
 Creekmore, H. H., Water Valley.
 Cutrer, John W., Clarksdale.
 Davis, John A., Kosciusko.
 Dent, R. L., Vicksburg.
 Dulaney, J. W., Tunica.
 Eaton, B. E., Gulfport.
 Flowers, James N., Jackson.
 Ford, Joe H., Houston.
 Fox, A. F., West Point.
 Frierson, John F., Columbus.
 Garnett, Charles L., Columbus.
 Goldsborough, Richard F., Biloxi.
 Green, Garner Wynn, Jackson.

MISSISSIPPI—MISSOURI.

Green, Marcellus, Jackson.
 Griffith, V. A., Gulfport.
 Guthrie, J. B., Indianola.
 Hannah, Thomas C., Hattiesburg.
 Harris, J. B., Jackson.
 Henderson, J. W., Tunica.
 Hirsch, J. K., Vicksburg.
 Hirsch, J., Vicksburg.
 Houston, David W., Aberdeen.
 Howry, Charles B. (Washington, D. C.), Oxford.
 Jacobson, Gabe, Meridian.
 Kier, W. H., Corinth.
 Kimbrough, D. M., Oxford.
 Kimmons, R. F., Water Valley.
 Landau, Moses David, Vicksburg.
 Leftwich, George J., Aberdeen.
 McDonald, Will T., Bay St. Louis.
 McDowell, James R., Jackson.
 McFarland, Ben Holliday, Aberdeen.
 McGowan, J. G., Water Valley.
 McMorrough, G. H., Lexington.
 May, Geo. Williams, Jackson.
 Monks, F. I., Pass Christian.
 Montgomery, Frank A., Tunica.
 Moody, Cary C., Indianola.
 Noel, Edmund F., Lexington.
 Oldham, L. E., Oxford.
 Owen, F. C., Columbus.
 Parish, John K. (Ashland, Wis.), Biloxi.
 Pepper, A. M., Lexington.
 Percy, Leroy, Greenville.
 Reed, Richard F., Natchez.
 Ricketts, John B., Jackson.
 Robbins, Nathaniel Vick, Vicksburg.
 Robins, John Quitman, Tupelo.
 Robinson, J. F., Tunica.
 Sanders, J. O. S., Jackson.
 Schaubert, A. B., Laurel.
 Sexton, James S., Hazlehurst.
 Shands, A. W., Cleveland.
 Somerville, Thomas H., University, Oxford.
 Stevens, J. Morgan, Jackson.
 Stone, W. L., Coffeeville.
 Stovall, A. T., Okolona.
 Thompson, Robert H., Jackson.
 Travis, S. E., Hattiesburg.
 Watkins, H. V., Jackson.
 Welch, W. S., Laurel.
 Wells, Ben H., Jackson.
 Wells, W. Calvin, Jackson.
 West, F. M., Jackson.
 West, Robert Jesse, Okolona.
 White, Walter A., Gulfport.
 Whittington, William Madison, Greenwood.
 Williams, James L., Indianola.

Wills, T. J., Raleigh.
 Yerger, L. P., Greenwood.

MISSOURI.

Abbott, Augustus L., St. Louis.
 Abington, Ed. L., Poplar Bluff.
 Able, Sidney Thorne, St. Louis.
 Allen, Charles Claffin, St. Louis.
 Allen, Clifford B., St. Louis.
 Allen, D. C., Liberty.
 Anderson, Norton B., Platte City.
 Andrews, E. D., St. Louis.
 Andrews, Sidney F., St. Louis.
 Angert, Eugene H., St. Louis.
 Anthony, Robert A., Fredericktown.
 Armstrong, Fred, Jr., St. Louis.
 Arnold, Glendy B., St. Louis.
 Arnold, Mercer, Joplin.
 Ash, Robert E., Green City.
 Ashley, Henry deL., Kansas City.
 Atkinson, John M., St. Louis.
 Atwood, John H., Kansas City.
 Babbitt, Byron F., St. Louis.
 Bacon, Frederick H., St. Louis.
 Bakewell, Paul, St. Louis.
 Bakewell, Paul, Jr., St. Louis.
 Ball, Eugene E., Kansas City.
 Ball, Robert E., Kansas City.
 Banister, E. W., St. Louis.
 Barbee, Joshua, Marshall.
 Barbour, Edward A., Springfield.
 Barclay, Shepard, St. Louis.
 Barker, Harry O., St. Louis.
 Barnes, Clarence A., Mexico.
 Barnes, William H., Clayton.
 Barnett, Raymond G., Kansas City.
 Barrett, Jesse W., St. Louis.
 Barth, Irvin V., St. Louis.
 Bates, Charles W., St. Louis.
 Bean, Edwin, J., Jefferson City.
 Beck, George F., St. Louis.
 Becker, Wm. Dee, St. Louis.
 Biggs, Davis, St. Louis.
 Bird, Daniel E., Kansas City.
 Bishop, C. Orrick, St. Louis.
 Bishop, John E., St. Louis.
 Blackinton, Oliver, St. Louis.
 Blair, Albert, St. Louis.
 Blair, James T., Jefferson City.
 Blanton, Horace H., Kansas City.
 Blayney, J. M., Jr., St. Louis.
 Blevins, John A., St. Louis.
 Bliss, Harmon J., St. Louis.
 Block, George M., St. Louis.
 Blodgett, Henry W., St. Louis.
 Blodgett, Wells H., St. Louis.
 Bolte, A. H., St. Louis.
 Bond, Sterling P., St. Louis.

MISSOURI.

- Bond, Thomas, St. Louis.
 Boone, James A., Charleston.
 Bowersock, Justin D., Kansas City.
 Boxley, Fred. A., Kansas City.
 Boyer, John S., St. Joseph.
 Boyle, Murat, Kansas City.
 Brady, William Walter, Kansas City.
 Breaker, George J., St. Louis.
 Britton, Roy F., St. Louis.
 Brooks, Joseph S., Kansas City.
 Brown, Nathaniel S., St. Louis.
 Brown, Robert A., St. Joseph.
 Brown, Stephen S., Jefferson City.
 Brownrigg, Richard T., St. Louis.
 Brumback, Hermann, Kansas City.
 Bruner, Glen L., Kansas City.
 Bruun, Charles W., Kansas City.
 Bryan, P. Taylor, St. Louis.
 Bryan, William Christy, St. Louis.
 Bryant, Hughes, Kansas City.
 Bryson, Joseph M., St. Louis.
 Buder, Gustavus A., St. Louis.
 Buder, Oscar E., St. Louis.
 Burgess, S. A., St. Louis.
 Burns, John L., Troy.
 Burns, Thomas P., Brookfield.
 Bush, Charles M., Kansas City.
 Calhoun, John W., St. Louis.
 Camack, Edwin, Kansas City.
 Campbell, William Sherman, St. Louis.
 Cannon, Thomas D., St. Louis.
 Caplan, Ephrim, St. Louis.
 Carnahan, John M., Van Buren.
 Carr, James A., St. Louis.
 Carr, Thomas Percy, St. Louis.
 Carroll, James E., St. Louis.
 Carter, W. F., St. Louis.
 Case, Clarence T., St. Louis.
 Cashman, John, St. Louis.
 Caulfield, Henry S., St. Louis.
 Cave, Nicholas T., Fulton.
 Cave, Rhodes E., St. Louis.
 Cave, Willard P., Moberly.
 Chapman, Lewis A., Chillicothe.
 Charles, Benjamin H., St. Louis.
 Chilton, J. William, Winona.
 Claiborne, James R., St. Louis.
 Clark, Champ (Washington, D. C.),
 Bowling Green.
 Clark, Stuart L., Eminence.
 Clarke, Enos, St. Louis.
 Cobbs, Thomas H., St. Louis.
 Cochran, Alexander G., St. Louis.
 Coles, Walter D., St. Louis.
 Collins, Charles Cummings, St. Louis.
 Comer, Charles P., St. Louis.
 Conant, Ernest B., St. Louis.
 Conrad, Henry S., Kansas City.
 Conwell, Paul S., Kansas City.
 Cook, Howard G., St. Louis.
 Cooper, Armwell L., Kansas City.
 Corlis, George L., St. Louis.
 Cornwell, Frederick L., St. Louis.
 Cramer, Wilson, Jackson.
 Crews, Thomas B., St. Louis.
 Cross, Kipp D., Savannah.
 Cullen, P. H., St. Louis.
 Cummings, Campbell, St. Louis.
 Cummings, George B., St. Louis.
 Cunningham, L., Bolivar.
 Curlee, Francis M., St. Louis.
 Currie, Dwight D., St. Louis.
 Dalton, G. C., Salem.
 Dana, J. W., Kansas City.
 Daniel, George H., Springfield.
 Daniel, J. B., Piedmont.
 D'Arcy, Edward, St. Louis.
 Daues, Charles H., St. Louis.
 Davies, William H., St. Louis.
 Davis, Joseph T., St. Louis.
 Davis, Manton, St. Louis.
 Davis, Samuel, Marshall.
 Dawson, John M., Kahoka.
 Day, George W., Kansas City.
 Dean, Oliver H., Kansas City.
 Deatherage, B. F., Kansas City.
 Denison, Henry H., St. Louis.
 Dennison, C. S., Kansas City.
 Denny, J. H., Glasgow.
 Denvir, John B., St. Louis.
 De Werthern, Oliver, St. Louis.
 Dickson, Joseph, Jr., St. Louis.
 Diehm, Walter, St. Louis.
 Dodge, Ernest C., St. Louis.
 Dolman, John E., St. Joseph.
 Donnell, Forrest C., St. Louis.
 Douglas, R. L., St. Joseph.
 Downey, Francis C., Kansas City.
 Durham, L. E., Kansas City.
 Durst, Harry D., Springfield.
 Dwyer, Thomas A., St. Louis.
 Dyer, H. Chouteau, St. Louis.
 Dyer, Leonidas C., St. Louis.
 Early, Marion C., St. Louis.
 Eberle, Charles, St. Louis.
 Eby, D. H., Hannibal.
 Edwards, Geo. L., St. Louis.
 Edwards, Verne D., Kansas City.
 Eggers, Theodore C., St. Louis.
 Elder, Conway, St. Louis.
 Elliot, Edward C., St. Louis.
 Ellison, George Robb, Maryville.
 Ellison, James, Kansas City.
 English, George H., Jr., Kansas City.
 Erd, Charles, St. Louis.
 Evans, Andrew F., Kansas City.
 Evans, W. F., St. Louis.

MISSOURI.

- Ewing, Mark, St. Louis.
 Fahey, William F., St. Louis.
 Falkenhainer, Victor H., St. Louis.
 Farris, Charles B., Jefferson City.
 Farrington, John S., Springfield.
 Farris, George V., Webb City.
 Fauntleroy, Thomas T., St. Louis.
 Faust, Charles L., St. Joseph.
 Ferris, Forrest G., St. Louis.
 Ferriss, Franklin, St. Louis.
 Ferriss, Henry T., St. Louis.
 Feuerbacher, Max W., St. Louis.
 Fitch, William M., St. Louis.
 Fitzsimmons, John T., St. Louis.
 Flournoy, William S., Kansas City.
 Fordyce, Samuel W., Jr., St. Louis.
 Forlow, Frank L., Webb City.
 Fox, Charles J., St. Louis.
 Frank, David A., St. Louis.
 Frank, Harry A., St. Louis.
 Franklin, N. A., Unionville.
 Frey, A. B., St. Louis.
 Frumberg, A. M., St. Louis.
 Fry, W. W., Jr., Mexico.
 Gamble, Emmet H., Kansas City.
 Ganahl, Alphonse E., St. Louis.
 Gantt, E. S., Mexico.
 Gardner, A. E. L., Clayton.
 Gardner, William A., Farmington.
 Garesche, Vital V., St. Louis.
 Garvin, William Everett, St. Louis.
 Gaskill, John E., St. Louis.
 Gentry, North T., Columbia.
 Gentry, William R., St. Louis.
 Geraghty, Francis X., St. Louis.
 German, Charles W., Kansas City.
 Gifford, F. W., Kansas City.
 Gilbert, Charles E., Nevada.
 Gilbert, William R., St. Louis.
 Gilbert, William S., Kansas City.
 Gilkeson, Rosewell F., Kansas City.
 Gillespie, John F., St. Louis.
 Godard, Porter B., Kansas City.
 Goldsmith, David, St. Louis.
 Golterman, Guy, St. Louis.
 Goode, R. L., St. Louis.
 Goodrich, James E., Kansas City.
 Goodwin, John M., St. Louis.
 Gossett, Alfred N., Kansas City.
 Grant, Lee W., St. Louis.
 Green, Ernest A., St. Louis.
 Green, James F., St. Louis.
 Green, John F., St. Louis.
 Greensfelder, Bernard, St. Louis.
 Griffin, Everett Paul, St. Louis.
 Grimm, J. Hugo, St. Louis.
 Grissom, W. H., East Prairie.
 Grossman, Emanuel M., St. Louis.
 Guitar, A. Leonard, St. Joseph.
 Haas, Henry E., St. Louis.
 Hackney, Thomas, Kansas City.
 Haeussler, Harry H., St. Louis.
 Haff, Delbert J., Kansas City.
 Hagerman, Frank, Kansas City.
 Hagerman, James, Jr., St. Louis.
 Hagerman, Lee W., St. Louis.
 Haid, Edward A., St. Louis.
 Haid, George F., St. Louis.
 Hall, Claud D., St. Louis.
 Hall, Homer, St. Louis.
 Hall, Lee A., St. Louis.
 Hallett, W. H., Nevada.
 Hamilton, Henry A., St. Louis.
 Hamlin, O. T., Springfield.
 Hammer, O. W., St. Louis.
 Hancock, W. Scott, St. Louis.
 Harkless, James H., Kansas City.
 Harris, Brown, Kansas City.
 Harris, David H., Fulton.
 Harris, Virgil McClure, St. Louis.
 Hartmann, Moses, St. Louis.
 Harvey, Thomas B., St. Louis.
 Harzfeld, J. A., Kansas City.
 Haslam, Lewis S., St. Louis.
 Hawes, Harry B., St. Louis.
 Hay, Charles M., St. Louis.
 Hayden, Merritt U., St. Louis.
 Hayward, Francis M., Kansas City.
 Heidelberger, Wilhelm, Kansas City.
 Heitman, Numa F., Kansas City.
 Henderson, Devereaux, St. Louis.
 Hendrix, Frank C., New London.
 Henry, J. Porter, St. Louis.
 Hewitt, Robert A., Maysville.
 Hiemenz, Frank X., St. Louis.
 Hill, David W., Poplar Bluff.
 Hine, Willis G., Savannah.
 Hines, T. D., Jackson.
 Histed, Clifford, Kansas City.
 Hitchcock, George C., St. Louis.
 Hobson, Frank A., St. Louis.
 Hogan, Granville, St. Louis.
 Hogan, Robert S., West Plains.
 Hoggatt, William S., Kansas City.
 Holliday, John Hodgman, St. Louis.
 Hoyt, William G., Kansas City.
 Hook, Inghram D., Kansas City.
 Hostetter, J. D., Bowling Green.
 Hough, A. M., Jefferson City.
 Hough, Warwick M., St. Louis.
 Houlihan, Edward J., St. Louis.
 House, Ulysses A., Sumner.
 Houts, Charles A., St. Louis.
 Howard, B. O., Kansas City.

MISSOURI.

- Howell, Charles M., Kansas City.
 Howell, Daniel V., Kansas City.
 Howell, J. L., St. Louis.
 Hubbell, Platt, Trenton.
 Huck, Peter H., St. Genevieve.
 Hudson, Manley O., Columbus.
 Huffman, Edwin E., St. Louis.
 Hunter, James H., Kansas City.
 Hunter, Joseph W., California.
 Hutton, John G., Kansas City.
 Igoe, William L., St. Louis.
 Jackson, Owen G., St. Louis.
 James, Eldon (Bangkok, Siam), Columbia.
 Jamison, Dorsey A., St. Louis.
 January, M. T., Nevada.
 Jarman, E. A., Unionville.
 Jeffries, Sam B., St. Louis.
 Johnson, Charles P., St. Louis.
 Johnson, H. W., Montgomery City.
 Johnson, John D., St. Louis.
 Johnson, Waldo P., Osceola.
 Johnson, William T., Kansas City.
 Jones, Elliott H., Kansas City.
 Jones, James C., St. Louis.
 Jones, Richard A., St. Louis.
 Jones, S. J., Carrollton.
 Jones, Wilbur B., St. Louis.
 Jourdan, Morton, St. Louis.
 Kalish, Ralph, St. Louis.
 Kammerer, A. E., St. Louis.
 Kehde, Alfred, St. Louis.
 Keil, William Theodore, St. Louis.
 Kelso, I. R., St. Louis.
 Kemp, D. H., Monett.
 Killoren, William H., St. Louis.
 King, James E., St. Louis.
 Kingsland, Lawrence Chappell, St. Louis.
 Kinsey, William M., St. Louis.
 Kirby, Daniel Noyes, St. Louis.
 Kirshner, Charles H., Kansas City.
 Kiskaddon, J. C., Clayton.
 Koons, W. A., St. James.
 Krauthoff, Edwin A. (Washington, D. C.), Kansas City.
 Kruger, Chauncey J., St. Louis.
 Krum, Chester H., St. Louis.
 Ladd, Sanford B., Kansas City.
 Lamar, Robert, Houston.
 Landon, Thad. B., Kansas City.
 Langknecht, Carl H., Kansas City.
 Langworthy, H. M., Kansas City.
 Leahy, Jacob M., St. Louis.
 Lawler, Clement A., Kansas City.
 Lawson, John D., Columbia.
 Leahy, John S., St. Louis.
 Lee, Edwin W., St. Louis.
 Lee, Jay M., Kansas City.
 Lee, John F., St. Louis.
 Lehmann, Frederick W., St. Louis.
 Lehmann, John S., St. Louis.
 Lehmann, Sears, St. Louis.
 Lilly, Major J., Moberly.
 Lindquist, Frans E., Kansas City.
 Lockwood, George R., St. Louis.
 Long, Breckinridge, St. Louis.
 Lorle, J. L., Kansas City.
 Lozier, Ralph F., Carrollton.
 Lubke, George W., Jr., St. Louis.
 Lucas, John H., Kansas City.
 Lyon, A. Stanford, Kansas City.
 Lyon, Montague, St. Louis.
 McAllister, Frank W., Jefferson.
 McBaine, J. P., Columbia.
 McCarthy, John R., St. Louis.
 McChesney, S. P., St. Louis.
 McClintock, William S., Kansas City.
 McColl, Clark A., Westboro.
 McCullen, E. J., St. Louis.
 McCune, Henry L., Kansas City.
 McDaniel, Lawrence, St. Louis.
 McDavid, Frank M., Springfield.
 McDonald, Jesse, St. Louis.
 McIntyre, Joseph S., St. Louis.
 McLaran, Robert L., St. Louis.
 McNatt, Carr, Aurora.
 McPheeters, Samuel B., St. Louis.
 McQuillin, Eugene, St. Louis.
 Macauley, C. J., St. Louis.
 Mackay, George C., St. Louis.
 Madden, Terrence J., Kansas City.
 Mahan, George A., Hannibal.
 Major, Elliott W., St. Louis.
 Major, Samuel C., Fayette.
 Mann, Edgar P., Springfield.
 Marks, Thomas R., Kansas City.
 Maroney, A. C., St. Louis.
 Martin, Hugh E., Kansas City.
 Martin, William McC., St. Louis.
 Mayer, Louis, St. Louis.
 Mayhew, D. S., Monett.
 Meng, Thos. S., St. Louis.
 Meriwether, Hunter M., Kansas City.
 Michaels Wm. C., Kansas City.
 Miller, Arthur, Kansas City.
 Miller, Edward T., St. Louis.
 Miller, Franklin, St. Louis.
 Minnis, James L., St. Louis.
 Mitchell, Orestes, St. Joseph.
 Mitchell, Samuel A., St. Louis.
 Moloney, Robert E., St. Louis.
 Montgomery, Theodore L., Kahoka.
 Moore, Frank H., Kansas City.
 Moore, George H., St. Louis.
 Moore, Hunt C., Kansas City.

MISSOURI.

- Moore, McCabe, Kansas City.
 Moore, Samuel W., Kansas City.
 Morgan, William G., St. Louis.
 Morris, John T., Carrollton.
 Morrison, Edwin R., Kansas City.
 Morrow, Thomas R., Kansas City.
 Morse, William J., Kansas City.
 Morsey, Chase, St. Louis.
 Mozley, Norman A., Bloomfield.
 Mudd, O. J., St. Louis.
 Muench, Hugo, St. Louis.
 Muench, Julius T., St. Louis.
 Murphy, John E., St. Louis.
 Murray, George E., St. Louis.
 Nagel, Charles (Washington, D. C.),
 St. Louis.
 Nahler, Eugene G., St. Louis.
 Nardin, William T., St. Louis.
 Nelson, Earl F., St. Louis.
 Neun, Walter J. G., St. Louis.
 Nohl, Walter H., St. Louis.
 Norton, George P., Kansas City.
 Norton, Albert D., St. Louis.
 Nourse, James B., Kansas City.
 Oberschelp, Henry H., St. Louis.
 O'Brien, Arthur A., Kansas City.
 O'Brien, John J., St. Louis.
 O'Donnell, M. A., Kansas City.
 O'Donnell, Martin J., Kansas City.
 Oliver, Arthur L., St. Louis.
 Oliver, R. B., Cape Girardeau.
 Oliver, Robert Burret, Jr., Cape Girardeau.
 Orr, Isaac H., St. Louis.
 Orr, W. J., Springfield.
 Orrick, Allen C., St. Louis.
 Orthwein, William R., St. Louis.
 Ottoby, L. Frank, St. Louis.
 Overall, John H., St. Louis.
 Palmer, Clarence S., Kansas City.
 Patterson, Orin, Springfield.
 Patterson, Roscoe, Springfield.
 Pearson, Eugene, Louisiana.
 Peers, E. Porter, St. Louis.
 Pennington, George A., St. Louis.
 Peters, James W. B. (Washington, D. C.),
 Kansas City.
 Peterson, J. W., St. Joseph.
 Pettingill, N. M., Memphis.
 Phillips, Thomas L., St. Louis.
 Phillips, Alroy S., St. Louis.
 Phillips, Sam M., Poplar Bluff.
 Platt, Wm. H. H., Kansas City.
 Pierce, Thomas M., St. Louis.
 Pike, Vinton, St. Joseph.
 Pirkey, Earl M., St. Louis.
 Polk, Charles M., St. Louis.
 Powell, Elmer N., Kansas City.
 Priest, Henry S., St. Louis.
 Proctor, David M., Kansas City.
 Quinn, Frank J., St. Louis.
 Ragland, William T., Jefferson City.
 Ralph, Richard F., Clayton.
 Randolph, Kendall B., St. Joseph.
 Rasmieur, Leo S., St. Louis.
 Rasmieur, Theodore, St. Louis.
 Reed, George M., Waynesville.
 Reed, James A., Kansas City.
 Reed, M. A., St. Joseph.
 Reeves, Albert L., Kansas City.
 Remmers, Oliver T., St. Louis.
 Reynolds, George D., St. Louis.
 Reynolds, George Vogdes, St. Louis.
 Reynolds, Thomas H., Kansas City.
 Riley, Henry C., New Madrid.
 Riley, Henry C., Jr., New Madrid.
 Ristine, Carl L., Lexington.
 Robbins, Alexander H., St. Louis.
 Robert, Douglas W., St. Louis.
 Robinson, Elijah, Kansas City.
 Rodgers, R. D., Mexico.
 Roebke, Emil, St. Louis.
 Roehrig, Emil, Warrenton.
 Rogers, Stephen C., St. Louis.
 Rombauer, Edgar R., St. Louis.
 Rosenberger, Jules C., Kansas City.
 Rosenfeld, Samuel, St. Louis.
 Rosenzweig, Grant I., Kansas City.
 Roudebuah, A. H., St. Louis.
 Rowe, T. J., St. Louis.
 Rowe, Thos. J., Jr., St. Louis.
 Rozzelle, Frank F., Kansas City.
 Russell, W. Clark, Charleston.
 Rutledge, Charles W., St. Louis.
 Rutledge, Thomas G., St. Louis.
 Ryan, O'Neill, St. Louis.
 Ryan, Thomas F., St. Joseph.
 Sale, Moses N., St. Louis.
 Salkey, J. Sydney, St. Louis.
 Saunders, Walter H., St. Louis.
 Scarritt, William C., Kansas City.
 Schmook, John, Springfield.
 Schneiderhahn, Edward V. P., St. Louis.
 Schweitzer, A. L., St. Louis.
 Sea, John A., Independence.
 Sebree, Sam B., Kansas City.
 Sheetz, Frank, Chillicothe.
 Shepley, John F., St. Louis.
 Sher, Louis B., St. Louis.
 Sherman, Adrian F., Kansas City.
 Small, Harold R., St. Louis.
 Smart, James G., Kansas City.
 Smith, Arthur F., Kansas City.
 Smith, Luther Ely, St. Louis.
 Spalding, Elliott, St. Joseph.
 Spellman, Clarence I., Kansas City.
 Spencer, A. E., Joplin.

MISSOURI-MONTANA.

Spencer, R. L., St. Joseph.
 Spencer, Selden P. (Washington, D. C.),
 St. Louis.
 Springmeyer, George A., St. Louis.
 Starek, Emil, St. Louis.
 Starke, Bruce, St. Louis.
 Stewart, Alexander P., St. Louis.
 Stewart, Robert F., Webb City.
 Stocks, S. D., Mexico.
 Stone, Kimbrough, Kansas City.
 Stringfellow, William E., St. Joseph.
 Strother, Albert R., Kansas City.
 Sturdevant, Willard L., St. Louis.
 Sturgis, John T., Springfield.
 Sullivan, Frank H., St. Louis.
 Summers, W. D., Harrisonville.
 Swarts, Solomon L., St. Louis.
 Talty, John A., St. Louis.
 Tatlow, Wm. D., Springfield.
 Taylor, Daniel G., St. Louis.
 Taylor, Perry Post, St. Louis.
 Ten Broek, G. H., St. Louis.
 Thacher, John H., Kansas City.
 Thomas, Spencer M., St. Louis.
 Thomas, Wm. O., Kansas City.
 Thompson, Guy A., St. Louis.
 Thompson, William E., St. Louis.
 Thomson, William, Kansas City.
 Thurman, B. G., Nevada.
 Timmonds, H. W., Lamar.
 Titus, Frank, Kansas City.
 Trimble, Francis H., Kansas City.
 Turney, John E., St. Louis.
 Turpin, Rees, Kansas City.
 Upthegrove, Daniel, St. Louis.
 Van Valkenburgh, Arba S., Kansas City.
 Vetsburg, Karl M., St. Louis.
 Vierling, Frederick, St. Louis.
 Vineyard, J. J., Kansas City.
 Von Schrader, Otto V., St. Louis.
 Voyles, David W., St. Louis.
 Wagner, Hugh K., St. Louis.
 Wallace, S. Mayner, St. Louis.
 Walsh, Edward P., St. Louis.
 Walsh, Frank P., Kansas City.
 Walther, Lambert E., St. Louis.
 Wammack, Ralph, Bloomfield.
 Watson, Isaac N., Kansas City.
 Wattenbarger, J. M., Milan.
 Watts, Millard F., St. Louis.
 Watts, W. H. L., Kansas City.
 Webster, George B., St. Louis.
 Weinbrenner, J. Ray, St. Louis.
 Wellman, George W., St. Louis.
 Werner, Percy, St. Louis.
 West, Samuel H., St. Louis.
 Whelan, H. G., St. Louis.
 White, Edward J., St. Louis.

White, Thomas W., St. Louis.
 Whitehill, Hibbard C., St. Louis.
 Whybark, Moses, Cape Girardeau.
 Wiget, Frank J., St. Louis.
 Wilsey, Xenophen P., St. Louis.
 Williams, C. B., St. Louis.
 Williams, I. R., Savannah.
 Williams, James C., Kansas City.
 Williams, Tyrrell, St. Louis.
 Williamson, John I., Kansas City.
 Wilson, Albert L., Kansas City.
 Winstead, George W., St. Louis.
 Winston, Charles H., Kansas City.
 Wislizenus, Frederick A., St. Louis.
 Withrow, James E., St. Louis.
 Witten, Thomas A., Kansas City.
 Woerner, Wm. F., St. Louis.
 Wood, John M., St. Louis.
 Wood, W. W., Humansville.
 Young, Taylor R., St. Louis.
 Young, Truman Post, St. Louis.
 Zeppenfeld, Robert M., St. Louis.
 Zumbalen, Joseph H., St. Louis.
 Zumbrunn, William F., Kansas City.

MONTANA.

Allen, Elbert F., Livingston.
 Belden, Oliver W., Lewistown.
 Bourquin, George M., Butte.
 Brantley, Theodore, Helena.
 Brown, Rockwood, Billings.
 Callaway, Lew L., Great Falls.
 Clark, W. A., Virginia City.
 Cohen, Harry K., Huntley.
 Cooper, Ransom, Great Falls.
 Day, E. C., Helena.
 Dignan, Thomas, Glasgow.
 Dusenbery, Verne D., Roundup.
 Farr, George W., Miles City.
 Goodman, Edward H., Townsend.
 Grimstad, O. King, Billings.
 Gunn, Milton S., Helena.
 Hartman, W. S., Bozeman.
 Harwood, Edgar N., Billings.
 Holloway, William L., Helena.
 Hoover, W. H., Great Falls.
 Hurd, George E., Great Falls.
 Hurly, John, Helena.
 Johnston, W. M., Billings.
 Keeley, William E., Deer Lodge.
 Kremer, J. Bruce, Butte.
 Laird, George M., Great Falls.
 McCue, T. F., Great Falls.
 McKenzie, John, Great Falls.
 Mathews, Thomas J., Roundup.
 Noffsinger, W. N., Kalispell.
 Nolan, C. B., Helena.
 O'Leary, W. F., Great Falls.

MONTANA-NEBRASKA.

Parsons, Harry H., Missoula.
 Peters, Julius C., Great Falls.
 Phelan, Edward D., Helena.
 Pigott, Wm. T., Helena.
 Pomeroy, Charles W., Kalispell.
 Rodgers, William B., Butte.
 Ross, David, Kalispell.
 Scallion, William, Helena.
 Stevens, J. H., Kalispell.
 Stivers, D. Gay, Butte.
 Sulgrove, James, Choteau.
 Thompson, Carl N., Roundup.
 Tyler, C. H., Roundup.
 Walsh, James A., Helena.
 Walsh, Thomas J. (Washington, D. C.),
 Helena.
 Whitlock, Albert Newlon, Missoula.
 Wood, Sterling M., Billings.

NEBRASKA.

Abbott, C. E., Fremont.
 Adams, Geo. A., Lincoln.
 Allen, William V., Madison.
 Anderson, O. C., West Point.
 Baldrige, H. H., Omaha.
 Barnes, John B., Lincoln.
 Barnes, W. H., Fairbury.
 Barrett, Dexter T., Lincoln.
 Barsby, John, Geneva.
 Baxter, Irving F., Omaha.
 Beeler, Joseph G., North Platte.
 Berry, Frederick S., Wayne.
 Blackburn, Thomas W., Omaha.
 Bockes, Thomas W., Omaha.
 Brogan, Francis A., Omaha.
 Brome, Clinton, Omaha.
 Brown, Elmer W., Lincoln.
 Brown, Norris, Omaha.
 Bryant, Wilbur F., Hartington.
 Burbank, Byron G., Omaha.
 Cheney, Luke H., Stockville.
 Congdon, I. E., Omaha.
 Cook, E. A., Lexington.
 Corey, Merton L., Omaha.
 Crane, Thomas D., Omaha.
 Crites, Edwin D., Chadron.
 Crofoot, Lodowick F., Omaha.
 Crone, Fred Henshaw, Haigler.
 Cunningham, M. O., Omaha.
 Davidson, Samuel P., Tecumseh.
 Davis, Claude A., Ord.
 Day, Curtis L., Pender.
 Dean, James R., Lincoln.
 DeLamatre, Clayton Wm., Omaha.
 Denney, Charles H., Fairbury.
 Dilworth, W. A., Holdrege.
 Douglas, J. A., Omaha.

Doyle, T. J., Lincoln.
 Dressler, Wymer, Omaha.
 Dryden, John N., Kearney.
 Dwyer, D. O., Plattsmouth.
 Elgutter, Charles S., Omaha.
 Ellick, Alfred G., Omaha.
 Evans, Robert E., Dakota City.
 Flaherty, D. J., Lincoln.
 Foster, Fred C., Lincoln.
 Fraser, William C., Omaha.
 Fuller, Philip H., Hastings.
 Gadd, N. T., Broken Bow.
 Gering, Matthew, Plattsmouth.
 Greene, Philip F., Lincoln.
 Greene, Robert J., Lincoln.
 Gurley, William F., Omaha.
 Hainer, Eugene J., Lincoln.
 Hall, Frank M., Lincoln.
 Hall, Matthew A., Omaha.
 Haller, Charles W., Omaha.
 Hartigan, Michel A., Hastings.
 Hastings, George H., Crete.
 Hastings, W. G., Lincoln.
 Herdman, William H., Omaha.
 Hobart, Ralph W., Gering.
 Hopewell, W. M., Tekamah.
 Hotz, William J., Omaha.
 Howard, T. J., Greeley.
 Hunt, George J., Bridgeport.
 Jessen, Paul, Nebraska City.
 Johnson, Alvin F., Omaha.
 Keefe, Harry L., Walthill.
 Kelsey, Charles H., Norfolk.
 Kennedy, Howard, Omaha.
 Kennedy, J. A. C., Omaha.
 Keyes, Harlow W., Indianola.
 Kinkaid, M. P. (Washington, D. C.),
 O'Neill.
 Kinsler, James O., Omaha.
 Kohout, B. V., Wilber.
 Learned, Myron L., Omaha.
 Leary, Edward F., Omaha.
 Letton, Charles B., Lincoln.
 Livingston, D. W., Nebraska City.
 Loomis, George L., Fremont.
 Loomis, N. H., Omaha.
 McClenahan, Daniel H., Lincoln.
 McDermott, Edward B., Kearney.
 McGilton, E. G., Omaha.
 McHugh, William D., Omaha.
 Magaw, Charles A., Omaha.
 Martin, Edward M., Omaha.
 Martin, J. C., Central City.
 Meserve, W. A., Creighton.
 Miller, John A., Kearney.
 Mills, M. A., Osceola.
 Montgomery, Carroll S., Omaha.

NEBRASKA-NEVADA-NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Moorhead, Harley G., Omaha.
 Morrissey, Andrew M., Lincoln.
 Morrow, William, Scottsbluff.
 Morzman, Edgar M., Jr., Omaha.
 Mullen, Arthur F., Omaha.
 Myers, Edwin F., Broken Bow.
 Myers, Hugh A., Omaha.
 Neeley, Robert D., Omaha.
 O'Neill, Harry E., Stapleton.
 Page, Ernest C., Omaha.
 Paine, Bayard H., Grand Island.
 Pemberton, L. M., Beatrice.
 Perry, Ernest Bert, Cambridge.
 Proudft, Robert M., Friend.
 Pyle, E. P., Curtis.
 Ramsey, William C., Omaha.
 Ready, James H., Omaha.
 Redick, Oak C., Omaha.
 Redick, William A., Omaha.
 Reed, Willis E., Madison.
 Rich, Edson, Omaha.
 Rinaker, Samuel, Beatrice.
 Rine, John A., Omaha.
 Robbins, Charles A., Lincoln.
 Robinson, J. C., Hartington.
 Root, Jesse L., Omaha.
 Rosenthal, Herman, Lincoln.
 Ross, Elmer E., Central City.
 Rush, Sylvester R., Omaha.
 Ryan, Charles G., Grand Island.
 Saxton, Howard, Omaha.
 Schall, W. A., Omaha.
 Schnell, Arthur P., Broken Bow.
 Sears, Charles W., Omaha.
 Sedgwick, Samuel H., Lincoln.
 Smith, Howard B., Omaha.
 Squires, Edwin E., Broken Bow.
 Stanley, Marion F., Aurora.
 Stewart, Willard E., Lincoln.
 Strode, Jesse B., Lincoln.
 Thomas, Amos, Omaha.
 Thomas, J. J., Seward.
 Thompson, William H., Grand Island.
 Tuttle, Samuel J., Lincoln.
 Van Orsdel, R. A., Omaha.
 Vinsonhaler, Duncan M., Omaha.
 Voter, Frank P., Laurel.
 Wakeley, Arthur C., Omaha.
 Webster, John L., Omaha.
 Wells, Arthur R., Omaha.
 Wilson, Henry H., Lincoln.
 Wolfenbarger, A. G., Lincoln.
 Woodland, Frank H., Omaha.
 Woodrough, Joseph W., Omaha.
 Wright, Fred. A., Scottsbluff.
 Young, Raymond G., Omaha.

NEVADA.

Atkinson, Harry H., Tonopah.
 Averill, Mark R., Tonopah.
 Badt, Milton B., Elko.
 Belford, Samuel W., Reno.
 Boyd, James T., Reno.
 Brown, George S., Reno.
 Brown, Hugh H., Tonopah.
 Burton, Clarence F., Reno.
 Caine, Edwin E., Elko.
 Callahan, James A., Winnemucca.
 Campbell, Louis G., Winnemucca.
 Chandler, Charles S., Ely.
 Cheney, Azro E., Reno.
 Coleman, Benjamin W., Carson City.
 Cooke, Hermon R., Tonopah.
 Downer, Sylvester S., Reno.
 Ducker, Edward A., Carson City.
 Farrington, E. S., Carson City.
 Finch, James D., Reno.
 Forman, William, Tonopah.
 French, LeRoy N., Reno.
 Gibbons, L. A., Reno.
 Green, George S., Reno.
 Harwood, Cole L., Reno.
 Hawkins, Prince A., Reno.
 Horsey, Charles Lee, Pioche.
 Hoyt, Henry M., Reno.
 Langwith, J. A., Winnemucca.
 Lockhart, James M., Ely.
 Moran, Thomas F., Reno.
 Norcross, Frank H., Reno.
 Orr, John S., Reno.
 Pittman, Frank K., Tonopah.
 Platt, Samuel, Reno.
 Poujade, J., Carson City.
 Price, Robert M., Reno.
 Sanders, John A., Carson City.
 Stoddard, Roy W., Reno.
 Talbot, George F., Carson City.
 Thatcher, George B. (Reno), Carson City.
 Van der Werker, Jerome, Reno.
 Van Fleet, Carey, Elko.
 Withers, Robert G., Reno.
 Woodburn, William, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Allen, John E., Keene.
 Bartlett, John H., Portsmouth.
 Bingham, Harry, Littleton.
 Branch, Oliver W., Manchester.
 Brown, Harry J., Concord.
 Burleigh, Alvin, Plymouth.
 Cain, Orville E., Keene.
 Clark, A. Chester, Concord.
 Colby, James F., Hanover.

NEW HAMPSHIRE-NEW JERSEY.

- Couch, Benjamin W., Concord.
 Daly, Daniel J., Berlin.
 Demond, Fred. Clarence, Concord.
 Gunnison, William P., Rochester.
 Hale, Fletcher, Laconia.
 Hall, Daniel, Dover.
 Hill, Walter D. H., North Conway.
 Hollis, Allen, Concord.
 Hughes, George T., Dover.
 Hurd, Henry N., Claremont.
 Jackson, Robert, Concord.
 Jewett, Stephen S., Laconia.
 Kent, Henry P., Lancaster.
 Kivel, John, Dover.
 Landers, John Joseph, Keene.
 McLane, John R., Manchester.
 Madden, Joseph, Keene.
 Madigan, Thomas H., Jr., Manchester.
 Marble, Thomas L., Gorham.
 Martin, Nathaniel E., Concord.
 Matthews, Joseph S., Concord.
 Morris, George F., Lancaster.
 Murchie, Alexander, Concord.
 Owen, Stanton, Laconia.
 Parsons, Frank N., Franklin.
 Peaslee, Robert J., Manchester.
 Pike, George W., Lisbon.
 Plummer, William A., Laconia.
 Remick, James W., Concord.
 Rich, George F., Berlin.
 Sawyer, William H., Concord.
 Scammon, John, Exeter.
 Schouler, James, Intervale.
 Shaw, William E., Canaan.
 Snow, Leslie P., Rochester.
 Spaulding, Harry W., Manchester.
 Stevens, Henry Webster, Concord.
 Streeter, Frank S., Concord.
 Sullivan, Edmund, Berlin.
 Sullivan, Patrick H., Manchester.
 Sulloway, Frank J., Concord.
 Swain, Clarence Gordon, Bristol.
 Taggart, David A., Manchester.
 Tilton, Frank P., Laconia.
 Tuttle, James Patterson, Manchester.
 Walker, Reuben E., Concord.
 Warren, George H., Manchester.
 White, Albert H., Manchester.
 Wilson, Allan M., Manchester.
 Woodworth, Edw. K., Concord.
 Wyman, Louis E., Manchester.
 Young, John E., Exeter.
 Young, Oscar L., Laconia.
- Armstrong, Edward Ambler, Newark.
 Ashmead, J. Edward, Newark.
 Bacon, Walter H., Bridgeton.
 Baker, J. Thompson, Wildwood.
 Beekman, Alston, Red Bank.
 Benjamin, Frank, Newark.
 Bergen, Frank, Newark.
 Bergen, James J., Somerville.
 Bernhard, John A., Newark.
 Berry, Maja Leon, Camden.
 Besson, J. W. Rufus, Hoboken.
 Bilder, David H., Paterson.
 Boardman, Richard, Jersey City.
 Bolte, G. Arthur, Atlantic City.
 Bourgeois, George A., Atlantic City.
 Buchanan, Malcolm G., Trenton.
 Cafferata, Harry J., Hoboken.
 Campbell, Luther A., Hackensack.
 Carey, Robert, Jersey City.
 Carey, William H., Jersey City.
 Carr, Harvey F., Camden.
 Carrow, Howard, Camden.
 Chamberlin, Frederic E., Bayonne.
 Child, Francis, Newark.
 Clevenger, William M., Atlantic City.
 Cole, Clarence L., Atlantic City.
 Colie, Edward M., Newark.
 Collins, Gilbert, Jersey City.
 Cooper, Howard M., Camden.
 Cornish, Abram H., Newark.
 Coulomb, H. R., Atlantic City.
 Cunningham, Robert H., Paterson.
 Currier, Richard D., Newark.
 Daly, Peter F., New Brunswick.
 Davis, J. Warren, Trenton.
 Davis, James Mercer, Mount Holly.
 Davis, Thomas A., Orange.
 Day, William T., Newark.
 Dixon, Huston, Trenton.
 Doremus, Cornelius (Hackensack), Ridge-
 wood.
 Duffield, Edward D., Newark.
 Dumont, Wayne (New York, N. Y.),
 Paterson.
 Dunn, Michael, Paterson.
 Ely, John J., Freehold.
 English, Conover, Newark.
 English, John K., Elizabeth.
 Everett, Russell M., Newark.
 Fallon, John J., Hoboken.
 Faulks, Frederick J., Newark.
 Fisher, James, Hackettstown.
 Fort, J. Franklin, Newark.
 Franklin, Ruford, Summit.
 French, Thomas E., Camden.
 Garretson, Leland B., Morristown.
 Garrison, Lindley M., (New York, N. Y.)
 Jersey City.

NEW JERSEY.

- Anthony, Roy Foster, Newark.
 Applegate, John S., Jr., Red Bank.

NEW JERSEY.

- Gaskill, Edmund O., Jr., Atlantic City.
 Gaskill, Robert S., Mount Holly.
 Gebhardt, Wm. C., Clinton.
 Gedney, Jerome D., East Orange.
 Gilmour, L. D. Howard, Newark.
 Goodell, Edwin B., Montclair.
 Gourley, William B., Paterson.
 Grice, Horace C., Newark.
 Griggs, John W. (New York, N. Y.), Paterson.
 Hague, Joseph T., Elizabeth.
 Haight, Thomas G., Jersey City.
 Hamilton, Herman L., Egg Harbor City.
 Hand, Morgan, Cape May Court House.
 Hardin, John R., Newark.
 Hayes, James H., Jr., Atlantic City.
 Heine, M. Casewell, Newark.
 Hood, Louis, Newark.
 Howe, William Read, Orange.
 Humphreys, John B., Paterson.
 Hunt, Henry C., Newark.
 Hunziker, Gustav A., Paterson.
 Hurrell, Alfred, Newark.
 Jess, Frank B., Camden.
 Jones, William Clayton, Camden.
 Kalisch, Samuel, Newark.
 Katzenbach, Edward L., Trenton.
 Keasbey, Edward Q., Newark.
 Keasbey, George M., Newark.
 Lane, Harry, Jersey City.
 Lane, Merritt, Newark.
 Leber, Samuel F., Newark.
 Lewis, William I., Paterson.
 Lindabury, Richard V., Newark.
 Lintott, Thomas J., Newark.
 Loder, Le Roy W., Bridgeton.
 Lyon, Adrian, Perth Amboy.
 McCarter, Robert H., Newark.
 McCarter, Thomas N., Newark.
 McDermott, Frank P., Jersey City.
 McEwan, George J., West Hoboken.
 McKinney, James F., Madison.
 McMaster, John S., Jersey City.
 Mabie, Clarence, Hackensack.
 MacMahon, Cecil H., Newark.
 MacSherry, Howard, Newark.
 Martin, J. H., Thayer, Newark.
 Mason, Charles M., Newark.
 Miller, Louis H., Millville.
 Mills, Alfred Elmer, Morristown.
 Milton, John, Jersey City.
 Morrison, Frank A., Ridgefield Park.
 Morrison, William J., Jr., Ridgefield Park.
 Moore, Chas. Sumner, Atlantic City.
 Murphy, John J., Newark.
 Oliver, Paul Q., Westfield.
 Osborne, Harry V., Newark.
 Parker, Chauncey G., Newark.
 Parker, Richard Wayne, Newark.
 Peirce, George H., Newark.
 Pennington, William, Morris Plains.
 Perkins, Randolph, Jersey City.
 Pitney, John O. H., Newark.
 Randall, Edmund B., Paterson.
 Read, William T., Camden.
 Rellstab, John, Trenton.
 Richards, Samuel H., Bridgeport.
 Riker, Adrian, Newark.
 Roe, Charles J., Jersey City.
 Rosenberg, Maximilian T., Jersey City.
 Runyon, Henry W., Jersey City.
 Sackett, Clarence, Newark.
 Salmon, Joshua R., Morristown.
 Schaffer, Franklin Pierce, Plainfield.
 Schimpf, Theo. W., Atlantic City.
 Sherman, Gordon E., Morristown.
 Shipman, George M., Belvidere.
 Simonson, Theodore, Newton.
 Skinner, Alfred F., Newark.
 Slingerland, Archibald F., Newark.
 Slocum, John W., Long Branch.
 Smathers, Frank, Atlantic City.
 Smith, Frederic W., Newark.
 Speer, Wm. H., Jersey City.
 Starr, Lewis, Camden.
 Stern, Louis E., Atlantic City.
 Stevenson, Eugene, Paterson.
 Stockton, Richard, Newark.
 Strong, Theodore, New Brunswick.
 Stryker, Josiah, Newark.
 Sullivan, Mark A., Jersey City.
 Summerill, Joseph J., Woodbury.
 Swackhamer, Austin H., Woodbury.
 Swayze, Francis J., Newark.
 Swayze, John L., Newark.
 Tennant, George G., Jersey City.
 Thomas, Joseph L., Camden.
 Trenchard, Thomas W., Trenton.
 Tuller, Royal P., Vineland.
 Van Buskirk, DeWitt, Bayonne.
 Vanderpool, Wynant D., Newark.
 Van Syckel, Bennet, Trenton.
 Van der Lipp, Wm. Theo., East Orange.
 Wack, Henry W., Newark.
 Wakelee, Edmund W., Newark.
 Walker, Edwin Robert, Trenton.
 Wall, Albert C., Jersey City.
 Watson, William W., Passaic.
 Westcott, John W., Camden.
 Whiting, Borden D., Newark.
 Whittemore, Clark McK., Elizabeth.
 Wilson, C. Franklin, Morristown.
 Wilson, Edmund, Red Bank.
 Wilson, William R., Elizabeth.

NEW JERSEY-NEW MEXICO-NEW YORK.

Wilson, Woodrow (Washington, D. C.),
Princeton.
Wolcott, Wilfred B., Camden.
Wortendyke, Ryner J., Jersey City.
Wright, Wendell J., Hackensack.
Young, Henry, Jr., Newark.
Young, Stuart A., Newark.

NEW MEXICO.

Botta, Clarence M., Albuquerque.
Bratton, Sam G., Clovis.
Brice, Charles R., Roswell.
Bujac, Etienne De Pelissier, Carlsbad.
Catron, Thomas B., Santa Fé.
Clancy, Frank W., Santa Fé.
Crampton, Edwin Cook, Raton.
Darden, A. H., Raton.
Davis, Stephen B., Jr., East Las Vegas.
Denny, Herbert C., Gallup.
Dow, Hiram M., Roswell.
Downer, George S., Albuquerque.
Field, Neill B., Albuquerque.
Hanna, Richard H., Albuquerque.
Haydon, Wm. G., East Las Vegas.
Hervey, James M., Roswell.
Hickey, M. E., Albuquerque.
Klock, Geo. Sheldon, Albuquerque.
Leahy, David J., East Las Vegas.
Lieb, Thomas D., Raton.
Livingston, Carl B., Carlsbad.
Lucas, Wm. J., East Las Vegas.
McMillen, Alonzo B., Albuquerque.
Martin, E. A., Gallup.
Mechem, Merritt C., Socorro.
Neblett, Colin, Santa Fé.
Parker, Frank W., Santa Fé.
Phillips, Orie L., Raton.
Raynolds, Herbert F., Santa Fé.
Reid, William C., Albuquerque.
Renehan, A. B., Santa Fé.
Roberts, Clarence J., Santa Fé.
Seaberg, Hugo, Raton.
Simms, John F., Albuquerque.
Wilson, Francis C., Santa Fé.
Wilson, Joseph R., Albuquerque.
Wilson, Percy, Silver City.
Wright, Edward R., Santa Fé.

NEW YORK.

Aaron, Herman, New York.
Abbot, Everett V., New York.
Abbott, Henry H., New York.
Acker, Edward A., New York.
Ackerson, Fred M., Niagara Falls.
Adams, Andrew Addison, New York.
Adams, B. F., New York.
Adams, George A., Salamanca.

Adams, Harold J., Buffalo.
Adel, Frank F., Evergreen.
Adler, Isaac, Rochester.
Agar, John G., New York.
Aldcroft, Richard B., New York.
Alexander, Bernard, New York.
Alexander, Edward A., New York.
Allen, Frederick L., New York.
Allen, James J., New York.
Allen, William Loyal, Malone.
Allen, Yorke, New York.
Alley, Rayford W., New York.
Amend, Alfred J., New York.
Anable, Courtland V., New York.
Anderson, Chandler P., New York.
Anderton, Stephen P., New York.
Andrade, Cipriano, Jr., New York.
Andrews, James D., New York.
Andrews, William S., Syracuse.
Aplington, Henry, New York.
Appell, Albert J., New York.
Appleton, Charles W., New York.
Armstrong, David W., New York.
Arnold, Joseph A., New York.
Arnold, Lynn J., Albany.
Arnstein, Emanuel, New York.
Aron, Isaac M., New York.
Arroyo, Julian A., New York.
Auerbach, Joseph S., New York.
Austin, George C., New York.
Avery, Brainard, New York.
Avery, Frank M., New York.
Axleroad, Benjamin, Albany.
Babbage, Richard Gordon, New York.
Babbitt, Kurnal R., New York.
Bacon, Selden, New York.
Bacot, John Vacher, Utica.
Baily, Harold James, New York.
Baker, Joseph J., New York.
Baker, Merrit N., Buffalo.
Baldwin, Roger S., New York.
Baldwin, Stephen C., Brooklyn.
Ballantine, Arthur A., New York.
Bamberger, Ira Leo, New York.
Bangs, Francis S., New York.
Banton, Joab H., New York.
Barber, Arthur William, New York.
Baright, Clarice M., New York.
Barker, Burt Brown, New York.
Barker, Wendell P., New York.
Barnes, Ezra A., Oswego.
Barnes, Henry B., New York.
Barnes, Milan Day, New York.
Barney, Charles Neal, New York.
Baron, Saul J., New York.
Barrett, Henry R., White Plains.
Barry, Herbert, New York.

NEW YORK.

Bartlett, Charles H., New York.
 Bartlett, John P., New York.
 Bartlett, Willard, New York.
 Baskerville, Thomas H., New York.
 Bates, Kahl Clement, New York.
 Battle, George Gordon, New York.
 Bauer, Oswald A., Sparkill.
 Bayes, William R., New York.
 Baylis, Willard N., New York.
 Beale, Phelan, New York.
 Beals, Elton H., Buffalo.
 Beardsley, Samuel A., New York.
 Beattie, Charles Maitland, New York.
 Beatty, Robert C., New York.
 Beattys, Frederick L., New York.
 Beattys, George D., New York.
 Beaty, Amos L., New York.
 Beck, James M., New York.
 Becker, Alfred L., New York.
 Beckley, Pendleton, New York.
 Beekman, Charles K., New York.
 Begg, William Reynolds, New York.
 Bell, Charles, Herkimer.
 Bell, Marcus L., New York.
 Bender, Melvin T., Albany.
 Benedict, Abraham, New York.
 Benedict, Russell, Brooklyn.
 Bennett, David C., Jr., New York.
 Bennett, Frank A., Mt. Vernon.
 Benson, Charles B., Hudson.
 Benton, Geo. A., Rochester.
 Bergen, Tunis G., New York.
 Berger, Samuel A., New York.
 Bernstein, J. Sidney, New York.
 Berry, Carroll, New York.
 Betts, Samuel R., New York.
 Bickford, Herbert J., New York.
 Bielaski, A. Bruce, New York.
 Bien, Franklin, New York.
 Bijur, Nathan, New York.
 Billings, Cornelius O., New York.
 Bishop, James L., New York.
 Bisell, Frederick O., Buffalo.
 Bisling, William F., New York.
 Black, Loring M., Jr., New York.
 Blackmar, Abel E., Brooklyn.
 Blackwell, Geo. Engs, New York.
 Blair, Charles F., Buffalo.
 Blair, Joseph Paxton, New York.
 Blauvelt, George A., New York.
 Bloch, Adolph, New York.
 Bloch, Henry, New York.
 Blumenthal, Maurice B., New York.
 Blymyer, William H., New York.
 Bogardus, John H., New York.
 Bogert, George G., Ithaca.

Bogert, Henry L., New York.
 Bogue, Morton Griswold, New York.
 Boles, E. H., New York.
 Bomeisler, Louis Edwin, New York.
 Bond, Walter Huntington, New York.
 Bondy, William, New York.
 Bonney, Nelson P., Norwich.
 Bonynge, Robert W., New York.
 Bonynge, Wm. H., New York.
 Boothby, John William, New York.
 Borchert, Hermann, New York.
 Borst, Henry V., Amsterdam.
 Bosler, William D., New York.
 Boston, Charles A., New York.
 Boston, John Guyton, New York.
 Bostwick, Edward H., Ithaca.
 Bouvier, John Vernon, Jr., New York.
 Boyesen, Hjalmar H., New York.
 Boyle, John Wellington, Saugerties.
 Brackett, Edgar T., Saratoga Springs.
 Bradbury, Harry B., New York.
 Brainard, John Morgan, Auburn.
 Brainerd, Ira H., New York.
 Breed, James McV., New York.
 Breed, William C., New York.
 Brennan, John F., Yonkers.
 Brennan, Russell H., Utica.
 Brewster, A. Byron, Elizabethtown.
 Brewster, Joseph, New York.
 Brice, Wilson B., New York.
 Britt, Philip J., New York.
 Britt, T. Louis A., New York.
 Broadwin, Isidor Lawrence, New York.
 Brodek, Charles A., New York.
 Brokaw, George Tuttle, New York.
 Brower, Ernest C., Brooklyn.
 Brown, Charles Paul, New York.
 Brown, Charles T., New York.
 Brown, Fraser, Yonkers.
 Brown, Selden S., Rochester.
 Browne, G. Morgan, New York.
 Brownell, George F., New York.
 Brownell, Henry B., New York.
 Bruce, Edward B., New York.
 Buck, Arthur A., Schenectady.
 Buck, George Warner, New York.
 Buck, Gordon M., New York.
 Buckbee, Monmouth S., White Plains.
 Buckner, Emory R., New York.
 Bull, J. Edgar, New York.
 Bunn, Frederick A., New York.
 Burdick, Charles Kellogg, Ithaca.
 Burdick, Francis M., De Ruyter.
 Burghard, Edward M., New York.
 Burkan, Nathan, New York.
 Burke, Daniel, New York.
 Burke, Thomas O., Buffalo.

NEW YORK.

- Burlingham, Charles C., New York.
 Burns, Robert, New York.
 Burr, Frank Wright, New York.
 Burr, William P., New York.
 Bush, Myron P., Buffalo.
 Butler, Charles Henry (Washington, D. C.), New York.
 Butler, William Allen, New York.
 Butler, William E., New York.
 Butterworth, George F., New York.
 Button, William H., New York.
 Byard, James J., Jr., Cooperstown.
 Byles, Axtell J., New York.
 Byrd, William, New York.
 Byrne, Edward J., Brooklyn.
 Byrne, James (Rome, Italy), New York.
 Caffey, Francis Gordon, New York.
 Cahoon, Richards Mott, Brooklyn.
 Caldwell, Jas. Hope, New York.
 Callahan, Patrick E., Brooklyn.
 Cameron, Alexander, New York.
 Campbell, Donald, New York.
 Campbell, Frederick B., New York.
 Campbell, Ira A., New York.
 Campbell, John A. L., New York.
 Canaday, Walter, Albany.
 Canfield, George F., New York.
 Cantline, Peter, Newburgh.
 Cantor, Jacob A., New York.
 Cardozo, Benjamin N., New York.
 Carey, Martin, New York.
 Carlin, Walter J., New York.
 Carlisle, John N., Albany.
 Carlson, Frank, New York.
 Carmody, Francis X., New York.
 Carns, William L., New York.
 Carpenter, George H., Liberty.
 Carpenter, James Emerson, New York.
 Carr, Lewis E., Albany.
 Carrington, Campbell, New York.
 Carroll, Fred. Linus, Johnstown.
 Carroll, Philip A., New York.
 Carruth, Charles R., New York.
 Carter, Jarvis P., New York.
 Cary, Guy, New York.
 Castle, Kendall B., Rochester.
 Catinella, Frank P., New York.
 Chadbourne, W. A., New York.
 Chadbourne, William M., New York.
 Chamberlain, John D., Rochester.
 Chamberlain, Joseph P., New York.
 Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant, New York.
 Charles, Elmer E., Warsaw.
 Chase, Emory A., Catskill.
 Chatfield, Thomas I., Brooklyn.
 Cheney, Jerome L., Syracuse.
 Cheney, Warren J., Corning.
 Childs, Edwards H., New York.
 Chirung, Isidore S., New York.
 Chittick, Henry R., New York.
 Chormann, Frederick, Niagara Falls.
 Chrystie, Einar, New York.
 Chrystie, T. Ludlow, New York.
 Church, Frederick F., Rochester.
 Clare, Wm. F., New York.
 Clark, Grenville, New York.
 Clark, Henry Wallace, New York.
 Clark, James T., Oswego.
 Clark, John Kirkland, New York.
 Clark, Martin, Buffalo.
 Clark, William M., New York.
 Clarke, R. Floyd, New York.
 Clarke, Samuel B., New York.
 Classen, Philip L., Albany.
 Clay, George S., New York.
 Clearwater, Alphonso T., Kingston.
 Clinch, Edward S., New York.
 Coats, Herbert P., Saranac Lake.
 Coatsworth, Edward E., Buffalo.
 Cobb, A. Ward, New York.
 Cobb, W. Bruce, New York.
 Cockran, W. Bourke, New York.
 Coe, Walter E., New York.
 Coffin, Herbert Lawton, New York.
 Cohen, Harvey J., New York.
 Cohen, Julius Henry, New York.
 Cohen, Wm. N., New York.
 Cohn, Eugene, New York.
 Cohalan, John P., New York.
 Colby, Bainbridge, New York.
 Cole, Ashley T., New York.
 Cole, Charles D. M., New York.
 Coleman, George S., Glen Cove.
 Coleman, John Burlinson, New York.
 Coleman, William M., New York.
 Collier, Frederick J., Hudson.
 Collin, Frederick (Elmira), Albany.
 Collins, Lawrence J., Buffalo.
 Conboy, Martin, New York.
 Conway, Thomas F., New York.
 Cook, Alfred A., New York.
 Cooke, Hedley V., New York.
 Cooke, Walter P., Buffalo.
 Coon, Claude L., New York.
 Cooper, Drury W., New York.
 Corbin, J. Arthur, New York.
 Corey, Fred D., Buffalo.
 Cornell, Edward, New York.
 Corwin, John B., Newburgh.
 Cosgrove, James J., New York.
 Costello, David F., Syracuse.
 Costigan, Thomas, New York.
 Cotter, Thomas B., Plattsburgh.
 Cottle, Marion Weston, New York.
 Cotton, Joseph B., New York.
 Cotton, Joseph P., New York.

NEW YORK.

- Coudert, Frederic R., New York.
 Covington, Geo. Bishop, New York.
 Cox, Robert Lynn, New York.
 Cox, Stephen J., New York.
 Coxe, Alfred C., New York.
 Coxe, Macgrane, New York.
 Coyne, Bartholomew Bernard, New York.
 Cram, J. Sergeant, New York.
 Crane, Alexander B., New York.
 Crane, Frederick E. (Brooklyn), New York.
 Cravath, Paul D., New York.
 Crawford, Frank L., New York.
 Crawford, John J., New York.
 Crews, Ralph, New York.
 Cronin, Jere M., Glens Falls.
 Cropsey, James C., Brooklyn.
 Crosby, Harley N., Falconer.
 Croxley, Ferdinand S., New York.
 Crowley, Edward Chase, New York.
 Cruikshank, Alfred B., New York.
 Cruse, George E., New York.
 Cukor, Morris, New York.
 Cullen, Edgar M., Brooklyn.
 Culver, Frederic, New York.
 Cumming, E. D., Deposit.
 Cunningham, Benjamin B., Rochester.
 Curtis, Frank C., Troy.
 Curtis, W. J., New York.
 Curtis, William Edmond, New York.
 Cushing, Harry Alonzo, New York.
 Cushing, John Jenckes, New York.
 Cushman, Meyer B., New York.
 Cu villier, Louis A., New York.
 Daly, Edward Hamilton, New York.
 Danaher, Franklin M., Albany.
 Darby, Samuel E., New York.
 Darrow, Frederick E. W., Saugerties.
 Davies, John R., New York.
 Davies, Julien T., New York.
 Davis, Abraham M., New York.
 Davis, Albert G., Schenectady.
 Davis, David T., New York.
 Davis, Frank J., New York.
 Davis, Horace W., New York.
 Davis, Theron, New York.
 Davis, Vernon M., New York.
 Davis, Walter W. (Leadville, Col.), New York.
 Davis, Wm. Ralph, New York.
 Davison, Alfred T., Brooklyn.
 Davison, Clarence S., Tarrytown.
 Dawes, Hamilton Miller, New York.
 Dawson, Miles M., New York.
 Day, Sherman, New York.
 Dean, George C., New York.
 DeAngelis, Pascal C. J., Utica.
 DeAgüero, Miguel E., Jr., New York.
 Debevoise, Thomas M., New York.
 Decker, Charles A., New York.
 DeFurst, Robert W., New York.
 deFries, Lafayette H. (London, Eng.), New York.
 Delches, Maurice, New York.
 Delafield, Albert, Greenport.
 Delafield, Frederick P., New York.
 Delafield, Lewis L., New York.
 Delehanty, Francis B., New York.
 Delehanty, John A., Albany.
 Denison, Howard P., Syracuse.
 Denman, Frederick H., New York.
 Depew, Chauncey M., New York.
 De Santis, Anthony S., Utica.
 Desbecker, Louis E., Buffalo.
 Dessar, Leo C., New York.
 Dickson, Dawson D., Angelica.
 Dietz, Nicholas, Brooklyn.
 Dillingham, Frank A., New York.
 Dirnberger, M. F., Jr., Buffalo.
 Dittenhoefer, Irving M., New York.
 Diven, Alexander S., Elmira.
 Dobson, Harvey O., Brooklyn.
 Dolan, James C., Gouverneur.
 Donnelly, Henry D., New York.
 Donnelly, James F., New York.
 Donovan, Richard J., New York.
 Dooley, Edward J., Brooklyn.
 Dore, Claude, New York.
 Dorman, William R., New York.
 Douglas, Archibald, New York.
 Dowd, Thomas H., Salamanca.
 Dowling, George J. S., New York.
 Dowling, Victor J., New York.
 Doyle, Louis F., New York.
 Dudley, Fred W., Port Henry.
 Dudley, Joseph G., Buffalo.
 Duell, Charles H., New York.
 Duell, Holland S., New York.
 Duffey, Edwin, Cortland.
 Duffy, James P. B., Rochester.
 Dugan, Patrick C., Albany.
 Dugro, Francis A., New York.
 Dumont, Wayne (Paterson, N. J.), New York.
 Duncan, Oscar D., New York.
 Dunn, Clifford E., New York.
 Dunn, Philip J., New York.
 Durham, Knowlton, New York.
 Durkin, Edmund L., New York.
 Dustin, Charles W., New York.
 Dutton, John A., New York.
 Dwyer, Eugene J., Rochester.
 Dwyer, John J., New York.
 Dykman, William N., Brooklyn.
 Earle, Henry M., New York.
 Earp, Wilber F., New York.

NEW YORK.

- Easterday, John H., New York.
 Easton, Charles Phillip, New York.
 Eddy, Charles B., New York.
 Eddy, George Simpson, New York.
 Eder, Phanor J., New York.
 Edmonds, Samuel O., New York.
 Edmonds, Walter D., New York.
 Edson, Walter H., Falconer.
 Edwards, Clarence, Elmhurst.
 Edwards, O. Ellery, Jr., New York.
 Ehrhorn, Oscar W., New York.
 Ehrlich, Jesse W., New York.
 Ehrlich, Manfred Wm., New York.
 Elder, Alexander H., New York.
 Elkus, Abram I., New York.
 Ellis, George W., New York.
 Ellison, William Bruce, New York.
 Elsberg, Nathaniel A., New York.
 Emerson, Edgar C., Watertown.
 Emerson, George H., New York.
 Endelman, Edward, New York.
 Engel, Joseph G., New York.
 Englar, D. Roger, New York.
 Ennever, Thomas C., New York.
 Erlanger, Mitchell L., New York.
 Ernst, Irving L., New York.
 Erving, Wm. Van Rensselaer, Albany.
 Erwin, Frank Alexander, New York.
 Edmond, Darwin W., Newburg.
 Ewing, Hampton D., New York.
 Ewing, John G., New York.
 Ewing, Thomas, New York.
 Faber, Leander B., Jamaica.
 Falck, Alexander D., Elmira.
 Fallows, Edward H., New York.
 Farnsworth, Philip, New York.
 Farren, James J., Albany.
 Fayerweather, Chas. S., New Lebanon.
 Fearons, George H., New York.
 Fechtig, James A., Jr., New York.
 Feiner, Benjamin F., New York.
 Fennell, Thomas F., Albany.
 Ferme, Antonio, New York.
 Ferris, T. Harvey, Utica.
 Ferriss, Stark B., New York.
 Field, Frank Harvey, New York.
 Fiero, J. Newton, Albany.
 Fiero, Stephen C., New York.
 Filley, Frederick C., Troy.
 Finch, Edward R., New York.
 Findlay, Wm. C., New York.
 Findley, William L., New York.
 Fischer, Julius, New York.
 Fish, Norman D., North Tonawanda.
 Fisher, Samuel H., New York.
 Fitzgerald, Cornelius E., Glens Falls.
 Fitzgerald, James Regan, New York.
 Fleischmann, Simon, Buffalo.
 Fleming, Matthew C., New York.
 Flemming, H. H., Kingston.
 Fletcher, Bertram L., New York.
 Fletcher, Henry, New York.
 Fletcher, J. Gilmore, New York.
 Floan, John P., New York.
 Foley, James A., New York.
 Folts, Charles J., New York.
 Ford, John, New York.
 Fordham, Herbert L., New York.
 Forster, Henry A., New York.
 Foster, Charles L., New York.
 Foster, Roger, New York.
 Fowler, Carl H., New York.
 Fox, Austen G., New York.
 Frank, Adam, New York.
 Frank, Julius J., New York.
 Frankenberg, Henry E., New York.
 Franklin, George S., New York.
 Fraser, George C., New York.
 Frazier, Robert, Mechanicsville.
 Freedman, John J., New York.
 Freeman, J. E., New York.
 Friedrich, Charles H., New York.
 Freschi, John J., New York.
 Frisbee, Ernest L., Buffalo.
 Frost, Frederic W., New York.
 Frost, Henry R., New York.
 Frothingham, Theodore L., New York.
 Fuller, Thomas Staples, New York.
 Furber, Arthur, New York.
 Gaillard, Wm. D., New York.
 Gallert, David J., New York.
 Galston, Clarence G., New York.
 Gannon, Frank S., Jr., New York.
 Gardiner, George H., New York.
 Gardner, John M., New York.
 Garretson, Garret J., Elmhurst.
 Garrison, Lindley M. (Jersey City, N. J.),
 New York.
 Garver, John A., New York.
 Garvin, Edwin Louis, Brooklyn.
 Gary, Elbert H., New York.
 Gasser, Roy C., New York.
 Gattell, Benoni B., New York.
 Gavegan, Edward J., New York.
 Gavin, Michael, 2d, New York.
 Gazzam, Joseph M., New York.
 Geist, A. Joseph, New York.
 Geller, Frederick, New York.
 Gennert, Henry G., New York.
 Gerard, James W., New York.
 Gerry, Elbridge T., New York.
 Gibboney, Stuart G., New York.
 Gibbs, Clinton B., Buffalo.
 Gibson, William J., New York.

NEW YORK.

- Gick, Frank, Saratoga Springs.
 Gifford, James M., New York.
 Gifford, Livingston, New York.
 Gilbert, Newton W., New York.
 Gilchrist, Alexander, Jr., New York.
 Gilderalee, Henry A., New York.
 Gill, Charles C., New York.
 Gillen, William W., Jamaica.
 Gillespie, George J., New York.
 Gilpin, C. Montelth, New York.
 Gilroy, Thomas F., Jr., New York.
 Glasser, Herman, New York.
 Gleason, A. H., New York.
 Gleason, John H., Albany.
 Glenn, Garrard, New York.
 Glynn, Martin H., Albany.
 Goepel, C. P., New York.
 Goldberg, Samuel J., New York.
 Goldman, Julius, New York.
 Goldman, Samuel P., New York.
 Goldsmith, Irving I., Saratoga Springs.
 Goldstein, Jonah J., New York.
 Gonzalez, Antonio C., New York.
 Goodhue, Isaac W., New York.
 Goodlett, Nicholas M., New York.
 Gordon, Gordon, New York.
 Gordon, Wm. Seton, New York.
 Gotthold, Arthur F., New York.
 Grace, Wm. J. (Leghorn, Italy), Long Island City.
 Graham, A. W., New York.
 Graham, Arthur Butler, New York.
 Gray, Henry G., New York.
 Greeley, William B., New York.
 Green, Herbert, New York.
 Greenbaum, Samuel, New York.
 Greene, George E., Hoosick Falls.
 Greene, Richard T., New York.
 Greenough, William, New York.
 Gregg, William W., Elmira.
 Gregory, Henry E., New York.
 Griffin, Charles Lamson, New York.
 Griffin, Edward G., Albany.
 Griffin, John W., New York.
 Griffin, Wm. H., New York.
 Griggs, John W. (Paterson, N. J.), New York.
 Gross, Paul, New York.
 Grossman, Charles, New York.
 Grossman, Moses H., New York.
 Grossman, William, New York.
 Guernsey, Nathaniel T., New York.
 Guggenheimer, Charles S., New York.
 Gulick, Archibald A., New York.
 Gurlitz, Augustus T., New York.
 Guthrie, William D., New York.
 Guy, Charles L., New York.
 Hacker, Nicholas W., New York.
 Hagar, Albert Francis, New York.
 Haggerson, Fred H., New York.
 Hahlo, Louis H., New York.
 Hale, Ledyard P. (Albany), Canton.
 Hale, William B., Rochester.
 Hall, Edward Kimball, New York.
 Hall, Ernest, New York.
 Hall, Sidney, New York.
 Hallock, Charles P., New York.
 Hamilton, Francis E., New York.
 Hamilton, Henry DeWitt, New York.
 Hanavan, George B., Long Island City.
 Hand, Augustus N., New York.
 Hand, Learned, New York.
 Hanford, Solomon, New York.
 Hanlon, Edward K., New York.
 Harby, Marx Edwin, New York.
 Harding, Edward, New York.
 Hardon, Henry W., New York.
 Hardy, Charles J., New York.
 Hare, Montgomery, New York.
 Harper, Donald (Paris, France), New York.
 Harris, Albert H., New York.
 Harris, Edward, Rochester.
 Harris, George H., Rochester.
 Harris, Maxwell S., New York.
 Harris, Sidney, New York.
 Harrison, Robert L., New York.
 Hart, Merwin K., Utica.
 Hartfield, Joseph M., New York.
 Hasbrouck, Gilbert D. B., Kingston.
 Haskell, Reuben L., New York.
 Haskin, Lincoln B., Hempstead.
 Hastings, Allen J., Olean.
 Hatch, Edward W., New York.
 Haughwort, James Ard, New York.
 Haviland, Henry M., New York.
 Hay, Eugene G., New York.
 Hayes, Alfred, New York.
 Hayes, George B., New York.
 Hays, Arthur Garfield, New York.
 Hays, Daniel P., New York.
 Hays, Frank M., Binghamton.
 Hayward, Jonathan B., New York.
 Hazelton, Dallas M., Gouverneur.
 Healey, Robert E., Plattsburgh.
 Hedges, Job E., New York.
 Hemmens, Henry J., New York.
 Hensley, Charles G., New York.
 Herbert, James, New York.
 Herkimer, Bert. S., New York.
 Herrick, D. Cady, Albany.
 Hersey, Arthur U., New York.
 Hertwig, Herman S., New York.
 Herzog, Paul M., New York.

NEW YORK.

- Hess, Jerome Sayles, New York.
 Hessberg, Albert, Albany.
 Hewitt, Thomas D., New York.
 Heyn, Bernard G., New York.
 Hickox, Charles R., New York.
 Hicks, R. Randolph, New York.
 Higgins, Cecil Campbell, New York.
 Hill, Henry W., Buffalo.
 Hinrichs, Alfred E., New York.
 Hinrichs, Frederic W., New York.
 Hirsch, Morris J., New York.
 Hirschberg, Henry, Newburgh.
 Hirschberg, M. H., Newburgh.
 Hirsch, Hugo, Brooklyn.
 Hiscok, Frank H., Syracuse.
 Hitchings, Hector M., New York.
 Hobbs, Elon S., New York.
 Hochberg, Oscar, New York.
 Hodges, Frank B., Syracuse.
 Hodgakin, T. Ellett, New York.
 Hodson, Clarence, New York.
 Hoes, Ernest P., New York.
 Hogue, Arthur S., Plattsburgh.
 Holcomb, Alfred E., New York.
 Hollister, Evan, Buffalo.
 Holmes, George, New York.
 Holmes, Nortrup E., Troy.
 Holt, George C., New York.
 Homer, Francis T., New York.
 Homes, Henry F., New York.
 Hooker, Warren B., Fredonia.
 Hope, Walter E., New York.
 Horan, Michael J., New York.
 Hornblower, George S., New York.
 Horwitz, Harry L., New York.
 Hotchkiss, William Horace, New York.
 Hottenstein, Marcus S., New York.
 Hough, Charles M., New York.
 Howard, Archibald, Binghamton.
 Howland, Clarence, Catskill.
 Howson, Hubert, New York.
 Hoy, Theodore B., New York.
 Hubbard, Lester Thomas, Albany.
 Huberich, Charles H., New York.
 Hudson, James A., New York.
 Hughes, Charles E., New York.
 Hulbert, G. Murray, New York.
 Humes, Augustine L., New York.
 Humphrey, Burt Jay, Jamaica.
 Hunt, Loton S., Utica.
 Hunter, Frederick C., New York.
 Hunter, Henry C., New York.
 Hurd, George F., New York.
 Hutchins, Francis S., New York.
 Hyde, E. Francis, New York.
 Illich, Julius, Albany.
 Ingalls, Melville E., New York.
 Ingraham, George L., New York.
 Ingram, Harry M., Potsdam.
 Ingram, John Wharton, New York.
 Irvine, Frank, Albany.
 Isaacs, Lewis M., New York.
 Iselin, C. Oliver, New York.
 Isaham, Frederick A., Lake Placid.
 Jackson, John G., New York.
 Jacobs, Edward, New York.
 Jacobson, I. N., New York.
 Jaycox, Walter H., Patchogue.
 Jayne, Chester A., New York.
 Jeffery, Oscar W., New York.
 Jenney, William S., New York.
 Jennings, Albert T., Fulton.
 Jennings, Frederic B., New York.
 Jessup, Henry Wynans, New York.
 Joffe, Marcus E., New York.
 Johnson, Albin Nicholas, Freeport.
 Johnson, Arthur T., Gouverneur.
 Johnson, Edwin J., New York.
 Jones, T. Oatesby, New York.
 Jones, W. Martin, Jr., Rochester.
 Joslyn, Charles D., New York.
 Jude, George W., Jamestown.
 Kahn, Louis L., New York.
 Kalish, Edwin L., New York.
 Kane, Arthur M. A., Mamaroneck.
 Kane, Michael N., Warwick.
 Karlin, Alexander, New York.
 Keenan, Thomas J., Binghamton.
 Keleher, William T., New York.
 Keller, Ferdinand W., New York.
 Kelley, C. F., New York.
 Kellner, Isidore, New York.
 Kellogg, Abraham L., Oneonta.
 Kellogg, Frederic E., New York.
 Kellogg, Joseph A., Glens Falls.
 Kellogg, Virgil K., Watertown.
 Kelly, Edward J., New York.
 Kelly, James A., New York.
 Kelly, William J., Brooklyn.
 Kelsey, Frederick T., New York.
 Kempton, Edwin, Jr., Brooklyn.
 Kendall, Messmore, New York.
 Kenna, Edward D. (Chicago, Ill.), New York.
 Kenneson, Thaddeus Davis, New York.
 Kent, Ralph S., Buffalo.
 Kenyon, Alan D., New York.
 Kenyon, Robert Nelson, New York.
 Kenyon, William H., New York.
 Keogh, Martin J., New Rochelle.
 Keogh, Thomas F., New York.
 Kernan, John D., Utica.
 Kernochan, Frederick, New York.
 Kerr, Thomas B., New York.
 Ketcham, Herbert T., Brooklyn.
 Kidder, Camillus G., New York.
 Kiddle, Alfred W., New York.
 Kiley, Michael H., Cazenovia.

NEW YORK.

Kilaheimer, James B., New York.
 Kilaheimer, James B., Jr., New York.
 Kimball, Daniel T., New York.
 Kimball, Harry Grant, New York.
 King, Arthur Marcus, New York.
 King, Charles F., Glens Falls.
 King, David Bennett, New York.
 King, Frederick P., New York.
 King, H. Prior, Glens Falls.
 Kingsbury, Howard Thayer, New York.
 Kirchwey, George W., New York.
 Kirlin, J. Parker, New York.
 Kirtland, Michel, New York.
 Kitchel, William Lloyd, New York.
 Kleeborg, Gordon S. P., New York.
 Klein, Henry, Kingdon.
 Kling, Joseph, New York.
 Knapp, Walter Henry, Albany.
 Koch, Edward R., New York.
 Kohl, Henry, Newburgh.
 Kohn, Walter Thomas, New York.
 Kreger, Edward A., West Point.
 Kuhn, John J., New York.
 Kuraheedt, Manuel A., New York.
 Lackey, Edward W., Tannersville.
 Lacombe, E. Henry, New York.
 Lamey, William J., New York.
 Lancaster, William W., New York.
 Landale, Russell H., New York.
 Lane, Wolcott, G., New York.
 Lange, Gustav, Jr., New York.
 Laaki, Leon, New York.
 Lauer, Edgar J., New York.
 Laughlin, Frank C., Buffalo.
 Lauterbach, Edward, New York.
 Lawyer, George, Albany.
 Leake, Eugene W., New York.
 Leavitt, John Brooks, New York.
 LeBoeuf, Randall Jas., Albany.
 Lee, Blewett, New York.
 Lee, David F., Norwich.
 Leeds, Theo. Edward, New York.
 Leffingwell, Russell C. (Washington,
 D. C.), New York.
 Lehmaier, James S., New York.
 Lehman, Irving, New York.
 Lehman, Isidore H., New York.
 Lenssen, Nicholas F., New York.
 Leon, Maurice, New York.
 Leslie, A. Mitchell, New York.
 Lesser, Jacob J., New York.
 Levett, Benjamin A., New York.
 Levi, Joseph C., New York.
 Levis, Howard C. (London, England),
 Schenectady.
 Levy, Abraham, New York.
 Levy, Felix H., New York.
 Levy, Joseph L., New York.

Levy, Leo, New York.
 Levy, Samuel, New York.
 Lewis, Loran L., Jr., Buffalo.
 Lewis, Louis S., New York.
 Lewis, Merton E., Rochester.
 Lhowe, Harold Rogers, New York.
 Lichtenstein, Solomon K., New York.
 Liebmann, Walter H., New York.
 Lindheim, Norvin R., New York.
 Lindsay, John D., New York.
 Lockwood, Charles C., New York.
 Lockwood, Roy, Ticonderoga.
 Long, Walter Pratt, Brooklyn.
 Loomis, Homer L., New York.
 Lotsch, John L., New York.
 Loucks, Wm. Dewey, New York.
 Lovett, Robert S., New York.
 Low, Walter Carroll, New York.
 Lowe, John Z., Jr., New York.
 Lowther, William Earle, New York.
 Luckey, David Burr, New York.
 Lydecker, Chas. E., New York.
 Lynn, John D., Rochester.
 Lyons, John D., Monticello.
 McAdoo, William, New York.
 McAdoo, William G., New York.
 McAvoy, John V., New York.
 McCabe, Ambrose F., New York.
 McCall, Edward Everett, New York.
 McCarthy, Charles E., Troy.
 McCarthy, Joseph A., Troy.
 McCarty, Charles H., New York.
 McCombs, William F., New York.
 McCook, Philip James, New York.
 McCorkle, Walter L., New York.
 McCrary, A. J., Binghamton.
 McCulloh, Allan, New York.
 McDermott, Charles J., Brooklyn.
 McElheny, Victor K., Jr., New York.
 McGuire, John J., Ithaca.
 McHarg, Ormsby, New York.
 McIlvaine, Tompkins, New York.
 McIntosh, James H., New York.
 McKee, Lanier, New York.
 McKelvey, Charles W., New York.
 McKelvey, John Jay, New York.
 McKelvey, Lawrence B. (New York),
 Saratoga Springs.
 McKenna, Thomas P., New York.
 McLaughlin, George A., New York.
 McMahon, Fulton, New York.
 McMahon, John D., Rome.
 McMahon, Johnson D., Rome.
 McManus, Terence J., New York.
 McNaboe, James F., New York.
 McNulty, William D., New York.
 McPhillips, James, Glens Falls.
 McQuiston, R. Hunter, New York.

NEW YORK.

- McReynolds, James C. (Washington, D. C.), New York.
 McTigue, John G., New York.
 McWilliams, Howard, New York.
 Maass, Herbert H., New York.
 MacHenry, Charles A., New York.
 Mack, William, New York.
 Mackenzie, Kenneth K., New York.
 MacVeagh, Charles, New York.
 M-gavern, William J., Buffalo.
 Malevinsky, Moses Louis, New York.
 Maloney, Wm. P., New York.
 Mandeville, H. C., Elmira.
 Mansfield, Howard, New York.
 Manton, Martin T., New York.
 March, Moncure, New York.
 Margeson, Wylie C., New York.
 Marion, Samuel, New York.
 Marsh, Charles Capron, New York.
 Marshall, H. Snowden, New York.
 Marshall, James Markham, New York.
 Marshall, Louis, New York.
 Martin, George W., Brooklyn.
 Martin, William G., Mayville.
 Martin, William J., New York.
 Martin, William Parmenter, New York.
 Marvin, Langdon P., New York.
 Marx, Henry, New York.
 Marye, Robert V., New York.
 Masten, Arthur Haynsworth, New York.
 Mastick, Seabury O., New York.
 Mathewson, Douglas, New York.
 Matson, Willis A., Rochester.
 Matthews, Samuel D., New York.
 Maxwell, William K., New York.
 Mayer, Henry James, New York.
 Mayer, Julius M., New York.
 Meeker, Rollin T., Binghamton.
 Mehan, William A., Ballston Spa.
 Mellen, Chase, New York.
 Melville, Henry, New York.
 Menken, S. Stanwood, New York.
 Merchant, Henry D., New York.
 Merrell, Edgar S. K., Lowville.
 Metcalf, Orlando P., New York.
 Meyer, Walter E., New York.
 Meyers, Sidney S., New York.
 Michell, Arthur A., New York.
 Miehlmg, Edward, New York.
 Milbank, Albert G., New York.
 Milburn, John G., New York.
 Miller, Nathan L., Syracuse.
 Miller, Seaman, New York.
 Miller, William W., New York.
 Mingle, Harry Bowers, New York.
 Minton, Francis L., New York.
 Mitchell, Harold C., New York.
 Mitchell, Jas. McCormick, Buffalo.
 Mitchell, Joseph V., New York.
 Mitchell, Robert Chamberlain, New York.
 Mitchell, William, New York.
 Monroe, Robt. Grier, New York.
 Montague, Gilbert H., New York.
 Montgomery, Robert H., New York.
 Mooney, Edmund L., New York.
 Moore, John Bassett, New York.
 Moore, Joseph L., Fort Plain.
 Moot, Adelbert, Buffalo.
 Moran, Samuel F., New York.
 Morawetz, Victor, New York.
 Morey, Joseph H., Buffalo.
 Morgan, George Wilson, New York.
 Morgan, William Osgood, New York.
 Morris, Arthur J., New York.
 Morris, Dave H., New York.
 Morris, Heman W., Rochester.
 Morris, Robert C., New York.
 Morrison, Isidore D., New York.
 Morrow, Dwight W., New York.
 Morschauser, Joseph, Poughkeepsie.
 Morse, Waldo G., New York.
 Mosher, Lewis E., Elmira.
 Mosemann, David N., New York.
 Moss, Frank, New York.
 Muhlfelder, David, Albany.
 Mullin, Francis B., Brooklyn.
 Murphy, Charles F., New York.
 Murphy, William E., New York.
 Murray, A. Gordon, New York.
 Murtha, Thomas F., New York.
 Myers, Nathaniel, New York.
 Myers, Saul S., New York.
 Nadal, Charles C., New York.
 Nathan, Edgar J., New York.
 Nathan, Harold, New York.
 Naumburg, Bernard, New York.
 Naylor, Daniel, Jr., Schenectady.
 Needham, Henry Chapman, New York.
 Nellis, Merwyn H., Albany.
 Neuberger, David M., New York.
 Nevin, Andrew Parker, New York.
 New, Alexander, New York.
 Newcomb, H. T., New York.
 Newell, Wirt W., Binghamton.
 Newman, Emanuel, Brooklyn.
 Nichols, George L., New York.
 Nicoll, DeLancey, New York.
 Nicolson, John, New York.
 Niemann, James P., New York.
 Niles, William W., New York.
 Noble, Daniel, Jamaica.
 Noble, Herbert, New York.
 Nolan, John R., New York.
 Norton, Algernon S., New York.
 Norton, Ralph, New York.
 Norwood, Carlisle, New York.

NEW YORK.

- Nottingham, Edwin, Syracuse.
 Nottingham, Wm., Syracuse.
 Oakes, Charles, New York.
 O'Brien, Dennis F., New York.
 O'Brien, John Edward, New York.
 O'Brien, Morgan J., New York.
 O'Brien, Thomas Edward, New York.
 O'Connell, John J., New York.
 O'Connor, Charles Leo, Buffalo.
 O'Connor, James K., Utica.
 O'Dwyer, Edward F., New York.
 Oechler, Charles, Brooklyn.
 Oeland, Isaac R., New York.
 O'Gorman, James A., New York.
 O'Grady, James M. E., Rochester.
 Olney, Peter B., New York.
 O'Neill, James T., Brooklyn.
 Opdyke, William S., New York.
 Oppenheim, Myron Henry, New York.
 O'Rourke, John A., New York.
 Osborn, William Church, New York.
 O'Shea, Ambrose L., New York.
 O'Sullivan, Wm. J., New York.
 Overlander, Rufus M., New York.
 Page, Alfred R., New York.
 Page, Cecil, New York.
 Page, E. J., Syracuse.
 Page, William H., New York.
 Paine, Willis S., New York.
 Parish, Edward C., New York.
 Parker, Alton B., New York.
 Parker, Andrew D., New York.
 Parker, Junius, New York.
 Parks, Elton, New York.
 Parmly, Randolph, New York.
 Parsons, James A., Albany.
 Paakus, Benjamin G., New York.
 Paton, Thomas B., New York.
 Patterson, Benjamin, New York.
 Patterson, Frank Minor, New York.
 Patterson, Frederick H., New York.
 Paulding, Charles C., New York.
 Pegram, Henry, New York.
 Pendleton, Francis Key, New York.
 Penrose, John J., New York.
 Perry, John M., New York.
 Persons, James W., Buffalo.
 Peters, Curtis A., New York.
 Peters, John W., New York.
 Pette, Alfred C., New York.
 Petty, Robert D., New York.
 Philbin, Ewing R., New York.
 Philipp, Moritz Bernard, New York.
 Pierce, Charles L., Rochester.
 Pierce, Winslow S., New York.
 Pierson, Charles W., New York.
 Place, Ira A., New York.
 Platt, Frank H., New York.
 Platzek, M. Warley, New York.
 Pomeroy, Robert W., Buffalo.
 Porter, Louis H., New York.
 Posner, Louis S., New York.
 Potter, Frederick, New York.
 Potter, Mark W., New York.
 Potts, Joseph, New York.
 Powell, Elisha B., Oswego.
 Powell, Omar, New York.
 Powell, Thomas Reed, New York.
 Powell, Wilson M., New York.
 Pratt, Addison S., New York.
 Pratt, Charles A. B., New York.
 Pratt, George C., New York.
 Preble, William Pitt, New York.
 Prentice, Robert Kelly, New York.
 Prime, Ralph E., Yonkers.
 Prindle, Edwin J., New York.
 Pringle, Edward G., New York.
 Prioleau, Thomas G., New York.
 Proskauer, Joseph M., New York.
 Prussing, Eugene E., New York.
 Purrington, William Archer, New York.
 Putnam, Harrington, Brooklyn.
 Putnam, James L., New York.
 Putney, Edmonds, New York.
 Quackenbush, James L., New York.
 Quinby, Henry C., New York.
 Quinn, John, New York.
 Ramsey, George, New York.
 Rand, William, Jr., New York.
 Ransom, William Lynn, New York.
 Rathgeber, Emile E., Long Island City.
 Ray, George W., Norwich.
 Read, William T., New York.
 Reass, Benjamin, Brooklyn.
 Redding, William A., New York.
 Redfield, Henry S., New York.
 Redfield, Robert, New York.
 Reed, Robert R., New York.
 Reeves, Alfred G., New York.
 Reilly, Edward James, Brooklyn.
 Reilly, Frank Paine, New York.
 Reiter, Julius H., New York.
 Relyea, William C., New York.
 Remsen, Daniel S., New York.
 Remsen, Phoenix, Cazenovia.
 Reynolds, Leonard J., New York.
 Rich, Burdett A., Rochester.
 Richardson, William P., Brooklyn.
 Riegelman, Charles A., New York.
 Riegelmann, Edward, Brooklyn.
 Riker, Samuel, Jr., New York.
 Rippey, Harlan W., Rochester.
 Ritchie, Albert, New Rochelle.
 Ritterbusch, Hugo H., New York.
 Robinson, Beverley R., New York.
 Robinson, John C., New York.

NEW YORK.

- Robinson, Nelson L., New York.
 Rockwood, Nash, Saratoga Springs.
 Rode, Henry J., New York.
 Rodenbeck, Adolph J., Rochester.
 Roe, Gilbert E., New York.
 Rogers, Gustavus A., New York.
 Rogers, Henry Wade (New Haven, Conn.), New York.
 Rogers, Hubert E., New York.
 Rogers, Noah Cornwell, New York.
 Rogers, Robert Fletcher, New York.
 Root, Elihu, New York.
 Root, Elihu, Jr., New York.
 Rose, William R., New York.
 Rosenberg, Ely, New York.
 Rosenberg, James N., New York.
 Rosendale, Simon W., Albany.
 Rosenthal, Alex. Sidney, New York.
 Rounds, Arthur C., New York.
 Rounds, Ralph S., New York.
 Rowe, Charles T. B., New York.
 Rowe, William V., New York.
 Rowlette, Thomas M., New York.
 Rubin, George R., New York.
 Rubin, J. Robert, New York.
 Rubino, Henry A., New York.
 Rudd, William Platt, Albany.
 Runcie, James E., West Point.
 Rush, Thomas E., New York.
 Rushmore, Charles E., New York.
 Russell, Charles Howland, New York.
 Russell, Charles T., New York.
 Russell, Edward, New York.
 Russell, Isaac F., New York.
 Russell, Philip W., New York.
 Ryan, Charles J., Brooklyn.
 Ryan, John J., Medina.
 Ryan, Joseph T., New York.
 Ryan, William, Syracuse.
 Ryder, Clayton, Carmel.
 Sackett, Henry W., New York.
 Sage, Dean, New York.
 Sager, Arthur N., New York.
 Salisbury, George R., Saratoga Springs.
 Salter, A. Oldrin, New York.
 Sammis, Elmer G., New York.
 Sanborn, Frederick H., New York.
 Sanford, Edward, New York.
 Sanford, Charles M., Brooklyn.
 Sanford, Elmer B., New York.
 Sanford, Ferdinand V., Warwick.
 Satterlee, Herbert L., New York.
 Sawyer, Cleon J., New York.
 Sawyer, John Everett, Hudson Falls.
 Sawyer, S. Nelson, Palmyra.
 Sayers, H. Schiefflin, New York.
 Scanlan, Michael J., New York.
 Schaap, Michael, New York.
 Schechter, Jacob, New York.
 Schmid, John H., Brooklyn.
 Schmuck, Peter, New York.
 Schramm, Arnold O., New York.
 Schreiber, Geo. G., New York.
 Schreier, Henry, New York.
 Schurman, Geo. W., New York.
 Schurz, Carl L., New York.
 Schwarte, John A. T., Saratoga Springs.
 Schwartz, Louis J., New York.
 Schwarz, Adolph M., New York.
 Scofield, George S., New York.
 Scott, Francis E., New York.
 Scott, Francis M., New York.
 Scott, Rufus L., New York.
 Scrugham, Wm. Warburton, Yonkers.
 Seabury, Samuel, New York.
 Seabury, William M., New York.
 Seaman, Warren C., Mineola.
 Sears, Charles B., Buffalo.
 Seasongood, Clifford, New York.
 Seeger, Albert H. F., Newburgh.
 Semple, Lorenzo, New York.
 Sewell, Albert H., Walton.
 Sexton, Pliny T., Palmyra.
 Seymour, Daniel, New York.
 Seymour, Origen Storrs, New York.
 Shaffer, Jacob H., New York.
 Shaine, Maurice L., New York.
 Shea, John, Canandaigua.
 Shearn, Clarence J., New York.
 Sheen, James Morgan, New York.
 Sheffield, James Rockwell, New York.
 Sheldon, Edward W., New York.
 Shellabarger, Joseph M., New York.
 Sheppard, George S., Penn Yan.
 Sherman, P. Tecumseh, New York.
 Sherrill, Charles Hitchock, New York.
 Shoemaker, Herbert Brodiah, New York.
 Short, Myron D., Canandaigua.
 Sicher, Dudley F., New York.
 Sidway, Frank S., Buffalo.
 Siegel, Isaac, New York.
 Siegelstein, Bennett E., New York.
 Sillocks, Henry, New York.
 Simmons, Maurice, New York.
 Simpson, John W., New York.
 Slade, John A., Saratoga Springs.
 Smith, A. Page, Albany.
 Smith, Burton, New York.
 Smith, Earl A., New York.
 Smith, Frank Eugene, Plattsburgh.
 Smith, Frank Sullivan, New York.
 Smith, H. Alexander, New York.
 Smith, John Thomas, New York.
 Smith, Richard H., New York.
 Smith, Richard Wallace, New York.
 Smith, W. Stebbins, New York.

NEW YORK.

- Smith, William Hazlitt, Ithaca.
 Smith, William Mason, New York.
 Smith, William S., Niagara Falls.
 Smyth, Francis, New York.
 Smyth, Herbert O., New York.
 Sonnenberg, Louis M., New York.
 Spalding, Lyman A., New York.
 Sparks, Frederick W., Brooklyn.
 Speer, Peter M., New York.
 Spellmay, Denis A., New York.
 Spellman, Benjamin F., New York.
 Spencer, Nelson E., Rochester.
 Speranza, Gino C., New York.
 Sperry, Eugene E., New York.
 Spingarn, Arthur B., New York.
 Spooner, Charles P., New York.
 Spooner, John C., New York.
 Sprague, Rufus W., Jr., New York.
 Spratt, Maurice C., Buffalo.
 Spratt, Thomas, Ogdensburg.
 Squiers, Arnon L., New York.
 Squire, Eben H. P., White Plains.
 Stagg, Charles Tracey, Ithaca.
 Stahl, Joseph I., Monticello.
 Stanchfield, John B., New York.
 Stapleton, Luke D., Brooklyn.
 Stearns, Joseph T., New York.
 Steele, Sanford H., New York.
 Steinbrink, Meier, Brooklyn.
 Steinbugler, John L., New York.
 Steinhaus, Isaac, New York.
 Stephens, Amos Harry, New York.
 Stephenson, Sarah, Brooklyn.
 Stern, Charles M., Albany.
 Stern, Henry Root, New York.
 Stetson, Francis Lynde, New York.
 Stetson, Henry T., New York.
 Stewart, James L., New York.
 Stevens, Walter C., New York.
 Stewart, Robert, Brooklyn.
 Stier, Joseph F., New York.
 Stimson, Henry L., New York.
 Stoddard, John M., New York.
 Stokes, Edward T., Port Henry.
 Stolz, Benjamin, Syracuse.
 Stone, Harlan F., New York.
 Stotesbury, Louis W., New York.
 Stover, Martin L., New York.
 Strauss, Charles, New York.
 Stricker, Adam K., New York.
 Strouse, Louis H., New York.
 Struse, Otto F., Brooklyn.
 Stryker, Lloyd Paul, New York.
 Stump, A. Welles, New York.
 Sturges, Ralph A., New York.
 Sugarman, S. Charles, New York.
 Suggett, John W., Cortland.
 Sullivan, Cornelius J., Jr., New York.
 Sullivan, Florence J., New York.
 Sullivan, Jerry B. (Des Moines, Iowa),
 New York.
 Sullivan, Thomas A., Buffalo.
 Sullivan, William H., Rochester.
 Sulzberger, Myron, New York.
 Sulzer, William, New York.
 Sutherland, Arthur E., Rochester.
 Sutro, Theodore, New York.
 Swain, Harold, New York.
 Sweetland, Monroe M., Ithaca.
 Sykes, Henry W., New York.
 Symmers, James Keith, New York.
 Taft, Henry W., New York.
 Taggart, W. Bush, New York.
 Talbot, Harry A., New York.
 Talcott, Charles A., Utica.
 Tanner, Frederick C., New York.
 Tanzer, Laurence Arnold, Mount Vernon.
 Tappan, J. B. Coles, New York.
 Taylor, Benjamin, Port Chester.
 Taylor, Charles I., New York.
 Taylor, Franklin, New York.
 Taylor, George H., New York.
 Taylor, Howard, New York.
 Taylor, John C. R., Middletown.
 Taylor, John Robert, New York.
 Taylor, Myron C., New York.
 Taylor, Walter F., New York.
 Teller, John D., Auburn.
 Templeton, Richard H., Buffalo.
 Terry, Charles Thaddeus, New York.
 Thacher, Archibald G., New York.
 Thacher, Thomas, New York.
 Thompson, A. C. N., Middletown.
 Thompson, David A., Albany.
 Thompson, J. Campbell, New York.
 Thompson, Robert F., Canandaigua.
 Thomson, George J., New York.
 Thorn, Charles E., New York.
 Thorne, Samuel, Jr., New York.
 Thurston, Charles S., Saranac Lake.
 Tice, David, Lockport.
 Tiernan, J. Harry, New Brighton, States
 Island.
 Titsworth, Frederick S., New York.
 Tobias, Julius D., New York.
 Todd, Hiram C., Saratoga Springs.
 Tomlinson, Roy E., New York.
 Tompkins, Hamilton B., New York.
 Tompkins, Leslie J., New York.
 Tompkins, Millard F., New York.
 Toole, John Conway, New York.
 Townner, Rutherford H., New York.
 Townsend, Gerard B., New York.
 Townsend, Henry C., New York.
 Townsend, Howard, New York.
 Tracey, James F., Albany.
 Tracy, John E., New York.
 Tracy, Rollin, New York.

NEW YORK.

- Trapnell, Benjamin, New York.
 Treadwell, Eugene, New York.
 Tully, William J., New York.
 Turrell, Edgar A., New York.
 Tuska, Benjamin, New York.
 Tutherly, William, New York.
 Tuthill, Theodore R., Binghamton.
 Tuttle, Charles H., New York.
 Ulman, William Alban, New York.
 Untermyer, Alvin, New York.
 Untermyer, Samuel, New York.
 Urquhart, George, New York.
 Vaill, Edward B., New York.
 Van Allen, John W., Buffalo.
 Van Allen, W. B., Carthage.
 Van Benschoten, William H., New York.
 VanCleaf, Mynderse, Ithaca.
 Vandiver, Almuth C., New York.
 Van Etten, John G., Kingston.
 Van Iderstine, Robert, New York.
 Van Kirk, Charles C., Greenwich.
 Vann, Irving Dillaye, Syracuse.
 Vann, Irving G., Syracuse.
 Van Santvoord, Seymour, Troy.
 Van Sinderen, Howard, New York.
 Van Slyck, George W., New York.
 Vaughan, Athelstan, Long Island City.
 Veeder, Van Vechten, New York.
 Viele, Dorr, New York.
 Vieu, Henry A., New York.
 Vischer, William L., Albany.
 Viti, Marcel A., New York.
 Vogel, Edwin C., New York.
 Voorhes, Tracy T., New York.
 Vorhaus, Louis J., New York.
 Wadhams, Frederick E., Albany.
 Wadhams, William H., New York.
 Wagner, Franklin Allan, New York.
 Wainwright, J. Mayhew, New York.
 Walbridge, Benjamin K., Saratoga Springs.
 Walker, George H., New York.
 Walker, Geo. R., New York.
 Walker, Roberts, New York.
 Wallace, William, Jr., New York.
 Wallin, William J., Yonkers.
 Walsh, Arthur R., New York.
 Walsh, Thomas L., New York.
 Walsh, William A., Yonkers.
 Walton, Charles W., Kingston.
 Ward, Hamilton, Buffalo.
 Ward, Henry Galbraith, New York.
 Ward, Henry M., New York.
 Wardwell, Allen, New York.
 Warfield, Frederic P., New York.
 Warner, James Harold, New York.
 Warren, Oscar LeRoy, White Plains.
 Washburn, Albert Henry, New York.
 Wasserman, Frank, New York.
 Waterman, Robert E., Ogdensburg.
 Waters, Louis L., Syracuse.
 Watson, Archibald Robinson, New York.
 Weadock, John C., New York.
 Wechsler, Martin, New York.
 Wechsler, Sigmund, New York.
 Weldon, Richard E., New York.
 Weller, Royal H., New York.
 Wellman, Guy, New York.
 Wells, T. Tileston, New York.
 Wels, Isidor, New York.
 Wemple, William L., New York.
 Wensley, Robert L., New York.
 Werner, Charles H., New York.
 Wertime, Walter H., Cohoes.
 Wesselman, Henry B., New York.
 Westermayr, Arthur J., New York.
 Westwood, Herman J., New York.
 Whalen, John, New York.
 Whalen, Robert E., Albany.
 Wheat, Alfred A., New York.
 Wheat, Benjamin P., Saratoga Springs.
 Wheeler, Charles B., Buffalo.
 Wheeler, Everett P., New York.
 Wheelless, Joseph, New York.
 White, Carleton H., Buffalo.
 White, J. DuPratt, New York.
 White, Wm. Wallace, New York.
 Whitfield, William R., Albany.
 Whitford, Daniel, New York.
 Whitlock, Victor E., New York.
 Whitman, Charles S., New York.
 Whitney, Francis N., New York.
 Wickersham, Cornelius W., New York.
 Wickersham, George W., New York.
 Wickes, Frank B., Ticonderoga.
 Wickwire, Arthur M., New York.
 Wiener, Adam, New York.
 Wilcox, Ansley, Buffalo.
 Wilder, William Royal, New York.
 Wilfey, Lebbeus R., New York.
 Wilkie, John L., New York.
 Wilkin, Robert J., Brooklyn.
 Williams, Frank B., New York.
 Williams, Henry Davison, New York.
 Williams, Isaac N., New York.
 Williams, James D., New York.
 Williamson, Pliny W., New York.
 Wilson, Andrew, New York.
 Wilson, E. B., New York.
 Wilson, Robert H., Brooklyn.
 Wing, Henry T., New York.
 Wingate, William W., New York.
 Winkler, Max H., New York.
 Winslow, William Beverly, New York.
 Winthrop, Bronson, New York.
 Wise, Edmond E., New York.
 Wise, Henry A., New York.

NEW YORK-NORTH CAROLINA.

Wise, Henry M., New York.
 Witte, Herman J., New York.
 Wolcott, Frank T., New York.
 Wolf, Ralph, New York.
 Wolff, Mervyn, New York.
 Wollman, Henry, New York.
 Wood, Hiram R., Rochester.
 Woods, Samuel B., Jr., New York.
 Woolley, George I., Brooklyn.
 Woolsey, John M., New York.
 Worcester, Edwin D., New York.
 Wright, Arthur, New York.
 Wright, Edwin G., Rockville Center.
 Wyckoff, J. Edwards, New York.
 Young, Owen D., New York.
 Young, William, New York.
 Young, William Wallace, New York.
 Zabriskie, George, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Adams, Junius G., Asheville.
 Adams, Thaddeus A., Charlotte.
 Adams, W. J., Carthage.
 Alexander, Joseph E., Winston-Salem.
 Allen, Murray, Raleigh.
 Andrews, Alexander Boyd, Raleigh.
 Armfield, Frank, Monroe.
 Armstrong, Charles A., Troy.
 Aydlett, E. F., Elizabeth City.
 Baggett, J. R., Lillington.
 Barringer, John A., Greensboro.
 Barwick, Allen J., Raleigh.
 Bassett, Lucius V., Rocky Mount.
 Bell, Marshall W., Murphy.
 Bellamy, John D., Wilmington.
 Bernard, Silas G., Asheville.
 Biggs, J. Crawford, Raleigh.
 Bourne, Louis M., Asheville.
 Bower, J. C., Lexington.
 Bowie, T. C., Jefferson.
 Boyd, James E., Greensboro.
 Bradshaw, George Sam., Greensboro.
 Bragaw, Stephen C., Washington.
 Brawley, Sumter C., Durham.
 Brenizer, Chase, Charlotte.
 Bridger, Roswell C., Winton.
 Bridgers, J. H., Henderson.
 Bridgers, John L., Tarboro.
 Bristol, William A., Statesville.
 Britt, James J., Asheville.
 Broadhurst, Edgar D., Greensboro.
 Brock, Walter E., Wadesboro.
 Brogden, W. J., Durham.
 Brooks, Aubrey L., Greensboro.
 Brooks, Frederick H., Smithfield.
 Brown, Julius, Greenville.

Brown, Mark W., Asheville.
 Bruton, John F., Wilson.
 Burleson, I. R., Albemarle.
 Bynum, William P., Greensboro.
 Caldwell, L. C., Statesville.
 Carr, J. O., Wilmington.
 Carroll, William H., Burlington.
 Carter, Frank, Asheville.
 Carver, F. O., Roxboro.
 Caudle, Theron L., Wadesboro.
 Cheeseborough, J. Walton, Asheville.
 Clement, L. H., Salisbury.
 Clifford, J. C., Dunn.
 Connor, George W., Wilson.
 Connor, Henry G., Wilson.
 Cowan, Coleman C., Sylva.
 Cowper, George V., Kinston.
 Cox, Oliver C., Greensboro.
 Cox, Wm. Ruffin, Penele.
 Craige, Burton, Winston-Salem.
 Craven, Bruce, Trinity.
 Crowell, J. Lee, Concord.
 Dalton, Carter, High Point.
 Dalton, Wm. Reid, Reidsville.
 Daniel, E. A., Jr., Washington.
 Daniel, Walter E., Weldon.
 Daniels, F. A., Goldsboro.
 Davidson, Theodore F., Asheville.
 Davis, Robert W., Southport.
 Davis, Thomas W., Wilmington.
 Dawson, John Gilmer, Kinston.
 Dickinson, O. P., Wilson.
 Dillard, John H., Murphy.
 Duncan, J. F., Beaufort.
 Dunning, A. R., Williamston.
 Dye, Robert H., Fayetteville.
 Ehringhaus, J. C. B., Elizabeth City.
 Eller, A. H., Winston-Salem.
 Elliott, George B., Wilmington.
 Empie, B. G., Wilmington.
 Ervin, William C., Morganton.
 Everett, R. O., Durham.
 Everett, S. J., Greenville.
 Faison, Henry Elias, Clinton.
 Feimster, Walter C., Newton.
 Ferguson, Garland S., Jr., Greensboro.
 Finch, W. A., Wilson.
 Folger, J. H., Mount Airy.
 Fountain, R. T., Rocky Mount.
 Foushee, William L., Durham.
 Frazier, C. Clifford, Greensboro.
 Fuller, Jones, Durham.
 Gaither, E. L., Mocksville.
 Gardner, O. Max, Shelby.
 Gilliam, Donnell, Tarboro.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- Glenn, J. Frazier, Asheville.
 Glidewell, P. W., Reidsville.
 Godwin, Robert L., Dunn.
 Green, George C., Weldon.
 Greer, Jackson, Whiteville.
 Guion, Owen H., Newbern.
 Guthrie, Thomas C., Charlotte.
 Hanes, B. Frank, Winston-Salem.
 Harding, F. C., Greenville.
 Harkins, Thomas J., Asheville.
 Hastings, Gideon H., Winston-Salem.
 Hayes, Johnson J., North Wilkesboro.
 Haywood, Ernest, Raleigh.
 Hendren, W. M., Winston-Salem.
 Hendricks, John A., Marshall.
 Hicks, Thurston T., Henderson.
 Hines, Charles A., Greensboro.
 Hoyle, K. R., Sanford.
 Hoyle, Thomas C., Greensboro.
 James, F. G., Greenville.
 John, Maxcy L., Laurinburg.
 Johnston, A. Hall, Asheville.
 Jones, Armstead, Raleigh.
 Justice, A. B., Charlotte.
 Keerans, J. W., Charlotte.
 Kelly, Richard C., Greensboro.
 Kenan, Graham, Wilmington.
 Kimball, A. B., Greensboro.
 King, Robert R., Greensboro.
 Kirkpatrick, T. L., Charlotte.
 Koonce, O. D., Chadbourne.
 Land, Edward M., Goldsboro.
 Lawrence, R. C., Lumberton.
 Linn, Stahle, Salisbury.
 Little, James C., Raleigh.
 Little, Joseph W., Wilmington.
 Lockhart, Walter S., Durham.
 Long, Benjamin F., Statesville.
 Lyon, C. C., Elizabethtown.
 McClammy, Herbert, Wilmington.
 McGehee, Lucius P., Chapel Hill.
 McIntyre, Stephen, Lumberton.
 McLean, A. W., Lumberton.
 McLean, Dickson, Lumberton.
 McNeill, Franklin, Raleigh.
 Majette, Mark, Columbia.
 Malone, E. H., Louisville.
 Maness, Tola D., Concord.
 Mangum, Addison G., Gastonia.
 Manly, Clement, Winston-Salem.
 Mann, William Lee, Albemarle.
 Manning, James S., Raleigh.
 Martin, Julius C., Asheville.
 Mason, O. F., Gastonia.
 Meekins, Isaac M., Elizabeth City.
 Merrick, Duff, Asheville.
 Merrimon, James G., Asheville.
 Midyette, G. E., Jackson.
 Moore, Larry L., Newbern.
 Murphy, James Dixon, Asheville.
 Nash, Frank, Raleigh.
 Neal, Walter H., Laurinburg.
 Norfeet, James M., Tarboro.
 Olive, Percy J., Apex.
 Parker, E. S., Jr., Graham.
 Parker, Haywood, Asheville.
 Parker, John J., Monroe.
 Peacock, Dred, High Point.
 Peebles, C. G., Jackson.
 Person, W. M., Louisville.
 Petree, N. O., Danbury.
 Pless, J. W., Marion.
 Polk, Tasker, Warrenton.
 Poole, R. T., Troy.
 Pou, Edward W., Smithfield.
 Pou, James H., Raleigh.
 Preston, Edmund R., Charlotte.
 Price, A. H., Salisbury.
 Pritchard, Jeter C., Asheville.
 Ramsey, Joseph B., Rocky Mount.
 Raper, Emery E., Lexington.
 Ray, Donald F., Fayetteville.
 Ray, J. Bis, Burnsville.
 Redwine, R. B., Monroe.
 Ricaud, Addison G., Wilmington.
 Roberson, Wescott, High Point.
 Robertson, Henry G., Franklin.
 Robinson, H. McD., Fayetteville.
 Robinson, John M., Charlotte.
 Robinson, W. S. O'B., Goldsboro.
 Robinson, W. S. O'B., Jr., Charlotte.
 Rollins, Thomas Scott, Asheville.
 Rose, Charles G., Fayetteville.
 Rountree, George, Wilmington.
 Rouse, N. J., Kinston.
 Ruark, Robert, Wilmington.
 Ryburn, Robert L., Shelby.
 Sams, Andrew Fuller, Winston-Salem.
 Sapp, Oscar L., Greensboro.
 Scott, Hugh R., Reidsville.
 Seawell, A. A. F., Sanford.
 Seawell, Herbert F., Carthage.
 Shelton, H. H., Winston-Salem.
 Sikes, John C., Monroe.
 Sikes, O. J., Albemarle.
 Sinclair, N. A., Fayetteville.
 Skinner, Harry, Greenville.
 Small, John H., Washington.
 Smith, Robert Lee, Albemarle.
 Spence, Joseph A., Asheville.
 Spence, Union L., Carthage.
 Starbuck, Henry R., Winston-Salem.
 Stephenson, Gilbert T., Winston-Salem.
 Stevens, Henry B., Asheville.

NORTH CAROLINA—NORTH DAKOTA—OHIO.

Strudwick, Robert C., Greensboro.
 Stubbs, Harry W., Williamston.
 Styles, J. Scroop, Asheville.
 Sykes, Charles Lee, Asheville.
 Taylor, H. L., Charlotte.
 Taylor, Z. V., Charlotte.
 Thomas, Charles R., New Bern.
 Thomas, F. W., Asheville.
 Thomas, W. S., Rockingham.
 Thompson, Frank, Jacksonville.
 Townes, William A., Wilmington.
 Townsend, N. A., Dunn.
 Turner, W. D., Statesville.
 Van Winkle, Kingsland, Asheville.
 Varser, L. R., Lumberton.
 Vogler, Charles A., Winston-Salem.
 Walker, Platt D., Raleigh.
 Walser, Zeb. V., Lexington.
 Ward, D. L., Newbern.
 Weaver, Zebulon, Asheville.
 Webb, Edwin Y., Shelby.
 Webb, James L., Shelby.
 White, R. B., Wake Forest.
 Williams, A. S., Wilmington.
 Williams, O. L., Sanford.
 Williams, S. Clay, Winston-Salem.
 Winstead, M. C., Milton.
 Winston, Francis D., Windsor.
 Winston, R. W., Raleigh.
 Womble, B. S., Winston-Salem.
 Woodard, John E., Wilson.
 Wright, Isaac C., Wilmington.
 Wright, R. Lee, Salisbury.
 Zollicoffer, A. C., Henderson.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Asker, Casper D., Minot.
 Amidon, Charles F., Fargo.
 Aylmer, Adolph W., Jamestown.
 Bangs, George A., Grand Forks.
 Bangs, Tracy R., Grand Forks.
 Birdzell, Luther E., Bismarck.
 Bosard, Robert H., Minot.
 Bothne, N. J., New Rockford.
 Brace, C. E., Crosby.
 Bronson, Harrison A., Bismarck.
 Burness, Olger B., Grand Forks.
 Casey, Tobias D., Dickinson.
 Combs, Lee, Valley City.
 Cooley, Charles M., Grand Forks.
 Craven, Thomas F., Williston.
 Divet, A. G., Fargo.
 Ellsworth, S. E., Jamestown.
 Engerud, Edward, Fargo.
 Flak, Charles J., Minot.
 Flynn, Edward F., Devils Lake.

Greene, John E., Minot.
 Hildreth, Melvin A., Fargo.
 Hookway, C. W., Granville.
 Johnson, James, Minot.
 Johnson, S., Grand Forks.
 Jorgenson, John A., Jamestown.
 Knauf, John, Jamestown.
 Lambert, Frank B., Minot.
 Langer, William, Bismarck.
 McGee, George A., Minot.
 McIntyre, W. A., Grand Forks.
 Metzger, Ivan V., Williston.
 Murphy, Charles J., Grand Forks.
 Murphy, Francis, Minot.
 Murphy, John J., Williston.
 O'Connor, J. F. T., Grand Forks.
 Palda, L. J., Jr., Minot.
 Pollock, Robert M., Fargo.
 Purcell, Wm. E., Wahpeton.
 Radcliffe, Samuel J., Larimore.
 Register, F. H., Bismarck.
 Ritchie, David S., Valley City.
 Seiler, Oscar J., Jamestown.
 Shaw, B. W., Mandan.
 Traynor, Fred. J., Devils Lake.
 Weeks, James J., Bottineau.
 Wineman, Jacob B., Grand Forks.
 Winterer, Herman, Valley City.
 Woolledge, Galus S., Minot.
 Young, C. L., Bismarck.
 Young, Newton C., Fargo.

OHIO.

Adams, John Jay, Columbus.
 Agnew, William, Cleveland.
 Alban, William R., Steubenville.
 Alburn, John A., Cleveland.
 Alcorn, Albert D., Cincinnati.
 Allen, Alfred M., Cincinnati.
 Allen, Hugh E., Van Wert.
 Allread, James I., Columbus.
 Alvord, George W., Painesville.
 Ambler, Ralph Steele, Canton.
 Amerman, James L., Canton.
 Andrews, Allen, Hamilton.
 Andrews, Horace, Cleveland.
 Archer, Ben. T., Cincinnati.
 Arnold, Earl C., Cincinnati.
 Arnold, Harry B., Columbus.
 Arrel, George F., Youngstown.
 Arter, Charles K., Cleveland.
 Avery, Coleman, Cincinnati.
 Bacon, Leon Brooks, Cleveland.
 Bader, D. M., Cleveland.
 Baer, George P., Cleveland.
 Baer, Henry, Cincinnati.

OHIO.

- Bailey, Oliver G., Cincinnati.
 Baker, Newton D. (Washington, D. C.),
 Cleveland.
 Belden, William P., Cleveland.
 Benner, Charles C., Akron.
 Bennett, Hugh M., Columbus.
 Bennett, Smith W., Columbus.
 Bentley, Charles S., Cleveland.
 Berman, Oscar A., Cincinnati.
 Bernstein, Maurice, Cleveland.
 Bettinger, Albert, Cincinnati.
 Bettman, Alfred, Cincinnati.
 Bettman, Gilbert, Cincinnati.
 Bickel, J. M., Greenville.
 Bickel, Paul J., Cleveland.
 Biggs, Charles L., Cleveland.
 Billingsley, N. B., Lisbon.
 Binyon, E. A., Cleveland.
 Bissell, Clarence R., Cleveland.
 Black, Robert L., Cincinnati.
 Blakely, Elbert Follett, Painesville.
 Blanchard, C. E., Columbus.
 Bloch, Joseph O., Cleveland.
 Booth, G. Walter, Akron.
 Booth, Henry J., Columbus.
 Bowman, Border, Springfield.
 Bowman, J. Elden, Springfield.
 Boyd, W. H., Cleveland.
 Boylan, Edward H., Akron.
 Boyle, William C., Cleveland.
 Brandon, Archard, Columbus.
 Brock, Charles E., Cleveland.
 Brouse, Edwin W., Akron.
 Brown, Ensign N., Youngstown.
 Brown, Oren Britt, Dayton.
 Bruce, John E., Cincinnati.
 Brucker, Lewis, Mansfield.
 Buckley, Charles James, Cleveland.
 Burket, Harlan F., Findlay.
 Burkhart, Edward E., Dayton.
 Burrows, George Humphrey, Cleveland.
 Bushnell, Edward, Cleveland.
 Bushnell, T. H., Cleveland.
 Buss, Charles M., Cleveland.
 Butler, James M., Columbus.
 Byrnes, William M., Cleveland.
 Cable, Davis J., Lima.
 Calfee, Robert M., Cleveland.
 Cannon, Austin V., Cleveland.
 Carlisle, John F., Columbus.
 Carroll, Robert DeV., Cincinnati.
 Cashman, William T., Cleveland.
 Cassatt, Alfred C., Cincinnati.
 Chamberlain, John A., Cleveland.
 Chapman, John B., Cleveland.
 Cist, Charles M., Cincinnati.
 Clarke, John H., Cleveland (Washington,
 D. C.).
 Clevenger, Frank M., Wilmington.
 Clippinger, W. W., Cincinnati.
 Cobb, Orris P., Cincinnati.
 Cockley, William B., Cleveland.
 Cohen, Alfred M., Cincinnati.
 Cole, George S., Cleveland.
 Cole, John M., Springfield.
 Colston, Edward, Cincinnati.
 Conaway, John C., Elyria.
 Conn, H. L., Van Wert.
 Cook, E. S., Cleveland.
 Copeland, Mark A., Cleveland.
 Coppock, Charles T., Cincinnati.
 Corwin, Robert G., Dayton.
 Counts, A. Frank, Cleveland.
 Couse, Howard A., Cleveland.
 Craig, G. Ray., Norwalk.
 Craighead, Charles A., Dayton.
 Cramer, Nelson B., Cincinnati.
 Crawford, Harry J., Cleveland.
 Crawford, Mark, Portsmouth.
 Crobaugh, S. Chester, Cleveland.
 Crockett, William M., Alliance.
 Cross, Cleveland R., Cleveland.
 Crow, Howard M., Cleveland.
 Crowell, Robert H., Cleveland.
 Curren, Robert C., Cleveland.
 Daoust, Edward C., Cleveland.
 Davenport, Leroy B., Cleveland.
 David, William L., Cleveland.
 Davisson, Oscar F., Dayton.
 Day, Luther, Cleveland.
 Day, Robert H., Massillon.
 Day, William L., Cleveland.
 Day, William R. (Washington, D. C.),
 Canton.
 Deaton, S. S., Urbana.
 DeCamp, Walter A., Cincinnati.
 DeFord, U. C., Youngstown.
 De Kaiser, Jacob, Cleveland.
 Dempsey, Edward J., Cincinnati.
 Dempsey, Ernest C., Cleveland.
 Dempsey, James H., Cleveland.
 Dempsey, John B., Cleveland.
 Denison, Robert F., Cleveland.
 Denman, U. G., Toledo.
 Dennis, Jerry, Columbus.
 Devor, William T., Ashland.
 Dill, Lewis G., Waverly.
 Dineen, John, Dayton.
 Donahue, Maurice H., Columbus.
 Doolittle, H. J., Cleveland.
 Doyle, Dayton A., Akron.
 Dunbar, Frank C., Columbus.
 Duncan, Tracy H., Cleveland.
 Duncan, William M., Cleveland.
 Dunmore, Walter T., Cleveland.
 Dustin, Alton C., Cleveland.
 Elliff, Charles W., Dayton.

OHIO.

- Elliott, H. E., Cleveland.
 Englebeck, Amos H., Akron.
 Ernst, Richard P. (Covington, Ky.), Cincinnati.
 Eshelman, O. D., Cleveland.
 Everts, Frank B., Cleveland.
 Fay, Jesse B., Cleveland.
 Fenning, Karl, Cleveland.
 Ferencik, J. P., Cleveland.
 Ferneding, Henry L., Dayton.
 Fernsell, C. C., New Philadelphia.
 Ferris, Aaron A., Granville.
 Fisher, Clarence A., Canton.
 Fite, Rufus L., Georgetown.
 Fitzgerald, Roy G., Dayton.
 Fitz Gibbon, James R., Newark.
 Flory, Walter L., Cleveland.
 Fogg, Joseph G., Cleveland.
 Follett, Edward B., Marietta.
 Foote, E. A., Cleveland.
 Ford, Carl B., Cleveland.
 Ford, S. S., Cleveland.
 Fording, David, Alliance.
 Foster, Israel Moore, Athens.
 Frankel, Frederick, Cleveland.
 Frankel, Philip, Cleveland.
 Frease, Harry, Canton.
 Freiberg, A. Julius, Cincinnati.
 Friend, F. C., Cleveland.
 Fritch, E. D., Akron.
 Fulton, Thos. B., Newark.
 Gaines, Frederick W., Toledo.
 Galvin, John, Cincinnati.
 Garfield, James R., Cleveland.
 Garry, Thomas H., Cleveland.
 Gatch, Lewis N., Cincinnati.
 Geddes, Frederick L., Toledo.
 Geer, William J., Galion.
 Gentach, Frank F., Cleveland.
 Geoghegan, William A., Cincinnati.
 Goldsmith, A. W., Cincinnati.
 Goldsmith, Max, Columbus.
 Goulder, Harvey D., Cleveland.
 Grant, Richard F., Cleveland.
 Graydon, Joseph S., Cincinnati.
 Green, David Edward, Cleveland.
 Greenberger, N. M., Akron.
 Greve, Charles Theodore, Cincinnati.
 Griffith, Barton, Columbus.
 Groot, George A., Cleveland.
 Grossman, Marc Justin, Cleveland.
 Grossman, Mary B., Cleveland.
 Guernsey, C. A., Fostoria.
 Hadden, Alexander, Cleveland.
 Hahn, Edgar A., Cleveland.
 Hainen, Frank E., Cleveland.
 Haines, W. A., Troy.
 Halfhill, James W., Lima.
 Hall, Almon, Toledo.
 Hamill, Chalmers M., Akron.
 Hamill, James L., Columbus.
 Hamilton, W. J., Cleveland.
 Hamlin, R. F., Akron.
 Harlan, Walter S., Hamilton.
 Harmon, Judson, Cincinnati.
 Harrington, N. R., Bowling Green.
 Harris, George B., Cleveland.
 Harris, Henry B., Defiance.
 Harris, William H., Toledo.
 Hart, William L., Alliance.
 Hartley, M. J., Xenia.
 Hauxhurst, H. A., Cleveland.
 Heald, Charles D., Dayton.
 Heidingsfeld, Ben L., Cincinnati.
 Henderson, D. C., Lima.
 Henderson, John M., Cleveland.
 Henderson, Wm. O., Columbus.
 Hermann, John C., Cincinnati.
 Herrick, Myron T., Cleveland.
 Hickenlooper, Smith, Cincinnati.
 Hills, A. T., Cleveland.
 Hine, Charles P., Cleveland.
 Hines, Clark B., Bellville.
 Hinkle, Thornton M., Cincinnati.
 Hoadly, George, Cincinnati.
 Hoffheimer, Harry M., Cincinnati.
 Hoffman, Charles W., Cincinnati.
 Hogsett, Thomas H., Cleveland.
 Holbrook, Ralph S., Toledo.
 Holcomb, A. T., Portsmouth.
 Holliday, W. T., Cleveland.
 Hollister, Howard C., Cincinnati.
 Holmes, John R., Cincinnati.
 Holmes, Reuben R., Dayton.
 Hopkins, William R., Cleveland.
 Horner, Joseph W., Newark.
 Hosea, Lewis M., Cincinnati.
 Hostetler, Joseph C., Cleveland.
 Howard, William S., Xenia.
 Howland, Paul, Cleveland.
 Hudson, T. F., Springfield.
 Hull, John B., Cleveland.
 Hunt, Charles B., Coshocton.
 Hunt, Charles J., Cincinnati.
 Hurley, F. E., Findlay.
 Huston, John A., Steubenville.
 Huston, W. Clay, Bellefontaine.
 Hyde, Charles Arthur, Cleveland.
 Iddings, Daniel W., Dayton.
 Ingersoll, Alvan F., Cleveland.
 Inglis, Richard, Cleveland.
 Isaacs, Nathan, Cincinnati.
 Jacobs, Carl M., Jr., Cincinnati.
 James, Benjamin F., Bowling Green.
 James, Francis B., Cincinnati (Washington, D. C.).

OHIO.

- James, Lee Warren, Dayton.
 Jelke, Ferdinand, Jr., Cincinnati.
 Jerome, F. J., Cleveland.
 Johnson, A. R., Ironton.
 Johnson, Clyde P., Cincinnati.
 Johnson, Homer H., Cleveland.
 Johnson, James G., Columbus.
 Johnson, Simeon M., Cincinnati.
 Johnson, Thomas Lynn, Cleveland.
 Johnston, Floyd A., Springfield.
 Karch, K. W., Cleveland.
 Kassulker, Pat' G., Cleveland.
 Kavanaugh, Francis B., Cleveland.
 Keating, Thomas J., Columbus.
 Kelfer, William W., Springfield.
 Kennon, Newell K., St. Clairsville.
 Kepperley, James E., Toledo.
 Kerns, O. W., Van Wert.
 Killits, John M., Toledo.
 Kimber, T. W., Akron.
 King, Edmund B., Sandusky.
 Kinney, Guy W., Toledo.
 Kirby, Thomas M., Cleveland.
 Klein, David, Cleveland.
 Klotz, Solon T., Toledo.
 Knight, Wallace I., Cleveland.
 Knight, Walter A., Cincinnati.
 Koehler, Hugo C., Alliance.
 Koonce, Charles, Jr., Youngstown.
 Kornhauser, S. J., Cleveland.
 Kreis, L. Alvin, Cincinnati.
 Kryder, Ralph L., Akron.
 Kuhns, Ezra M., Dayton.
 Kujawski, Leon A., Cleveland.
 Kyes, Lafayette M., East Palestine.
 Lackner, Joseph L., Cincinnati.
 Leahy, John W., Cleveland.
 Leckie, Frederick L., Cleveland.
 Levy, David M., Cincinnati.
 Lewis, Addison Carr, Steubenville.
 Lewis, Frank S., Toledo.
 Lewis, Howard, Toledo.
 Lieghley, P. L. A., Cleveland.
 Link, A. C., Springfield.
 Linton, James N., Columbus.
 Looser, Nathan, Cleveland.
 McAvoy, Malcolm, Cincinnati.
 McBride, Curtis E., Mansfield.
 McCann, Benjamin F., Dayton.
 McCarthy, M. E., Toledo.
 McCarty, R. J., Dayton.
 McClave, Roy Lewis, Steubenville.
 McCleary, Clayton A., Columbus.
 McClure, N. H., Medina.
 McConnaughey, W. S., Dayton.
 McCullough, W. C., Cleveland.
 McKeehan, H. H., Cleveland.
 McMahon, J. Sprigg, Dayton.
 McMahon, John A., Dayton.
 McMorris, W. H., Cleveland.
 MacGregor, John, Jr., Cleveland.
 Mack, Alfred, Cincinnati.
 Mackenzie, Ralph P., Lima.
 Mackoy, Harry Brent (Covington, Ky.), Cincinnati.
 Mackoy, Wm. H. (Covington, Ky.), Cincinnati.
 Maher, John F., Greenville.
 Mallon, Guy W., Cincinnati.
 Marckworth, John H., Cincinnati.
 Marfield, Dwight S., Cincinnati.
 Marshall, Carrington Tanner, Zanesville.
 Marshall, Edwin J., Toledo.
 Martin, Paul C., Springfield.
 Martin, Ray, Columbus.
 Martin, Ulysses S., Dayton.
 Marvin, Ulysses L., Cleveland.
 Marx, Robert S., Cincinnati.
 Massie, David M., Chillicothe.
 Mather, Nation O., Akron.
 Mathers, H. T., Cleveland.
 Mattern, Conrad J., Dayton.
 Matthews, C. Bentley, Cincinnati.
 Matthews, Edwin P., Dayton.
 Matthews, Mortimer, Cincinnati.
 Maurer, W. F., Cleveland.
 Maxwell, Lawrence, Cincinnati.
 Maxwell, Nathaniel H., Cincinnati.
 Meals, Walter D., Cleveland.
 Meck, David Channing, Cleveland.
 Meisel, Max E., Cleveland.
 Merrell, Wm. S., Coshocton.
 Merrick, Walter, Cleveland.
 Meyer, Edward R., Zanesville.
 Meyer, William J., Columbus.
 Middleswart, C. C., Marietta.
 Middleton, E. P., Urbana.
 Miller, A. Jay, Bellefontaine.
 Miller, Burt A., Cleveland.
 Miller, Nelson D., Steubenville.
 Miller, W. McD., Steubenville.
 Miller, William R., Cleveland.
 Mitchell, Alfred H., St. Clairsville.
 Moffett, T. J., Cleveland.
 Mooney, M. P., Cleveland.
 Morgan, Daniel Edgar, Cleveland.
 Morgan, Robert M., Cleveland.
 Morley, J. E., Cleveland.
 Morton, Elbert C., Columbus.
 Moulton, Frank W., Portsmouth.
 Mowery, George A., Cleveland.
 Murray, Walter F., Cincinnati.
 Musser, Harvey, Akron.
 Nally, John A., Cleveland.
 Nevin, Robert R., Dayton.
 Newbegin, Robert, Toledo.
 Newcomb, R. B., Cleveland.
 Newell, Sterling, Cleveland.

OHIO.

Nichols, Hugh L., Batavia.
 Nichols, John, Cincinnati.
 Nicola, Benjamin D., Cleveland.
 Niman, Charles A., Cleveland.
 Nolan, Harry T., Painesville.
 Nye, Walker H., Cleveland.
 Oakes, A. Bliss, Cleveland.
 Oberlin, John F., Cleveland.
 O'Hara, Joseph W., Cincinnati.
 Ohl, Guy T., Youngstown.
 O'Neill, A. F., Akron.
 O'Neill, Wilbert John, Cleveland.
 Ong, Walter C., Cleveland.
 Ormond, John M., Toledo.
 Ormsby, F. R., Akron.
 Ozias, George W., Dayton.
 Patterson, William E., Cleveland.
 Pattison, Charles W., Cleveland.
 Payer, H. F., Cleveland.
 Peckind, Solomon, Cleveland.
 Peters, Edward F., Cincinnati.
 Phelps, I. H., Akron.
 Phillips, John P., Chillicothe.
 Pogue, Province M., Cincinnati.
 Pomerene, Atlee, Canton.
 Postlewalte, David N., Columbus.
 Potter, Emery D., Toledo.
 Powell, L. K., Mt. Gilead.
 Prugh, Harry H., Dayton.
 Pugh, Robert C., Cincinnati.
 Quail, Frank A., Cleveland.
 Quigley, Eugene, Cleveland.
 Rector, Fred C., Columbus.
 Reynolds, A. G., Painesville.
 Rice, Morris D., Osborn.
 Richards, Walter Gay, Columbus.
 Rielly, William J., Cincinnati.
 Rightmire, George W., Columbus.
 Riley, George B., Cleveland.
 Ritter, George W., Toledo.
 Robertson, C. D., Cincinnati.
 Rockwell, F. J., Akron.
 Rogers, Samuel G., Cleveland.
 Ronnebaum, Anthony, Cincinnati.
 Rothenberg, William, Cleveland.
 Rouse, John T., Cincinnati.
 Royon, Joseph C., Cleveland.
 Rummel, G. Albert, Cincinnati.
 Runkle, Harry M., Columbus.
 Ryan, Richard, Cleveland.
 Sanders, Clarence E., Cleveland.
 Sanders, W. B., Cleveland.
 Sater, John E., Columbus.
 Sater, Lowry F., Columbus.
 Schaefer, Carl W., Cleveland.
 Schindel, John Randolph, Cincinnati.
 Schooley, Liston G., Cleveland.
 Schorr, David P., Cincinnati.

Schultz, Malvern E., Cleveland.
 Scott, David H., Cincinnati.
 Scott, Robert T., Cambridge.
 Scott, Samuel Parsons, Hillsboro.
 Seager, Frank E., Fremont.
 Seasongood, Murray, Cincinnati.
 Seidman, Jesse, Cleveland.
 Selzer, Robert J., Cleveland.
 Shaw, David L., Cleveland.
 Siddall, George B., Cleveland.
 Sidlo, Thomas L., Cleveland.
 Sieber, George W., Akron.
 Sieber, Joseph B., Akron.
 Simmons, George D., Hicksville.
 Slusser, Lewis D., Akron.
 Smart, John Harrow, Cleveland.
 Smiley, James J., Cincinnati.
 Smith, A. L., Marietta.
 Smith, Charles B., Cincinnati.
 Smith, P. M., Wellsville.
 Smith, Rufus B., Cincinnati.
 Smith, Samuel W., Jr., Cincinnati.
 Snyder, Harry L., Akron.
 Southworth, Constant, Cincinnati.
 Spieth, Lawrence C., Cleveland.
 Sprigg, Carroll, Dayton.
 Squire, Andrew, Cleveland.
 Stahl, Charles H., Akron.
 Stanley, Welles K., Cleveland.
 Steinemann, George C., Sandusky.
 Stephens, Charles H., Cincinnati.
 Stephenson, Will P., West Union.
 Stern, Joseph L., Cleveland.
 Stettinius, John L., Cincinnati.
 Stewart, James G., Cincinnati.
 Stewart, W. B., Cleveland.
 Stillwell, L. C., Mt. Vernon.
 Stoehr, Oscar, Cincinnati.
 Stricker, Sidney G., Cincinnati.
 Strong, Edward W., Cincinnati.
 Stueve, Clement A., Wapakoneta.
 Suire, Frank O., Cincinnati.
 Sullivan, Hugh A., Akron.
 Sullivan, John J., Cleveland.
 Summers, Augustus N., Springfield.
 Sutphin, Dudley V., Cincinnati.
 Taft, William H. (New Haven), Cincinnati.
 Taggart, Jay P., Lakewood.
 Taylor, Jonathan, Akron.
 Tehan, George W., Springfield.
 Thompson, Amos Burt, Cleveland.
 Thompson, J. Paul, Cleveland.
 Thornburg, George, St. Clairsville.
 Thorndyke, William, Cincinnati.
 Throckmorton, Archibald H., Cleveland.
 Thurston, Edwin L., Cleveland.
 Tompkins, Walter K., Cleveland.
 Tossell, William J., Norwalk.

OHIO—OKLAHOMA.

- Treash, Philip B., Akron.
 Turnbaugh, Charles S., Cambridge.
 Turner, Earl H., Dayton.
 Turner, Edward C., Columbus.
 Turner, William D., Cleveland.
 Van Derveer, J. H., Cleveland.
 Van Duger, Ashley M., Cleveland.
 Varga, H. E., Cleveland.
 Vickery, Willis, Cleveland.
 Vodrey, William H., East Liverpool.
 Vollrath, Edward, Bucyrus.
 Vorys, Arthur I., Columbus.
 Wachner, C. S., Cleveland.
 Waite, Morison R., Cincinnati.
 Walker, Charles A. J., Cincinnati.
 Walsh, James F., Cleveland.
 Warner, Dorr E., Cleveland.
 Warrington, John W., Cincinnati.
 Watson, James D., Tiffin.
 Webber, Harrison B., Canton.
 Wesselmann, Frederick E., Cincinnati.
 West, Samuel H., Cleveland.
 Wheaton, Carl O., Cincinnati.
 Wheeler, Seth S., Lima.
 White, John G., Cleveland.
 White, Pierre A., Cleveland.
 Wilby, Charles B., Cincinnati.
 Wilby, Mitchell, Cincinnati.
 Wilkin, Robert N., New Philadelphia.
 Wilkin, Wilbur D., Cleveland.
 Williams, Charles F., Cincinnati.
 Wilson, John F., Columbus.
 Winch, Louis H., Cleveland.
 Wise, C. G., Akron.
 Worman, Philip H., Dayton.
 Worthington, William, Cincinnati.
 Young, W. E., Akron.
 Zesiger, E. E., Akron.
- OKLAHOMA.
- Abernathy, George C., Shawnee.
 Ames, Charles B., Oklahoma City.
 Armstrong, James R., Oklahoma City.
 Austin, W. C., Eldorado.
 Bailey, Frank M., Chickasha.
 Barefoot, B. B., Chickasha.
 Bierer, A. G. Curtin, Guthrie.
 Blair, Robert F., Tulsa.
 Blake, C. O., El Reno.
 Bond, Reford, Chickasha.
 Brady, Stuart F., Oklahoma City.
 Braucht, H. S., Newkirk.
 Breckinridge, M. A., Tulsa.
 Brennan, John H., Bartlesville.
 Brewer, Phil. D., Oklahoma City.
 Briggs, William A., Oklahoma City.
 Brown, H. H., Ardmore.
- Bush, Charles E., Tulsa.
 Calhoun, Samuel A., Oklahoma City.
 Campbell, Harry, Tulsa.
 Campbell, Ralph E., Tulsa.
 Carmichael, J. D., Chickasha.
 Caruthers, John, Okmulgee.
 Chambers, Thos. G., Oklahoma City.
 Chapman, O. F., Sapulpa.
 Chase, W. A., Nowata.
 Cheadle, J. B., Norman.
 Cochran, William S., Tulsa.
 Cooper, Paul F., Shawnee.
 Coppedge, A. V., Grove.
 Cotteral, John H., Guthrie.
 Crockett, A. P., Oklahoma City.
 Cruce, M. E., Oklahoma City.
 Curran, John F., Enid.
 Daniel, Lee, Pawhuska.
 Darrough, Paul G., Oklahoma City.
 Davenport, Claude, Sapulpa.
 Davenport, James S., Vinita.
 Davis, Herman S., Oklahoma City.
 DeMeules, Edgar A., Tulsa.
 Dudley, J. B., Oklahoma City.
 Duff, J. A., Cordell.
 Embry, John, Oklahoma City.
 Emery, A. L., Okmulgee.
 Everest, J. H., Oklahoma City.
 Fain, John A., Oklahoma City.
 Fleming, J. E., Ludlow.
 Foster, E. H., Muskogee.
 Foster, Henry H., Norman.
 Frazier, J. V., Sapulpa.
 Frear, Theodore Du Bois, Vinita.
 Furry, J. B., Muskogee.
 Galbraith, Clinton A., Ada.
 Gordon, James H., McAlester.
 Graham, J. C., Marietta.
 Grant, J. H., Oklahoma City.
 Green, Geo. M., Oklahoma City.
 Grinstead, Elmer E., Pawhuska.
 Hammerly, Harry, Chickasha.
 Hardy, Summers, Tulsa.
 Harris, S. H., Oklahoma City.
 Haskell, Norman R., Oklahoma City.
 Hayes, Samuel W., Oklahoma City.
 Holcombe, M. L., Pawhuska.
 Holden, Charles A., Pawhuska.
 Horner, G. R., Okmulgee.
 Hough, A. Carey, Oklahoma City.
 Howell, Edward, Oklahoma City.
 Humphreys, J. M., Atoka.
 Jackson, Clifford L., Muskogee.
 Johnson, Charles Edward, Oklahoma City.
 Jones, Philos S., Wilburton.
 Kane, John H., Bartlesville.
 Kane, Matthew J., Oklahoma City.
 Keaton, James R., Oklahoma City.

OKLAHOMA-OREGON.

Kellough, R. W., Tulsa.
 Kendrick, O. B., Okmulgee.
 Kleinschmidt, R. A., Oklahoma City.
 Kornegay, W. H., Vinita.
 Kulp, Victor H., Norman.
 Leahy, T. J., Pawhuska.
 Ledbetter, H. A., Ardmore.
 Ligon, Nat, Tulsa.
 Linebaugh, D. H., Muskogee.
 Longfellow, G. N., Oklahoma City.
 Lowe, Russell G., Oklahoma City.
 Lybrand, Walter A., Oklahoma City.
 McAdams, E. G., Oklahoma City.
 McClarin, William H., Tulsa.
 McCrory, C. B., Okmulgee.
 McDonald, A. A., Hugo.
 McDougal, D. A., Sapulpa.
 McGary, Clyde, Vinita.
 McInnis, E. E., McAlester.
 McNaughton, Ray, Miami.
 Maley, E. F., McAlester.
 Mason, Herbert Delavan, Tulsa.
 Matthews, William M., Okmulgee.
 Maupin, Robert W., Oklahoma City.
 Meister, M. G., Oklahoma City.
 Melton, Adrian, Chickasha.
 Melton, Alger, Chickasha.
 Mieber, V. C., Tulsa.
 Minnows, A. M., Pawhuska.
 Moore, Charles L., Oklahoma City.
 Moore, E. H., Okmulgee.
 Moore, W. H., McAlester.
 Moore, William B., Muskogee.
 Mosier, John H., Muskogee.
 Morsey, Clyde, Miami.
 Motter, Edwin C., Muskogee.
 Mullen, J. S., Ardmore.
 Noah, H. A., Alva.
 Noble, E. T., Okmulgee.
 Nowlin, Claude, Oklahoma City.
 Odell, William H., Sapulpa.
 Oliver, H. G., Oklahoma City.
 O'Meara, J. P., Tulsa.
 Orton, L. V., Pawnee.
 Owen, Frederick B., Oklahoma City.
 Parker, Charles G., Durant.
 Patterson, John B., Okemah.
 Peck, Herbert M., Oklahoma City.
 Pope, Paul M., Oklahoma City.
 Potter, W. D., Ardmore.
 Ralls, Joseph G., Atoka.
 Ramsey, George S., Muskogee.
 Ransom, R. L., Sapulpa.
 Reiss, Paul K., Oklahoma City.
 Richardson, D. A., Oklahoma City.
 Riddle, F. E., Tulsa.
 Rittenhouse, George B., Oklahoma City.
 Roberts, Richard J., El Reno.

Robertson, J. B. A., Oklahoma City.
 Robertson, R. K., Sapulpa.
 Rogers, Harry H., Tulsa.
 Rosser, Malcolm E., Muskogee.
 Rowland, Lloyd A., Bartlesville.
 Sandlin, Joel M., Duncan.
 Scott, E. F., Pawhuska.
 Shackelford, T. F., Okmulgee.
 Sharp, J. F., Oklahoma City.
 Shear, B. D., Oklahoma City.
 Sherman, Roger S., Tulsa.
 Shoemaker, Frank C., Pawnee.
 Smith, Charles C., Guthrie.
 Smith, R. A., Tulsa.
 Smith, Solon W., Oklahoma City.
 Snyder, Henry G., Oklahoma City.
 Snyder, Warren K., Oklahoma City.
 Spielman, Jacob R., Oklahoma City.
 Spiers, Edward, Oklahoma City.
 Spradling, Marvin C., Tulsa.
 Stone, Joseph C., Muskogee.
 Stuart, Charles B., Oklahoma City.
 Stuart, Robert, Pawhuska.
 Stuart, H. L., Oklahoma City.
 Suits, Fred E., Oklahoma City.
 Sullivan, Sam K., Newkirk.
 Sutton, A. G., Alva.
 Templeton, O. K., Pawhuska.
 Thompson, A. Scott, Miami.
 Thrift, James Early, Sapulpa.
 Titus, A. J., Cherokee.
 Tolbert, Raymond Augustin, El Reno.
 Treadwell, Stephen C., Oklahoma City.
 Varner, T. T., Poteau.
 Veasey, James A., Tulsa.
 Wells, Frank, Oklahoma City.
 West, Preston C., Tulsa.
 Williams, Robert L., Muskogee.
 Wilson, W. F., Oklahoma City.
 Womack, G. F., Duncan.
 Womack, T. J., Alva.
 Wren, Thomas H., Okemah.
 Wright, Allen, McAlester.
 Wright, John H., Oklahoma City.
 Wright, Lucian B., Sapulpa.
 Yancey, Charles L., Tulsa.
 Zevely, J. W., Muskogee.

OREGON.

Allen, Harrison, Portland.
 Anderson, Gustav, Baker.
 Bean, Robert S., Portland.
 Beekman, Benj. B., Portland.
 Bristol, William C., Portland.
 Burnett, Coy, Portland.
 Calkins, Frank M., Medford.
 Carey, Charles H., Portland.
 Carter, Charles H., Pendleton.

OREGON-PENNSYLVANIA.

Clark, Alfred E., Portland.
 Clarke, Arthur, Corvallis.
 Coan, Ralph M., Portland.
 Cookingham, Prescott W., Portland.
 Coshow, O. P., Roseburg.
 Dey, Ben C., Portland.
 Dolph, Chester V., Portland.
 Duniway, Ralph R., Portland.
 Emmons, Arthur C., Portland.
 Fitzgerald, J. J., Portland.
 Gantenbein, Calvin U., Portland.
 Gearin, John M., Portland.
 Gelsler, T. J., Portland.
 Gilbert, William B., Portland.
 Gleason, Walter Burrell, Portland.
 Greene, Thomas G., Portland.
 Griffith, Franklin T., Portland.
 Hampson, Alfred A., Portland.
 Hardy, Charles A., Eugene.
 Hart, Charles A., Portland.
 Hayter, Oscar, Dallas.
 Heilner, Joseph J., Baker City.
 Heme, Frank C., Astoria.
 Hill, Gale S., Albany.
 Holman, Frederick V., Portland.
 Hunt, Isaac D., Portland.
 Husted, Glenn E., Portland.
 Jeffries, James T., Astoria.
 Johnson, R. R., Portland.
 Johnson, William A., Portland.
 Kerr, James B., Portland.
 King, Will R. (Washington, D. C.), Salem.
 La Roche, Walter P., Portland.
 McCamant, Wallace, Portland.
 McColloch, Claude, Portland.
 McCourt, John, Portland.
 McNary, John H., Salem.
 MacVeagh, Rogers, Portland.
 Minor, Wirt, Portland.
 Montague, Richard W., Portland.
 Moulton, Arthur L., Portland.
 Mulkey, Frederick W., Portland.
 Murdock, Miller, Portland.
 Nelson, Roscoe C., Portland.
 Norblad, A. W., Astoria.
 Ofner, Jacob B., Portland.
 Olson, Conrad P., Portland.
 Perkins, George J., Portland.
 Platt, Harrison G., Portland.
 Platt, Robert Treat, Portland.
 Rand, John L., Baker.
 Riale, William S., Albany.
 Sawyer, Harold M., Portland.
 Schnabel, Charles J., Portland.
 Shepherd, George S., Portland.
 Stearns, J. O., Portland.
 Teal, Joseph N., Portland.
 Thompson, W. Lair, Portland.
 Tucker, Robert, Portland.

Van Zante, John, Portland.
 Veazie, A. L., Portland.
 White, Samuel, Portland.
 Whitfield, Frederic H., Portland.
 Winfree, A. B., Portland.
 Wolverton, Charles E., Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Abbott, Edwin M., Philadelphia.
 Acheson, M. W., Jr., Pittsburgh.
 Adams, A. Lloyd, Johnstown.
 Adams, J. B., Unlontown.
 Adams, John S., Philadelphia.
 Adams, W. B., Punxsutawney.
 Adler, Francis Cope, Philadelphia.
 Alken, Robert K., New Castle.
 Ainey, Wm. D. B., Harrisburg.
 Alexander, Benjamin, Philadelphia.
 Alexander, Lucien Hugh, Philadelphia.
 Alexander, William C., Media.
 Allen, William Harrison, Warren.
 Alter, George E., Pittsburgh.
 Amram, David Werner, Philadelphia.
 Anderson, William Y. C., Philadelphia.
 Appel, William Nevin, Lancaster.
 Arnold, Arthur S., Philadelphia.
 Ashton, Chester H., Knoxville.
 Aubrey, George W., Allentown.
 Bailey, Charles L., Jr., Harrisburg.
 Baker, Cassius L., Erie.
 Baker, Charles G., Lancaster.
 Baldrige, Thomas J., Hollidaysburg.
 Balph, R. A., Pittsburgh.
 Bane, John C., Pittsburgh.
 Banks, J. N., Indiana.
 Barnes, John Hampton, Philadelphia.
 Barnhart, Frank P., Johnstown.
 Barratt, Norris S., Philadelphia.
 Bartilucci, Joseph P., Philadelphia.
 Basehore, Samuel E., Mechanicsburg.
 Batta, Robert Lynn, Pittsburgh.
 Bauerle, Albert T., Philadelphia.
 Bayard, James Wilson, Philadelphia.
 Beal, James H., Pittsburgh.
 Bedford, C. Reynolds, Scranton.
 Bedford, George R., Wilkes-Barre.
 Bedford, J. Claude, Philadelphia.
 Beeber, Dimmer, Philadelphia.
 Beeber, William P., Williamsport.
 Beitler, Abraham M., Philadelphia.
 Beitler, Harold B., Philadelphia.
 Bell, Edgar D., Pittsburgh.
 Bell, James F., Scranton.
 Bell, James Jackson, Shemandoah.
 Bell, John C., Philadelphia.
 Benedict, Charles W., Titusville.
 Benner, Thomas M., Pittsburgh.
 Bergen, Martin V., Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Berger, Charles E., Pottsville.
 Berkey, J. A., Somerset.
 Beahlin, E. H., Warren.
 Beury, Charles E., Philadelphia.
 Biddle, Charles, Philadelphia.
 Blanchard, John, Bellefonte.
 Blaxter, H. V., Pittsburgh.
 Bockius, Morris R., Philadelphia.
 Bodine, W. B., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Bohlen, Francis H., Philadelphia.
 Bond, Lewis R., Morrisville.
 Boneall, Edward H., Philadelphia.
 Borneman, Henry S., Philadelphia.
 Bortin, David, Philadelphia.
 Bostwick, R. G., Pittsburgh.
 Bowker, George C., Philadelphia.
 Bowman, W. P., Philadelphia.
 Bowser, S. F., Butler.
 Boyer, Henry C., Philadelphia.
 Bracken, Francis B., Philadelphia.
 Braden, James P., Washington.
 Brady, John T., Harrisburg.
 Bregy, F. Amedee, Philadelphia.
 Breitinger, Frederick L., Philadelphia.
 Breitinger, J. Louis, Philadelphia.
 Brennen, W. J., Pittsburgh.
 Brice, Philip H., Philadelphia.
 Bright, Robert S., Philadelphia.
 Brinton, Jasper Yeates, Philadelphia.
 Brinton, Joseph Hill, Philadelphia.
 Brinton, Sharswood, Philadelphia.
 Brooks, John B., Erie.
 Brooks, Lee, Canton.
 Broomall, John M., Media.
 Broomall, W. B., Chester.
 Brown, Francis Shunk, Philadelphia.
 Brown, George Frank, Titusville.
 Brown, Henry P., Philadelphia.
 Brown, J. Hay, Lancaster.
 Brown, John A., Philadelphia.
 Brown, John D., Pittsburgh.
 Brown, Reynolds D., Philadelphia.
 Brown, Thomas Stephen, Pittsburgh.
 Brown, William Alexander, Philadelphia.
 Brown, Wm. Findlay, Philadelphia.
 Brown, Wm. Wallace, Bradford.
 Buchanan, John G., Pittsburgh.
 Bullitt, Joshua Fry, Philadelphia.
 Bunting, Joseph T., Philadelphia.
 Burgwin, A. P., Pittsburgh.
 Burgwin, George C., Pittsburgh.
 Burke, Martin M., Shenandoah.
 Burnett, William H., Philadelphia.
 Burr, James E., Scranton.
 Butkiewicz, Thomas, Jr., Wilkes-Barre.
 Butz, Reuben J., Allentown.
 Cadwalader, John, Philadelphia.
 Cadwalader, John, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Calderwood, John E., Punxsutawney.
 Callahan, S. James, New Castle.
 Calvert, George H., Pittsburgh.
 Campbell, A. C., Wilkes-Barre.
 Campbell, George J., Pittsburgh.
 Campbell, James D., Wyncote.
 Campbell, John M., Philadelphia.
 Cantrell, Francis S., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Carpenter, J. McF., Pittsburgh.
 Carr, Geo. Wentworth, Philadelphia.
 Carr, James O., Pittsburgh.
 Carr, W. Russell, Uniontown.
 Carringer, M. A., Tionesta.
 Carroll, W. S., Erie.
 Carson, Hampton L., Philadelphia.
 Carson, Joseph, Philadelphia.
 Catharine, Joseph W., Philadelphia.
 Chalfant, John W., Pittsburgh.
 Chambers, Francis T., Philadelphia.
 Channell, S. T., Wellsboro.
 Chapman, Francis, Philadelphia.
 Chapman, S. Spencer, Philadelphia.
 Chew, Samuel, Philadelphia.
 Childs, Louis M., Norristown.
 Chisolm, Wm. Wallace, Huntingdon.
 Clark, Frederic L., Philadelphia.
 Clark, Joseph S., Philadelphia.
 Clemens, John W., Pottsville.
 Clement, Charles M., Sunbury.
 Clement, Samuel M., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Cleveland, E. J., Canton.
 Cochran, A. A., Chester.
 Cochran, Richard E., York.
 Cochran, Thomas Cunningham, Mercer.
 Coddling, John W., Towanda.
 Cody, Frank M., Philadelphia.
 Coffin, George F., Easton.
 Cohen, Josiah, Pittsburgh.
 Colahan, John Barry, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Comegys, Cornelius, Scranton.
 Conlen, William J., Philadelphia.
 Connor, William T., Philadelphia.
 Conrad, W. N., Brookville.
 Cooley, William John, Philadelphia.
 Cooper, Samuel W., Philadelphia.
 Cottom, Harry A., Brownsville.
 Crane, Judson A., Pittsburgh.
 Crocker, William D., Williamsport.
 Cronin, Charles I., Philadelphia.
 Growley, Jere J., Philadelphia.
 Culbertson, Horace J., Lewistown.
 Cunningham, J. E. B., Harrisburg.
 Cuyler, Thomas DeWitt, Philadelphia.
 Dahlinger, Charles W., Pittsburgh.
 Daix, Augustus F., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Daly, James Martin, Philadelphia.
 Dalzell, William S., Pittsburgh.
 Dana, Richard F., New Castle.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Dana, Samuel W., New Castle.
 Dannehower, Wm. F., Norristown.
 Darling, Thomas, Wilkes-Barre.
 Darlington, Geo. E., Media.
 Darragh, Robert W., Beaver.
 Davis, Allan, Pittsburgh.
 Davis, Benjamin F., Lancaster.
 Davis, Harry A., Altoona.
 Davis, M. M., Reynoldsville.
 Davis, William A., Philadelphia.
 Davis, Wm. Potter, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Decker, Oliver J., Williamsport.
 Decker, Victor A., Hawley.
 Deemer, Wm. Russell, Williamsport.
 Deeter, Paxson, Philadelphia.
 Denny, Harmar D., Jr., Pittsburgh.
 Derr, Cyrus G., Reading.
 Desbler, James B., Allentown.
 Devitt, William Charles, Ashland.
 Dick, Lewis R., Philadelphia.
 Dickey, John, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Dickinson, Joseph R., Reading.
 Dickinson, O. B., Philadelphia.
 Dickson, Arthur G., Philadelphia.
 Dillinger, Dallas, Jr., Allentown.
 Dively, Augustus V., Altoona.
 Dixon, Edwin S., Philadelphia.
 Dohan, James M., Philadelphia.
 Donahue, Frank Rogers, Philadelphia.
 Donovan, Charles H., Canton.
 Dorris, John D., Huntingdon.
 Douglass, Walter C., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Downing, Charles H., Philadelphia.
 Doyle, Michael Francis, Philadelphia.
 Drinker, Henry S., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Driscoll, D. J., St. Mary's.
 Duane, Russell, Philadelphia.
 Duy, A. W., Bloomsburg.
 Eaby, Carl Reese, Lancaster.
 Eaton, Arthur B., Philadelphia.
 Edmonds, Franklin S., Philadelphia.
 Edwards, George J., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Edwards, H. M., Scranton.
 Edwards, Nicholas M., Williamsport.
 Ehrlich, Franz, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Eichenauer, John B., Pittsburgh.
 Eichholz, Adolph, Philadelphia.
 Eimerman, C. H., Philadelphia.
 Elder, Irvin C., Chambersburg.
 Eldred, A. G., Warren.
 Ellis, William S., Philadelphia.
 Embery, Joseph R., Philadelphia.
 Endlich, Gustav A., Reading.
 Endaley, H. S., Philadelphia.
 England, Howell S., Harrisburg.
 England, Miles H., Pittsburgh.
 Englander, Samuel, Philadelphia.
 Eling, Henry C., Philadelphia.
 Evans, John Lewis, Philadelphia.
 Evans, Montgomery, Norristown.
 Fahy, Thomas A., Philadelphia.
 Fahy, Walter T., Philadelphia.
 Farnham, Alexander, Wilkes-Barre.
 Farquhar, Otto E., Pottsville.
 Faught, Albert Smith, Philadelphia.
 Faust, Wm. B., Mount Carmel.
 Feldman, Samuel, Philadelphia.
 Felix, Harry, Philadelphia.
 Fenstermaker, Thomas A., Philadelphia.
 Fenton, Hector T., Philadelphia.
 Ferguson, Wm. B. S., Philadelphia.
 Fish, Henry E., Erie.
 Fisher, George H., Philadelphia.
 Fisher, Gordon, Pittsburgh.
 Fisher, J. Wilmer, Reading.
 Fisher, John S., Indiana.
 Fisher, William Righter, Philadelphia.
 Fitzgerald, Wm. J., Scranton.
 Flaherty, James A., Philadelphia.
 Fleitz, Joseph E., Wilkes-Barre.
 Flowers, George W., Pittsburgh.
 Folz, Leon H., Philadelphia.
 Fols, Stanley, Philadelphia.
 Ford, Thomas J., Pittsburgh.
 Foster, Geo. A., Johnstown.
 Fox, Edward J., Easton.
 Fox, Henry I., Norristown.
 Fox, John E., Harrisburg.
 Fraley, Joseph C., Philadelphia.
 Frazer, John G., Pittsburgh.
 Frazer, Robert S., Pittsburgh.
 Fredericks, John T., Williamsport.
 Freeman, John Miller, Pittsburgh.
 Fries, Henry K., Philadelphia.
 Gaither, Paul H., Greensburg.
 Gallagher, Francis G., Philadelphia.
 Garman, John M., Wilkes-Barre.
 Gates, Jay, Philadelphia.
 Gates, Thomas S., Philadelphia.
 Geary, Alexander B., Chester.
 Geiger, Frederick J., Philadelphia.
 Gemmill, Wm. B., York.
 Geraghty, Michael J., Philadelphia.
 Gerner, Frederick B., Allentown.
 Gest, John Marshall, Philadelphia.
 Gheen, John J., West Chester.
 Gibson, Clyde, New Castle.
 Gildilian, Alex., Pittsburgh.
 Gilkyson, H. H., Phoenixville.
 Gilkyson, T. Walter, Philadelphia.
 Gill, Harry Blair, Philadelphia.
 Gill, Henry Sterling, Greensburg.
 Gillespie, Charles D., Pittsburgh.
 Glasgow, William A., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Glenn, Edwin F., Philadelphia.
 Goldsmith, Aaron, Easton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Gordon, George B., Pittsburgh.
 Gordon, James Gay, Philadelphia.
 Gordon, Q. A., Mercer.
 Graham, George S., Philadelphia.
 Granger, Percival H., Philadelphia.
 Gray, James C., Pittsburgh.
 Gray, William A., Philadelphia.
 Green, Ernest L., Media.
 Greevy, Thomas H., Altoona.
 Griffith, Warren G., Philadelphia.
 Groman, Clinton A., Allentown.
 Gross, Joseph, Philadelphia.
 Gumbes, Francis Macomb, Philadelphia.
 Gummey, Charles F., Philadelphia.
 Gunnison, Frank, Erie.
 Guthrie, Walter J., Pittsburgh.
 Haig, Alfred E., Philadelphia.
 Hall, William M., Pittsburgh.
 Hallman, E. L., Norristown.
 Hare, Samuel B., Altoona.
 Hargest, William M., Harrisburg.
 Harkins, George W., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Harris, Bernard, Philadelphia.
 Harris, John M., Scranton.
 Harris, Reese H., Scranton.
 Hartman, Galen C., Pittsburgh.
 Hastings, Q. D., Franklin.
 Hatfield, Henry Reed, Philadelphia.
 Hause, J. Frank E., West Chester.
 Haviland, John, Jr., Phoenixville.
 Hawkins, Richard H., Pittsburgh.
 Hazzard, Vernon, Monongahela City.
 Head, John B., Greensburg.
 Heebner, Charles, Philadelphia.
 Heiligman, Otto Robert, Philadelphia.
 Heiserman, C. B., Pittsburgh.
 Heller, E. F., Wilkes-Barre.
 Henderson, George, Philadelphia.
 Henderson, John J., Meadville.
 Henderson, Joseph W., Philadelphia.
 Henderson, Robert A., Altoona.
 Henderson, Samuel J., Philadelphia.
 Henry, C. V., Lebanon.
 Hepburn, C. J., Philadelphia.
 Hertzog, D. M., Uniontown.
 Herzberg, Max, Philadelphia.
 Hewitt, Luther E., Philadelphia.
 Hibberd, D. P., Philadelphia.
 Hice, Agnew, Beaver.
 Hickok, T. S., Canton.
 Hicks, J. D., Altoona.
 Hiester, Isaac, Reading.
 Hill, Walter L., Scranton.
 Hinckley, John C., Philadelphia.
 Hipple, Henry, Williamsport.
 Hirst, Anthony A., Philadelphia.
 Hochstadter, Harry C., Philadelphia.
 Hoefler, Henry A., Philadelphia.
 Hoffman, John D., Bethlehem.
 Hoke, John W., Chambersburg.
 Holding, A. M., West Chester.
 Hood, James E., Philadelphia.
 Hopkinson, Edward, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Hopwood, R. F., Uniontown.
 Hosack, George M., Pittsburgh.
 Houston, James Garfield, Pittsburgh.
 Howson, Charles, Philadelphia.
 Howson, Charles H., Philadelphia.
 Huey, Arthur B., Philadelphia.
 Hunsicker, Charles O., Allentown.
 Illoway, Bernard A., Philadelphia.
 Imbrie, A. M., Pittsburgh.
 Irwin, Ernest C., Pittsburgh.
 Jackson, Arthur E. I., Philadelphia.
 James, Henry A., Doylestown.
 Jayne, H. LaBarre, Philadelphia.
 Jenkins, J. P. Hale, Morristown.
 Jenkins, John E., Wilkes-Barre.
 Jenkins, Theodore F., Philadelphia.
 Johnson, George B., West Chester.
 Johnson, Howard Cooper, Philadelphia.
 Jones, Charles Alvin, Pittsburgh.
 Jones, Geo. M., Reading.
 Jones, J. Levering, Philadelphia.
 Jones, James Collins, Philadelphia.
 Jones, Richmond L., Reading.
 Junkin, Joseph deF., Philadelphia.
 Kaercher, Daniel W., Pottsville.
 Kane, Francis Fisher, Philadelphia.
 Kane, John Kent, Philadelphia.
 Kantner, H. F., Reading.
 Kauffman, James L. (Yokohama, Japan), Philadelphia.
 Kaufman, David, Towanda.
 Kay, James I., Pittsburgh.
 Keedy, Edwin R., Philadelphia.
 Keene, Geo. Frederick, Philadelphia.
 Kefover, Charles F., Uniontown.
 Keith, John D., Gettysburg.
 Keller, William H., Lancaster.
 Kelly, John P., Scranton.
 Kendrick, Murdoch, Philadelphia.
 Kent, Edward J., Pittsburgh.
 Keppelman, John A., Reading.
 Kirkpatrick, William H., Easton.
 Kirkpatrick, William S., Easton.
 Knapp, Henry Alonzo, Scranton.
 Knaus, Frederick J., Philadelphia.
 Knight, Harry S., Sunbury.
 Knox, Philander C. (Washington, D. C.), Pittsburgh.
 Koch, Roscoe R., Pottsville.
 Kohler, Otto, Meadville.
 Krause, James B., Williamsport.
 Kunkel, George, Harrisburg.
 Kunkle, John E., Greensburg.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Kurtz, J. Banks, Altoona.
 Lackey, Thomas S., Uniontown.
 Ladner, Albert H., Philadelphia.
 Ladner, Grover C., Philadelphia.
 Lamorelle, Joseph F., Philadelphia.
 Landis, Charles I., Lancaster.
 Landis, William P., Ardmore.
 Lank, Edgar W., Philadelphia.
 Lark, Charles C., Shamokin.
 Larzelere, Nicholas H., Norristown.
 Laubenstein, Frank J., Ashland.
 Lawson, William J., Philadelphia.
 Leach, Will, Scranton.
 Lee, William H., Honesdale.
 Leiser, Andrew A., Jr., Lewisburgh.
 Levi, Julius C., Philadelphia.
 Lewis, Francis D., Philadelphia.
 Lewis, Howard Benton, Philadelphia.
 Lewis, John F., Philadelphia.
 Lewis, Shippen, Philadelphia.
 Lewis, Wm. Draper, Philadelphia.
 Lindsey, Edward, Warren.
 Linn, Andrew M., Washington.
 Linn, Philip B., Lewisburg.
 Linn, William B., Philadelphia.
 Little, Charles B., Scranton.
 Littleton, William G., Philadelphia.
 Liveright, Alfred M., Clearfield.
 Lloyd, Francis V., Philadelphia.
 Lloyd, Malcolm, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Loeb, Clarence, Philadelphia.
 Logue, J. Washington, Philadelphia.
 Longstreth, Mayne R., Philadelphia.
 Loos, Nevin J., Bethlehem.
 Loose, Jacob C., Mauch Chunk.
 Louchheim, Samuel K., Philadelphia.
 Loughlin, John K., Philadelphia.
 Lowther, Alexander H., Johnstown.
 Lloyd, George E., Mechanicsburg.
 Loyd, William H., Philadelphia.
 Ludlow, Benjamin H., Philadelphia.
 Lyon, Walter, Pittsburgh.
 McAdams, Francis M., Philadelphia.
 McCall, Samuel K., York.
 McCarrell, S. J. M., Harrisburg.
 McCarthy, Henry A., Philadelphia.
 McCarty, O. A., Honesdale.
 McCauley, Calvin H., Jr., Williamsport.
 McClay, Samuel, Pittsburgh.
 McClensahan, Wm. B., Jr., Chester.
 McClintock, Andrew H., Wilkes-Barre.
 McClung, Wm. H., Pittsburgh.
 McCollin, Edward G., Philadelphia.
 McCormick, Samuel B., Pittsburgh.
 McCormick, Seth T., Williamsport.
 McCouch, H. Gordon, Philadelphia.
 McCraight, Smith M., Reynoldsville.
 McCullen, Joseph P., Philadelphia.
 McDevitt, John J., Jr., Philadelphia.
 McDonald, G. M., Reynoldsville.
 McGeorge, Wm., Jr., Philadelphia.
 McGirr, Frank C., Pittsburgh.
 McGrath, John B., Houtsdale.
 McKay, H. G., Sharon.
 McKeehan, Charles L., Philadelphia.
 McKeehan, Joseph P., Carlisle.
 McKillip, H. A., Bloomsburg.
 McLaughry, J. A., Mercer.
 McManus, M. T., Philadelphia.
 McMullan, James, Philadelphia.
 McPherson, Donald P., Gettysburg.
 MacDade, Albert Dutton, Chester.
 MacFarland, Leo, Philadelphia.
 Mackey, W. E., Altoona.
 Macrum, W., Pittsburgh.
 Magee, Forrest N., Philadelphia.
 Mandel, David, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Marsh, James Ingraham, Pittsburgh.
 Marsh, John Creth, Philadelphia.
 Martin, J. Willis, Philadelphia.
 Martin, M. J., Scranton.
 Marvin, Alfred, Matamoras.
 Mason, Wm. Clarke, Philadelphia.
 Maxey, George W., Scranton.
 May, Charles Reeves, Beaver Falls.
 Mayer, Clinton O., Philadelphia.
 Mead, Glenn C., Philadelphia.
 Meagher, Thomas James, Philadelphia.
 Measey, William Maul, Philadelphia.
 Mehard, Samuel S., Pittsburgh.
 Meigs, William M., Philadelphia.
 Melcher, Webster A., Philadelphia.
 Mellors, Joseph, Philadelphia.
 Mengel, Ralph H., Reading.
 Merchant, Edward, Philadelphia.
 Mercur, Rodney A., Towanda.
 Mervine, Nicholas P., Altoona.
 Mesirov, Harry S., Philadelphia.
 Meyer, Samuel T., Lebanon.
 Michener, Edwin O., Philadelphia.
 Middleton, Allen C., Philadelphia.
 Mikell, William E., Philadelphia.
 Miller, Arthur Hagen, Philadelphia.
 Miller, E. Augustus, Philadelphia.
 Miller, E. Spencer, Philadelphia.
 Miller, Frederic W., Pittsburgh.
 Miller, Hugh Gordon, Pittsburgh.
 Miller, J. Albert, Philadelphia.
 Miller, James B., Pittsburgh.
 Miller, John D., Susquehanna.
 Miller, John Faber, Norristown.
 Miller, Philippus W., Philadelphia.
 Mirkil, I. Hazleton, Philadelphia.
 Moise, Albert L., Philadelphia.
 Monaghan, John, Philadelphia.
 Montgomery, W. W., Jr., Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Montgomery, Wm. Morgan, Philadelphia.
 Moore, Alfred, Philadelphia.
 Moore, Springer H., Philadelphia.
 Moorhead, Forest G., Beaver.
 Moorhead, William S., Pittsburgh.
 Morgan, Charles E., 8d, Philadelphia.
 Morgan, Randal, Philadelphia.
 Morris, Alvin A., Pittsburgh.
 Morris, Effingham B., Philadelphia.
 Morris, Roland S. (Tokyo, Japan), Philadelphia.
 Morris, W. Norman, Philadelphia.
 Morrison, William S., Beaver.
 Morrow, S. John, Uniontown.
 Mowitz, Arno P., Philadelphia.
 Moyer, J. W., Pottsville.
 Mullin, J. E., Kane.
 Munson, C. LaRue, Williamsport.
 Murrin, James B., Carbondale.
 Myers, John Dashiell, Philadelphia.
 Nauman, John A., Lancaster.
 Needle, Harry, Scranton.
 Neely, J. Howard, Mifflintown.
 Neff, George E., York.
 Neilson, William D., Philadelphia.
 Nevin, D. W., Easton.
 Newbourg, Frederick C., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Newlin, Wm. E., McKeesport.
 Nichols, H. S. Prentiss, Philadelphia.
 Niles, Henry C., York.
 Noble, Edward T., Pittsburgh.
 Norris, G. Helde, Philadelphia.
 Norris, Thomas J., Philadelphia.
 North, H. M., Jr., Columbia.
 O'Connell, Bernard J., Philadelphia.
 O'Connor, Francis J., Johnstown.
 Oliver, L. Stauffer, Philadelphia.
 Orlady, Frederick L., Huntingdon.
 Orlady, George B., Huntingdon.
 Orr, Charles P., Pittsburgh.
 Orvis, Ellis L., Bellefonte.
 Osburn, Frank C., Pittsburgh.
 Page, Howard Wurts, Philadelphia.
 Page, S. Davis, Philadelphia.
 Patterson, George, Uniontown.
 Patterson, George G., Hollidaysburg.
 Patterson, George S., Philadelphia.
 Patterson, John M., Philadelphia.
 Patterson, Marion D., Hollidaysburg.
 Patterson, Roswell H., Scranton.
 Patterson, T. Elliott, Philadelphia.
 Patterson, Thomas, Pittsburgh.
 Patton, J. Lee, Philadelphia.
 Paul, Henry N., Philadelphia.
 Paul, J. Rodman, Philadelphia.
 Peirce, George, Philadelphia.
 Pennewill, Walton, Philadelphia.
 Pennypacker, Bevan Aubrey, Philadelphia.
 Pentz, John J., Dubois.
 Pentz, W. C., DuBois.
 Pepper, George Wharton, Philadelphia.
 Perkins, Thomas J., Allentown.
 Pettit, W. C., Greenville.
 Phillips, David, Philadelphia.
 Playford, R. W., Uniontown.
 Podolin, Emil L., Philadelphia.
 Porter, W. Hobart, Philadelphia.
 Porter, William D., Pittsburgh.
 Powell, Humbert B., Philadelphia.
 Powell, James J., Scranton.
 Price, Samuel B., Scranton.
 Price, William C., Wilkes-Barre.
 Prince, Leon C., Carlisle.
 Pusey, Fred. Taylor, Philadelphia.
 Quigley, Henry C., Bellefonte.
 Rambo, Ormond, Philadelphia.
 Rawle, Francis, Philadelphia.
 Raymond, Eugene, Philadelphia.
 Reading, John G., Williamsport.
 Rearick, Bertram D., Philadelphia.
 Reber, J. Howard, Philadelphia.
 Reed, David Aiken, Pittsburgh.
 Reed, James H., Pittsburgh.
 Reed, John W., Clearfield.
 Reid, Ambrose B., Pittsburgh.
 Reilly, Paul, Philadelphia.
 Remak, Gustavus, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Reno, Claude T., Allentown.
 Reynolds, John, Philadelphia.
 Reynolds, John M., Bedford.
 Rhone, Mortimer C., Williamsport.
 Rhue, L. Verde, Johnstown.
 Rice, Charles E., Wilkes-Barre.
 Rice, William E., Warren.
 Rich, George P., Philadelphia.
 Richardson, E. Stanley, Philadelphia.
 Ridgway, Thomas, Philadelphia.
 Ritter, A. Howard, Philadelphia.
 Roads, Geo. M., Pottsville.
 Roberts, C. Wilson, Philadelphia.
 Roberts, Geo. L., Pittsburgh.
 Roberts, Owen J., Philadelphia.
 Robinson, Harold L., Uniontown.
 Robinson, V. Gilpin, Philadelphia.
 Robinson, William M., Pittsburgh.
 Rodman, Walter C., Philadelphia.
 Rogers, James S., Philadelphia.
 Rorke, William F., Philadelphia.
 Rosenberger, Emil, Philadelphia.
 Ross, N. Sargent, York.
 Rothermel, P. F., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Rothschild, Jerome J., Philadelphia.
 Rowe, Leo Stanton, Philadelphia.
 Ruhl, Christian H., Reading.
 Runk, Louis Barcroft, Philadelphia.
 Rupp, Lawrence H., Allentown.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Russell, George S., Philadelphia.
 Ryan, Michael J., Philadelphia.
 Ryan, William C., Doylestown.
 Rymer, Ralph W., Scranton.
 Ryon, William W., Shamokin.
 Sanderson, James Gardner, Scranton.
 Sando, M. F., Scranton.
 Saul, Maurice Bower, Philadelphia.
 Saul, Walter Biddle, Philadelphia.
 Sawdey, David A., Erie.
 Sayre, Chas. H., Philadelphia.
 Schaadt, James L., Allentown.
 Schaffer, William I., Chester.
 Scheeline, Isaiah, Altoona.
 Schoonmaker, Frederick P., Bradford.
 Scott, John, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Scott, Samuel B., Philadelphia.
 Scott, William R., Pittsburgh.
 Scully, Cornelius D., Pittsburgh.
 Searle, Alonzo T., Honesdale.
 Seneff, E. H., Pittsburgh.
 Shapira, Samuel S., Pittsburgh.
 Sharpe, Walter K., Chambersburg.
 Shaw, George E., Pittsburgh.
 Shea, Thomas D., Wilkes-Barre.
 Sherbine, Alvin, Johnstown.
 Shern, Daniel J., Philadelphia.
 Sherriff, John C., Pittsburgh.
 Sherwood, Paul J., Wilkes-Barre.
 Shick, Robert P., Philadelphia.
 Shields, James M., Pittsburgh.
 Shiras, George, Jr., Pittsburgh.
 Shoemaker, William H., Philadelphia.
 Shomo, William A., Reading.
 Shoyer, Frederick J., Philadelphia.
 Shull, S. E., Stroudsburg.
 Sickel, H. S. J., Philadelphia.
 Simkins, Daniel W., Philadelphia.
 Simpson, Alexander, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Singer, Jacob, Philadelphia.
 Skinner, William A., Susquehanna.
 Slack, John C., Pittsburgh.
 Slattery, Frank P., Wilkes-Barre.
 Slattery, Joseph A., Philadelphia.
 Sloan, G. G., Clarion.
 Slean, Maurice Worrell, Philadelphia.
 Smail, Edward J., Pittsburgh.
 Small, R. M., Pittsburgh.
 Smead, Alexander D. B., Carlisle.
 Smith, A. B., Montrose.
 Smith, Alfred Percival, Philadelphia.
 Smith, Allison O., Clearfield.
 Smith, Edwin W., Pittsburgh.
 Smith, Eugene G., Lancaster.
 Smith, Harry J., Spring City.
 Smith, R. Stuart, Philadelphia.
 Smith, Thomas Kilby, Philadelphia.
 Smith, Walter George, Philadelphia.
 Smith, Wm. Rudolph, Philadelphia.
 Smith, William Watson, Pittsburgh.
 Smithers, William W., Philadelphia.
 Smyth, David J., Philadelphia.
 Snare, Jacob, Philadelphia.
 Snyder, J. Frank, Clearfield.
 Snyder, John E., Hershey.
 Snyder, John M., Hollidaysburg.
 Solly, William F., Norristown.
 Sprout, Clarence E., Williamsport.
 Spyker, Samuel I., Huntingdon.
 Staake, William H., Philadelphia.
 Staake, William W., Philadelphia.
 Stadtfeld, Joseph, Pittsburgh.
 Stambaugh, Harry F., Pittsburgh.
 Stamm, A. C., Harrisburg.
 Steele, Henry J., Easton.
 Steininger, Cloyd, Lewisburg.
 Stengel, George H., Pittsburgh.
 Sterrett, James R., Pittsburgh.
 Stevens, Wm. K., Reading.
 Stewart, Daniel A., Philadelphia.
 Stewart, Russell C., Easton.
 Stewart, W. F. Bay, York.
 Stewart, William M., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Stockwell, Herbert G., Philadelphia.
 Stoever, William C., Philadelphia.
 Stotz, Robert A., Easton.
 Stoughton, A. B., Philadelphia.
 Strite, J. A., Chambersburg.
 Stroh, Charles C., Harrisburg.
 Strong, Alan H., Philadelphia.
 Sturgis, W. J., Uniontown.
 Sullivan, John F., Altoona.
 Sullivan, John J., Philadelphia.
 Sulzberger, Mayer, Philadelphia.
 Sutton, Isaac C., Philadelphia.
 Sutton, Robert Woods, Pittsburgh.
 Swartley, Francis K., Philadelphia.
 Swartz, Arthur L., Milton.
 Swearingen, J. M., Pittsburgh.
 Swoope, Roland D., Curwensville.
 Sykes, William S., Chester.
 Synoestvedt, Paul, Philadelphia.
 Tait, Edgar W., Pittsburgh.
 Tait, Edwin E., Pittsburgh.
 Taulane, Joseph H., Philadelphia.
 Taylor, Joseph T., Philadelphia.
 Teisen, Axel, Philadelphia.
 Thomas, Howard B., Easton.
 Thomas, Samuel Hinds, Philadelphia.
 Thompson, A. M., Pittsburgh.
 Thompson, Arthur R., Titusville.
 Thompson, Henry C., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Thompson, J. Whitaker, Philadelphia.
 Thorp, Charles M., Pittsburgh.
 Todd, M. Hampton, Philadelphia.
 Torrey, James H., Scranton.

PENNSYLVANIA-PHILIPPINE ISLANDS-PORTO RICO.

Townsend, Joseph B., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Trent, Edmund K., Pittsburgh.
 Trickett, William, Carlisle.
 Turner, Arthur L., Wilkes-Barre.
 Turner, William Jay, Philadelphia.
 Tustin, Ernest L., Philadelphia.
 Ulrich, John O., Tamaqua.
 Umbel, Robert E., Uniontown.
 Vale, Ruby R., Philadelphia.
 Vanartadalen, Isaac J., Doylestown.
 Van Dusen, Lewis H., Philadelphia.
 Van Horn, Charles F., Philadelphia.
 Van Swearingen, John Q., Uniontown.
 Vaughan, W. Frank, Altoona.
 von Moschizker, Robert, Philadelphia.
 Walker, George B., Philadelphia.
 Wallerstein, David, Philadelphia.
 Walling, Emory A., Erie.
 Walters, H. F., Altoona.
 Walton, D. S., Waynesburg.
 Walton, Henry F., Philadelphia.
 Wanner, Nevin M., York.
 Warfel, Benjamin F., Hollidaysburg.
 Wassell, Harry B., Pittsburgh.
 Waters, Asa W. (Cambridge, Mass.), Philadelphia.
 Watres, L. A., Scranton.
 Watres, Laurence H., Scranton.
 Watts, Sidney J., Pittsburgh.
 Way, William A., Pittsburgh.
 Weaver, John, Philadelphia.
 Webb, Curtis L., Meadville.
 Weeks, J. Borton, Chester.
 Weidman, Grant, Lebanon.
 Weil, A. Leo, Pittsburgh.
 Weill, A. S., Philadelphia.
 Weimer, Albert B., Philadelphia.
 Weitzel, Albert P., Pittsburgh.
 Welch, Walter, Clearfield.
 Welles, Chas. H., Scranton.
 Wendt, John S., Pittsburgh.
 Wesley, Charles Sumner, Philadelphia.
 Wetherill, John Lawrence, Philadelphia.
 Wetzel, J. W., Carlisle.
 Whalen, John F., Pottsville.
 Wheeler, William T., Philadelphia.
 White, Harry, Indiana.
 White, Thomas Raeburn, Philadelphia.
 Whitehead, Harvey W., Williamsport.
 Whittia, James P., Sharon.
 Whitlock, Henry C., Philadelphia.
 Whitmer, George F., Clarion.
 Whittelsey, Edward L., Erie.
 Wiler, Alfred Day, Philadelphia.
 Wiley, James A., Washington.
 Willard, Walter, Philadelphia.
 Williams, David P., Pittsburgh.
 Williams, Ellis D., Philadelphia.

Williams, Ira Jewell, Philadelphia.
 Williams, Irvin C., Harrisburg.
 Williams, J. Henry, Philadelphia.
 Williams, Parker S., Philadelphia.
 Williams, Smyser, York.
 Williams, Thomas S., Philadelphia.
 Wilson, Henry I., Big Run.
 Wilson, J. Sharp, Beaver.
 Windolph, F. Lyman, Lancaster.
 Wintersteen, Abram H., Philadelphia.
 Wishart, Wm. W., Pittsburgh.
 Wolf, Morris, Philadelphia.
 Wolfe, George E., Johnstown.
 Woodcock, W. I., Hollidaysburg.
 Woodruff, Clinton Rogers, Philadelphia.
 Work, James C., Uniontown.
 Wright, George R., Wilkes-Barre.
 Wright, Gifford K., Pittsburgh.
 Young, Edwin P., Towanda.
 Young, Sydney, Philadelphia.
 Young, William P., Pottstown.
 Zimmerman, S. R., Lancaster.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Delgado, Francisco A., Manila.
 Fisher, Frederick Charles, Manila.
 Lockwood, L. Deane, Legaspi.
 Malcolm, George A., Manila.
 Manly, Robert Emmet, Naga, Ambos
 Camarines.
 Perkins, Eugene A., Manila.
 Welch, Thomas Cary, Manila.

PORTO RICO.

Benedicto, José E., San Juan.
 Benet, José, Mayaguez.
 Besosa, Harry F., San Juan.
 Capó, Francisco Parra, Ponce.
 Castro, Antonio F., Ponce.
 Davila, Felix Cordova (Washington,
 D. C.), San Juan.
 Davila, José Martinez, San Juan.
 Hamilton, Peter J., San Juan.
 Hartzell, Charles, San Juan.
 Hernandez, José Conrado, San Juan.
 Kelley, Daniel F., San Juan.
 Molina, Henry George, San Juan.
 Morales, Luis Muñoz, San Juan.
 Poyentud, José A., Ponce.
 Rodriguez-Serra, Manuel, San Juan.
 Santoni, Félix, Arecibo.
 Sepúlveda, Domingo, Ponce.
 Soto, José Tous, Ponce.
 Soto, Juan B., San Juan.
 Texidor, Jacinto, San Juan.
 Todd, Roberto H., San Juan.
 Toro, Emilio del, San Juan.

PORTO RICO—RHODE ISLAND.

Toro, F. Manuel, Ponce.
 Travieso, Martin, Jr., San Juan.
 Usera, José Hernandez, San Juan.
 Wolf, Adolph G., San Juan.

RHODE ISLAND.

Aldrich, E. K., Jr., Providence.
 Allen, Arthur M., Providence.
 Allen, Clarence F., Providence.
 Angell, Walter F., Providence.
 Arnold, Earle B., Providence.
 Baker, Albert A., Providence.
 Baker, Darius, Newport.
 Baker, Hugh B., Newport.
 Barrows, Chester W., Providence.
 Bellin, Henry D., Providence.
 Blodgett, Edward W., Pawtucket.
 Boss, Henry M., Jr., Providence.
 Bosworth, Orrin L., Bristol.
 Bowen, Wm. M. P., Providence.
 Brand, William C. H., Providence.
 Bridgham, Samuel W., Providence.
 Burbank, Robert T., Providence.
 Burdick, Clark, Newport.
 Canning, John E., Providence.
 Canning, Joseph P., Providence.
 Case, Benjamin W., Wakefield.
 Chace, Elmer S., Providence.
 Churchill, Alex. L., Providence.
 Collins, James C., Providence.
 Colt, LeBaron B., Providence.
 Comstock, Richard B., Providence.
 Corcoran, Thomas P., Pawtucket.
 Cram, Henry C., Providence.
 Curtis, Harry C., Providence.
 De Pasquale, Luigi, Providence.
 Douglas, William W., Providence.
 Dunn, John J., Westerly.
 Easton, Charles R., Providence.
 Edwards, Walter A., Providence.
 Eklund, Hubert E., Providence.
 Emerson, Robert S., Providence.
 Frost, G. Frederick, Providence.
 Frost, W. Louis, Providence.
 Gardner, Percy W., Providence.
 Gardner, Rathbone, Providence.
 Glendinning, Henry D., Providence.
 Green, Theodore Francis, Providence.
 Greene, George W., Woonsocket.
 Greenough, William B., Providence.
 Grimes, Joseph W., Providence.
 Hart, Henry C., Providence.
 Haslam, Charles Raymond, Providence.
 Henshaw, John, Providence.
 Hinckley, Frank L., Providence.
 Huddy, George H., Jr., Providence.
 Jalbert, Eugene L., Woonsocket.
 Jenckes, Thomas A., Providence.
 Johnson, Alfred S., Providence.
 Jones, Frederick A., Providence.
 Keeney, Francis B., Providence.
 Kernan, Charles H., Providence.
 Lapham, Oscar, Providence.
 Leahy, Edward L., Providence.
 Lee, Thomas Zanslaur, Providence.
 Levy, Max, Newport.
 Lewis, Nathan B., West Kingston.
 Lindemuth, Benjamin F., Providence.
 Littlefield, Charles W., Providence.
 Littlefield, James B., Providence.
 Littlefield, Nathan W., Providence.
 Lockwood, James T., Apponaug.
 Lyman, Richard E., Providence.
 McCaffrey, Joseph J., Providence.
 McCanna, Francis I., Providence.
 McDonnell, Thomas F. I., Providence.
 McKenna, George E., Westerly.
 McLeod, William, Newport.
 McSoley, William H., Providence.
 Matteson, Archibald C., Providence.
 Matteson, Charles, Providence.
 Morgan, William A., Providence.
 Moulton, E. Butler, Providence.
 Mowry, Elisha C., Providence.
 Murdock, John S., Providence.
 O'Connor, Edward De Vallie, Providence.
 O'Shaunessy, George F., Providence.
 Pirce, James Aldrich, Providence.
 Quinn, Patrick Henry, Providence.
 Rathbun, Herbert W., Westerly.
 Remington, Charles C., Providence.
 Rice, Herbert A., Providence.
 Rickard, James H., Jr., Woonsocket.
 Sheffield, Wm. P., Newport.
 Shepherd, Forrest, Providence.
 Stearns, Charles F., Providence.
 Stiness, Edward C., Providence.
 Stockwell, Edward A., Providence.
 Sullivan, Edward M., Providence.
 Swan, Frank H., Providence.
 Sweeney, Earl A., Providence.
 Sweeney, John W., Providence.
 Sweetland, William H., Providence.
 Tanner, Harold B., Providence.
 Thornley, William H., Providence.
 Thurston, James H., Providence.
 Tillinghast, Frank W., Providence.
 Tillinghast, William R., Providence.
 Voigt, Ernst T., Providence.
 Walsh, Charles A., Providence.
 Waterman, Lewis Anthony, Providence.
 Wheeler, Chauncey E., Providence.
 Whipple, Clifford, Providence.
 Wilson, Charles A., Providence.
 Woods, John Carter Brown, Providence.
 Woolley, Clarence N., Pawtucket.

SIAM-SOUTH AMERICA-SOUTH CAROLINA.

SIAM.

James, Eldon R. (Columbia, Mo.).
Bangkok.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Hartman, Charles S., Quito, Ecuador.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ansel, M. F., Greenville.
Aycock, W. T., Columbia.
Bacot, Thomas W., Charleston.
Barnwell, Nathaniel B., Charleston.
Barron, Charles H., Columbia.
Belzer, Irvine F., Columbia.
Benet, Christie, Columbia.
Blackwood, Ira C., Spartanburg.
Bomar, Horace L., Spartanburg.
Bonham, Milledge L., Anderson.
Boulware, Thomas M., Barnwell.
Bridges, William Marshall, Florence.
Brown, Ben Hill, Spartanburg.
Buck, Henry, Marion.
Buist, Henry, Charleston.
Callison, T. C., Lexington.
Carlisle, Howard B., Spartanburg.
Carson, Ralph K., Spartanburg.
Caston, R. T., Cheraw.
Cherry, Wm. J., Rock Hill.
Cochran, Ernest F., Anderson.
Commander, Charles E., Florence.
Cothran, Thomas P., Greenville.
Craig, E. L., Columbia.
Cromer, George B., Newberry.
Dagnall, A. H., Anderson.
Daniel, Claudius Erskine, Spartanburg.
Dargan, George E., Darlington.
Davis, Henry E., Florence.
de Loach, W. B., Camden.
Depass, Harry E., Spartanburg.
DeVore, J. W., Edgefield.
Earle, Claude B., Anderson.
Earle, Wilton H., Greenville.
Edrd, C. M., Lexington.
Emanuel, P. A., Aiken.
Eckmann, H. L., Charleston.
Evans, John Gary, Spartanburg.
Ficken, John F., Charleston.
Fitz Simons, W. Huger, Charleston.
Fraser, T. B., Sumter.
Frierson, James Nelson, Columbia.
Frost, Frank R., Charleston.
Gadsden, Philip H., Charleston.
Gage, Geo. Williams, Chester.
Gary, Eugene B., Abbeville.
Gasque, Lonnie M., Marion.
Gibson, J. B., Dillon.
Grier, F. Barron, Greenwood.

Gwynn, John Bowie, Spartanburg.
Hagood, Benjamin A., Charleston.
Harley, J. Emile, Barnwell.
Haynsworth, Henry J., Greenville.
Henderson, D. S., Aiken.
Herbert, R. Beverly, Columbia.
Holman, R. C., Barnwell.
Hunt, I. H., Newberry.
Hyde, Simeon, Charleston.
Hydrick, D. E., Columbia.
Johnson, James W., Marion.
Lanham, Samuel Tucker, Spartanburg.
Lawson, L. M., Darlington.
Lee, Leroy, Kingstree.
Le Grand, J. W., Bennettsville.
Lide, L. D., Marion.
Lumpkin, Alva Moore, Columbia.
Lumpkin, M. C., Columbia.
Lynch, James M., Florence.
McColl, D. D., Bennettsville.
McDonald, J. E., Wynnaboro.
McFadden, S. E., Chester.
McKay, Douglas, Columbia.
McMillan, Hoyt, Mullins.
McNeill, J. P., Florence.
Manning, A. A., Spartanburg.
Marion, John Hardin, Chester.
Melton, W. D., Columbia.
Miller, F. A., Hartsville.
Montieth, C. S., Columbia.
Moorer, J. M., Walterboro.
Moorman, Robert, Columbia.
Mower, George Sewall, Newberry.
Muller, W. H., Dillon.
Mullins, Henry, Marion.
Nelson, William S., Columbia.
Nichols, George W., Spartanburg.
Northrop, Claudian B. (Washington,
D. C.), Charleston.
Norton, W. Ben, Mullins.
Oliver, E. S., Florence.
Otts, Cornelius, Spartanburg.
Ouzts, D. A. G., Greenwood.
Parkhill, Charles B., Charleston.
Peoples, Thomas H., Columbia.
Quattlebaum, Julius W., Anderson.
Ragsdale, J. Willard, Florence.
Ramage, C. J., Saluda.
Raysor, Thomas M., Orangeburg.
Rice, Leon L., Anderson.
Rutledge, B. H., Charleston.
Sawyer, J. Ashby, Union.
Seibels, John T., Columbia.
Simms, Charles Carroll, Barnwell.
Sirrime, William G., Greenville.
Smith, Henry A. Middleton, Charleston.
Stevenson, W. F. (Washington, D. C.),
Cheraw.

SOUTH CAROLINA-SOUTH DAKOTA-TENNESSEE.

Stevenson, W. M., Bennettsville.
 Straus, I. C., Sumter.
 Talbird, Thos., Beaufort.
 Tatum, Thomas H., Bishopville.
 Thomas, J. Waties, Columbia.
 Thomas, John P., Jr., Columbia.
 Tillman, H. C., Greenwood.
 Tison, S. S., Bennettsville.
 Tompkins, F. G., Columbia.
 Townsend, W. H., Columbia.
 Utsey, Walter G., St. George.
 Walker, Legaré, Summerville.
 Wallace, Alfred, Jr., Columbia.
 Watkins, Henry H., Anderson.
 Watkins, T. Frank, Anderson.
 Watts, R. C., Cheraw.
 Weston, Francis H., Columbia.
 Whaley, William, Charleston.
 Wilbur, Walter B., Charleston.
 Willcox, F. L., Florence.
 Willcox, P. Alston, Florence.
 Wittkowsky, L. A., Camden.
 Woods, Albert F., Marion.
 Woods, Charles Albert, Marion.
 Woods, M. C., Marion.
 Young, Arthur R., Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aikens, Frank R., Sioux Falls.
 Arnold, Thomas L., Aberdeen.
 Atwater, Harry P., Sturgis.
 Bailey, Charles O., Sioux Falls.
 Bates, Charles P., Sioux Falls.
 Bogue, Andrews S., Parker.
 Brown, Edwin L., Parker.
 Bruell, Wm. F., Redfield.
 Buell, Charles J., Rapid City.
 Caldwell, Clarence C., Sioux Falls.
 Carpenter, Clay, Watertown.
 Cherry, U. S. G., Sioux Falls.
 Christopherson, Chas. A., Sioux Falls.
 Churchill, Irwin A., Huron.
 Crawford, Coe I., Huron.
 Danforth, George J., Sioux Falls.
 Davis, Charles A., Burke.
 Denu, Albert R., Rapid City.
 Dimock, Warren, Menno.
 Elder, W. S., Deadwood.
 Elliott, James D., Sioux Falls.
 Fairbank, Arthur B., Sioux Falls.
 Fellows, Donald, Plankinton.
 Fellows, Hubbard F., Rapid City.
 Fiske, Edmund W., Sioux Falls.
 Gaffy, Loring E., Pierre.
 Gamble, Robert J., Sioux Falls.
 Gardner, A. K., Huron.
 Gates, John H., Pierre.
 Goldsmith, Karl, Pierre.

Goodman, Amos N., Aberdeen.
 Grantham, Ed. L., Aberdeen.
 Hall, Philo, Brookings.
 Hanten, John B., Watertown.
 Huntington, Frederick G., Aberdeen.
 Isenhuth, William, Redfield.
 Jones, Claude L., Parker.
 Judge, Harold E., Sioux Falls.
 Kaas, Otto L., Britton.
 Kellar, Chambers, Lead.
 Kennedy, Millard B., Canton.
 Kirby, Joe, Sioux Falls.
 Krause, G. R., Dell Rapids.
 Krause, Homer G., Dell Rapids.
 Lawson, James Marshall, Aberdeen.
 Loucks, Perry F., Watertown.
 McCoy, J. H., Pierre.
 McGee, Levi, Rapid City.
 McNulty, Frank, Aberdeen.
 Martens, Glenn W., Pierre.
 Mason, Norman T., Deadwood.
 Mason, W. F., Aberdeen.
 Mather, James E., Watertown.
 Morris, Charles J., Sioux Falls.
 Muller, Henry A., Sioux Falls.
 Patterson, E. O., Dallas.
 Payne, Jason E., Vermillion.
 Philip, George, Rapid City.
 Polley, Samuel C., Pierre.
 Porter, William Gove, Sioux Falls.
 Potts, William M., Mobridge.
 Purdy, Wallace E., Brookings.
 Rice, William G., Deadwood.
 Russell, John R., Deadwood.
 Ryan, E. C., Aberdeen.
 Sherwood, Carl G., Clark.
 Simons, Leonard M., Belle Fourche.
 Smith, Ellison G., Pierre.
 Stephens, Louis L., Pierre.
 Sterling, Thomas (Washington, D. C.), Vermillion.
 Taylor, Alva E., Huron.
 Teigen, Tore, Sioux Falls.
 Van Ornum, L. C., Conde.
 Voorhees, John H., Sioux Falls.
 Wagner, E. E., Sioux City.
 Wallace, William, Aberdeen.
 Warren, Frederick A., Flandreau.
 Whiting, Charles S., Pierre.
 Williams, George, Rapid City.
 Williamson, George N., Aberdeen.
 Winans, Edwin R., Pierre.
 Yager, Albert E., Lemmon.

TENNESSEE.

Anderson, A. B., Nashville.
 Anderson, J. M., Nashville.
 Anderson, James H., Chattanooga.

TENNESSEE.

Andrews, Champe S., Chattanooga.
 Armstrong, Walter P., Memphis.
 Aust, John R., Nashville.
 Bachman, Nathan L., Chattanooga.
 Baker, Lewis M. G., Knoxville.
 Banks, Lemuel, Memphis.
 Bann, Frank M., Nashville.
 Bates, Samuel O., Memphis.
 Baxter, E. J., Jonesboro.
 Baxter, Perkins, Nashville.
 Baxter, Schloss D., Nashville.
 Bearden, Walter S., Shelbyville.
 Beasley, James S., Nashville.
 Beasley, W. N., Nashville.
 Beattie, Robert M., Memphis.
 Be Jach, L. D., Memphis.
 Bell, Robert, Nashville.
 Berry, Frank A., Nashville.
 Bowen, A. T., Knoxville.
 Boyd, Clarence T., Nashville.
 Boyd, H. R., Memphis.
 Breazeale, Samuel A., Harriman.
 Brown, John C., Nashville.
 Bryan, Charles M., Memphis.
 Buchanan, A. S., Memphis.
 Burch, Charles N., Memphis.
 Cain, Stith M., Nashville.
 Caldwell, Waller C., Trenton.
 Cameron, Robert Thomas, Memphis.
 Campbell, Lemuel R., Nashville.
 Campen, Marvin, Nashville.
 Canada, J. W., Memphis.
 Canale, Phil. M., Memphis.
 Cantrell, John H., Chattanooga.
 Carden, Frank S., Chattanooga.
 Carter, Hugh E., Bolivar.
 Cassell, R. B., Harriman.
 Cate, Horace Nelson, Knoxville.
 Cate, John M., Nashville.
 Cates, Charles T., Jr., Knoxville.
 Cato, Baxter, Nashville.
 Chambliss, Alexander W., Chattanooga.
 Chambliss, John H., Chattanooga.
 Chandler, Walter C., Memphis.
 Coffey, Charles S., Chattanooga.
 Cohn, Nathan, Nashville.
 Colton, Henry E., Nashville.
 Cooke, Robert B., National Soldiers' Home.
 Cooper, Robin J., Nashville.
 Crabtree, Ike W., Memphis.
 Crouch, Larkin E., Nashville.
 Darwin, O. P., Chattanooga.
 De Bow, J. D. E., Nashville.
 Dewey, W. Chapman, Memphis.
 DeWitt, John H., Nashville.
 Dewa, Richard P., Nashville.
 Dixon, Royden, Memphis.

Donaldson, William Jay, Knoxville.
 Douglas, Lee, Nashville.
 Edgington, T. B., Memphis.
 Elgin, Frank S., Memphis.
 Evans, Giles Lincoln, Fayetteville.
 Evans, Marion G., Memphis.
 Fant, Rice T., Memphis.
 Farabough, W. W., Memphis.
 Fitzhugh, G. T., Memphis.
 Fitzhugh, W. H., Memphis.
 Fletcher, John Storrs, Chattanooga.
 Fort, Dancy, Clarksville.
 Fowler, James A., Knoxville.
 Frantz, John Henry, Knoxville.
 Gannaway, Herbert N., Memphis.
 Gates, Elias, Memphis.
 Granberry, William L., Nashville.
 Grayson, D. L., Chattanooga.
 Green, Grafton, Nashville.
 Green, John W., Knoxville.
 Hall, Fitzgerald, Nashville.
 Hall, William M., Memphis.
 Handy, Avery, Nashville.
 Harris, D. O., Harriman.
 Harsh, George, Memphis.
 Harwood, Samuel N., Nashville.
 Heiskell, Lamar L., Memphis.
 Higgins, Joseph C., Fayetteville.
 Holding, Sam, Columbia.
 Hughes, Allen, Memphis.
 Hughes, George T., Columbia.
 Jackson, Robt. F., Nashville.
 Johnson, James G., Knoxville.
 Jones, Clem J., Athens.
 Jones, Robert M., Knoxville.
 Jourelmon, Leon, Knoxville.
 Keeble, John B., Nashville.
 Kennerly, W. T., Knoxville.
 King, Earl, Memphis.
 King, R. E., Memphis.
 Kirkpatrick, G. B., Nashville.
 Kittrel, Thomas G., Nashville.
 Klewer, Edward B., Memphis.
 Knight, E. C., Livingston.
 Kramer, R. R., Maryville.
 Lancaster, George D., Chattanooga.
 Lansden, D. L., Cookeville.
 Lea, Luke, Nashville.
 Leftwich, Louis, Nashville.
 Levine, Alfred T., Nashville.
 Levine, W. H., Nashville.
 Lillard, J. W., Decatur.
 Littleton, Jesse M., Chattanooga.
 Luck, Harry A., Nashville.
 Lucky, Cornelius E., Knoxville.
 McAlister, W. K., Nashville.
 McCarn, Jeff, Nashville.

TENNESSEE-TEXAS.

- McClure, J. W., Nashville.
 McDonald, Prather S., Memphis.
 McGugin, Daniel E., Nashville.
 McKay, Clinton H., Memphis.
 McRee, J. L., Memphis.
 McSpadden, G. J., Memphis.
 McTeer, Will A., Maryville.
 Maddin, Percy D., Nashville.
 Malone, Thomas H., Nashville.
 Manier, Will R., Jr., Nashville.
 Marr, W. B., Nashville.
 Marshall, Charles Rembert, Nashville.
 Martin, John D., Memphis.
 Mayfield, J. E., Cleveland.
 Mayfield, P. B., Cleveland.
 Metcalf, Charles W., Memphis.
 Metcalf, William P., Memphis.
 Miles, Lovick P., Memphis.
 Miller, Charles A., Bolivar.
 Miller, W. B., Chattanooga.
 Minor, H. Dent, Memphis.
 Moore, Felix W., Union City.
 Moore, J. Washington, Nashville.
 Moore, Robert J., Memphis.
 Moore, S. E. N., Knoxville.
 Morrill, Chester (Washington, D. C.),
 Knoxville.
 Neil, M. M., Trenton.
 Newman, Claire B., Jackson.
 Newman, James B., Nashville.
 Norvell, William E., Jr., Nashville.
 O'Connor, Myles Powers, Nashville.
 Officer, W. R., Livingston.
 Osborne, A. L., Bristol.
 Palmer, H. E., Nashville.
 Peres, Israel H., Memphis.
 Phelan, Patrick Henry, Jr., Memphis.
 Pitta, John A., Nashville.
 Price, Edwin A., Nashville.
 Price, J. Harry, Knoxville.
 Randolph, Wassell, Memphis.
 Richardson, James D., Murfreesboro.
 Rust, Littell, Nashville.
 St. John, Charles J., Bristol.
 Sanford, Edward T., Knoxville.
 Sanson, R. H., Knoxville.
 Seay, Edward T., Nashville.
 Shriver, B. D., Nashville.
 Sivley, Clarence L., Memphis.
 Smith, Charles H., Knoxville.
 Smith, Edward J., Nashville.
 Smith, Gilmer P., Memphis.
 Smith, Henry E., Nashville.
 Smith, L. D., Knoxville.
 Smith, Robert T., Nashville.
 Smith, Samuel Bosworth, Chattanooga.
 Stainback, Charles A., Somerville.
 Steger, William E., Nashville.
 Stokes, Jordan, Nashville.
 Stokes, Jordan, Jr., Nashville.
 Strang, S. Bartow, Chattanooga.
 Stuart, D. Sullivan, Cleveland.
 Swaney, W. B., Chattanooga.
 Tate, Hugh M., Knoxville.
 Tatum, Byron E., Chattanooga.
 Thompson, J. A., Rogersville.
 Tillman, A. M., Nashville.
 Timberlake, W. G., Jackson.
 Trabue, Charles C., Nashville.
 Trimble, James M., Chattanooga.
 Turner, J. H., Nashville.
 Turner, William B., Columbia.
 Turney, John E., Nashville.
 Tyne, Thomas J., Nashville.
 Van Deventer, Horace, Knoxville.
 Vaughn, Robert, Nashville.
 Vertrees, John J., Nashville.
 Voigt, J. Read, Chattanooga.
 Waddell, St. John, Memphis.
 Walker, Samuel P., Memphis.
 Walsh, E. J., Nashville.
 Washington, W. H., Nashville.
 Watkins, Thomas G., Nashville.
 Watts, J. L., Nashville.
 Williams, Auvergne, Memphis.
 Williams, Joe V., Chattanooga.
 Williams, Samuel C., Johnson City.
 Wilson, Julian C., Memphis.
 Wilson, S. F., Nashville.
 Winchester, Lee, Memphis.
 Wray, J. Bailey, Knoxville.
 Wright, James B., Knoxville.
 Wright, T. A., Knoxville.
 Young, J. P., Memphis.

TEXAS.

- Alexander, D. M., Fort Worth.
 Allen, W. P., Austin.
 Anderson, George D., Beaumont.
 Andrews, Frank, Houston.
 Andrews, Jesse, Houston.
 Atwell, William H., Dallas.
 Autry, James L., Houston.
 Bailey, Joseph W., Gainesville (Washing-
 ton, D. C.).
 Baker, James A., Houston.
 Baker, Rhodes E., Dallas.
 Barwise, J. H., Jr., Fort Worth.
 Baten, Thomas J., Beaumont.
 Beach, Myron H., San Antonio.
 Bell, C. L., Karnes City.
 Black, Charles L., Austin.
 Bolinger, W. A., Beaumont.
 Bonner, Wm. Neely, Wichita Falls.

TEXAS.

- Bowers, Richard S., Caldwell.
 Bowers, Wm. O., Giddings.
 Boyle, R. J., San Antonio.
 Brady, John W., Austin.
 Bramlett, Walter Sherwood, Dallas.
 Bramlette, E. M., Longview.
 Briggs, Clay Stone, Galveston.
 Britain, A. H., Wichita Falls.
 Bromberg, Henri Louie, Dallas.
 Brown, Volney M., El Paso.
 Brundidge, O. D., Dallas.
 Bryan, Lewis R., Houston.
 Bullington, Orville, Wichita Falls.
 Burford, Albert Lee, Texarkana.
 Burford, J. M., Mt. Pleasant.
 Burges, William H., El Paso.
 Burgess, J. L., Dallas.
 Butler, Charles T., Beaumont.
 Carpenter, Harry Lee, Greenville.
 Carroll, Y. D., Beaumont.
 Carter, H. O., San Antonio.
 Chambers, C. M., San Antonio.
 Chambers, E. S., Clarksville.
 Chilton, George, Beaumont.
 Clayton, S. H., Waco.
 Coke, Alex. S., Dallas.
 Ooke, Henry C., Dallas.
 Conley, John M., Beaumont.
 Crane, Edward, Dallas.
 Crane, M. M., Dallas.
 Crane, R. C., Sweetwater.
 Crook, W. M., Beaumont.
 Crosby, Samuel H., Port Arthur.
 Cureton, C. M., Austin.
 Cureton, H. J., Meridian.
 Dannenbaum, Henry J., Houston.
 Dedmon, Perry G., Fort Worth.
 De Smedt, Clement, Dallas.
 Dibrell, J. B., Seguin.
 Dickey, Joseph S., Jr., Henrietta.
 Dillard, F. C., Sherman.
 Dinamore, James H., Greenville.
 Dodd, Austin S., Clarksville.
 Doom, D. H., Austin.
 Dougherty, J. R., Beeville.
 Downer, Frank M., Jr., Wichita Falls.
 Dreeben, Israel, Dallas.
 Duls, W. H., Dallas.
 Duncan, John T., La Grange.
 Dyer, John L., El Paso.
 Estes, W. L., Texarkana.
 Etheridge, Francis Marion, Dallas.
 Evans, H. G., Bonham.
 Ewing, Prealey K., Houston.
 Fiset, Franz, Austin.
 Fisher, Samuel W., Austin.
 Folsom, C. S. T., El Paso.
 Francis, W. H., Dallas.
 Frank, J. D., Dallas.
 Franklin, Thomas H., San Antonio.
 French, Preston O., Denison.
 Garrett, H. S., San Angelo.
 Germany, J. A., Dallas.
 Gordon, W. D., Beaumont.
 Graves, Ireland, Austin.
 Greenwood, Albert G., Palestine.
 Greer, D. Edward, Houston.
 Greer, George C., Dallas.
 Gregory, Thomas W. (Washington, D. C.),
 Austin.
 Guleke, J. O., Amarillo.
 Hamilton, Dexter, Corsicana.
 Hamilton, William B., Dallas.
 Head, H. W., Sherman.
 Henderson, T. S., Cameron.
 Henry, J. Q., Del Rio.
 Hicks, Yale, San Antonio.
 Hill, J. P., San Angelo.
 Holbrook, T. J., Galveston.
 Holliday, Robert L., El Paso.
 Huff, Charles C., Dallas.
 Huggins, W. O., Houston.
 Hume, F. Charles, Jr., Houston.
 Hunt, G. D., Dallas.
 Hunt, W. S., Houston.
 Huntress, Geo W., San Antonio.
 Ingram, R. P., San Antonio.
 Jackson, W. C., Breckenridge.
 Jones, Frank Cameron, Houston.
 Jones, S. P., Marshall.
 Jordan, Harry P., Waco.
 Kampmann, Ike S., San Antonio.
 Lawther, Harry P., Dallas.
 Lee, C. K., Fort Worth.
 Lipscomb, A. D., Beaumont.
 Locke, Eugene P., Dallas.
 Lockhart, William B., Galveston.
 Logue, John Gibson, Houston.
 Lord, C. A., Beaumont.
 Louis, Benjamin Franklin, Houston.
 Love, Thomas B., Dallas.
 McCall, John D., Beaumont.
 McClendon, James W., Austin.
 McCormick, Joseph Manson, Dallas.
 McDonald, Charles C., Sweetwater.
 McKnight, A. H., Dallas.
 McLean, J. H., Llano.
 Martin, P. A., Wichita Falls.
 Maxey, Thomas S., Austin.
 Mays, Richard, Corsicana.
 Meek, Edward R., Dallas.
 Minor, Farrell D., Beaumont.
 Minton, R. E., Groveton.
 Morris, Ned B., Palestine.

TEXAS-UTAH.

Neethe, John, Galveston.
 Newman, F. M., Brady.
 Nolan, James E., Fort Worth.
 Nunn, D. A., Crockett.
 Orgain, W. E., Beaumont.
 Paddock, W. B., Fort Worth.
 Patton, James C., Dallas.
 Pearson, D. R., Richmond.
 Peeler, J. L., Austin.
 Phillips, Nelson, Austin.
 Polk, L. J., Jr., Pharr.
 Pollard, Claude, Houston.
 Potts, C. S., Austin.
 Proctor, Frederick C., Houston.
 Proctor, Venable B., Victoria.
 Quaid, John E., El Paso.
 Ray, H. C., Fort Worth.
 Read, Cloyd H., Dallas.
 Rector, N. A., Austin.
 Rice, Benjamin H., Austin.
 Robertson, James M., Meridian.
 Robertson, William F., Dallas.
 Rodgers, Rollin W., Texarkana.
 Royston, M. H., Galveston.
 Russell, Gordon, Sherman.
 Samuels, Sidney L., Fort Worth.
 Sanders, J. M., Center.
 Saner, John C., Dallas.
 Saner, Robert E. Lee, Dallas.
 Sanford, Allan D., Waco.
 Seabury, F. W., Brownsville.
 Searcy, William W., Brenham.
 Shepherd, James L., Eastland.
 Smith, Cecil H., Sherman.
 Smith, Lamar, Del Rio.
 Smith, Stuart R., Beaumont.
 Sonfield, Leon, Austin.
 Spell, W. E., Waco.
 Stalcup, Robert E., Dalhart.
 Stayton, Robert W., Corpus Christi.
 Stewart, Maco, Galveston.
 Street, Robert G., Galveston.
 Stribling, Oscar L., Waco.
 Stubbs, James B., Galveston.
 Styles, Samuel J., Bay City.
 Synnott, J. H., Dallas.
 Tarlton, B. D., Austin.
 Taub, Otto, Houston.
 Teagarden, Bruce W., San Antonio.
 Terry, J. W., Dallas.
 Threadgill, Wilmer, Laredo.
 Todd, Oliver J., Beaumont.
 Townes, E. E., Houston.
 Townes, John C., Austin.
 Townes, John C., Jr., Houston.
 Turney, W. W., El Paso.
 Vinson, William A., Houston.

Wade, Edward C., Jr., El Paso.
 Wear, W. C., Hillsboro.
 Weisberg, Alex F., Dallas.
 Williams, Bryan F., Galveston.
 Williams, F. A., Galveston.
 Williamson, James D., Waco.
 Willson, George T., Sweetwater.
 Wistner, Vernon J., Port Arthur.
 Wolters, Jacob F., Houston.
 Woods, J. H., Corsicana.
 Wozencraft, Frank W., Dallas.
 Wright, George S., Dallas.
 Wright, W. A., San Angelo.
 Young, Ras, Longview.
 Zimmerman, Dennis, Tulia.

UTAH.

Alexander, Daniel, Salt Lake City.
 Allison, Edward M., Jr., Salt Lake City.
 Badger, Carl A., Salt Lake City.
 Bagley, E. M., Salt Lake City.
 Baldwin, Charles, Salt Lake City.
 Barnes, Albert R., Salt Lake City.
 Barrette, William J., Salt Lake City.
 Bartch, G. W., Salt Lake City.
 Booth, Hiram E., Salt Lake City.
 Boyd, Cornelius A., Ogden.
 Bradley, Wm. M., Salt Lake City.
 Brayton, Dean F., Salt Lake City.
 Brown, J. Louis, Murray.
 Call, Justin D., Bingham.
 Christy, John W., Salt Lake City.
 Critchlow, Edward B., Salt Lake City.
 Crow, Benjamin S., Salt Lake City.
 DeVine, J. H., Ogden.
 Dickson, Wm. H., Salt Lake City.
 Eccles, Royal, Ogden.
 Evans, Joseph E., Ogden.
 Farnsworth, P. T., Jr., Salt Lake City.
 Folland, Wm. H., Salt Lake City.
 Gibson, George Jay, Salt Lake City.
 Gideon, Valentine, Ogden.
 Gillette, Charles A., Salt Lake City.
 Gregory, Walter H., Salt Lake City.
 Gustin, Frank J., Salt Lake City.
 Haas, Joseph R., Salt Lake City.
 Halverson, George, Ogden.
 Henderson, Hiram Hunt, Ogden.
 Hollingsworth, Charles R., Ogden.
 Hoppaugh, A. L., Salt Lake City.
 Howell, Benjamin Rogers, Salt Lake City.
 Howell, James A., Ogden.
 Jenson, David, Ogden.
 Johnson, J. E., Park City.
 Leary, William H., Salt Lake City.
 Lee, Eddy O., Salt Lake City.
 Loofbourrow, Frederick C., Salt Lake City.

UTAH-VERMONT.

McDroom, Ralph A., Salt Lake City.
 McCrea, Wm. M., Salt Lake City.
 MacLane, John F., Salt Lake City.
 MacMillan, Herbert R., Salt Lake City.
 Maginnis, S. A., Salt Lake City.
 Marks, William Sherman, Tooele City.
 Marshall, John A., Salt Lake City.
 Mitchell, Thomas L., Salt Lake City.
 Moffat, David W., Murray City.
 Moore, Henry I., Salt Lake City.
 Moreton, Arthur E., Salt Lake City.
 Nebeker, Franklin K., Salt Lake City.
 Nibley, Joel, Salt Lake City.
 O'Donnell, Thomas W., Vernal.
 Parsons, Charles C., Jr., Salt Lake City.
 Ray, William W., Salt Lake City.
 Rich, Benjamin L., Salt Lake City.
 Richards, Franklin S., Salt Lake City.
 Richards, Stephen L., Salt Lake City.
 Riter, W. D., Salt Lake City.
 Rogers, E. A., Salt Lake City.
 Sanford, Allen T., Salt Lake City.
 Sawyer, Abiel B., Jr., Salt Lake City.
 Schulder, Russell G., Salt Lake City.
 Senior, Edwin W., Salt Lake City.
 Shields, Daniel B., Salt Lake City.
 Skeen, David Alfred, Salt Lake City.
 Skeen, Jedediah D., Salt Lake City.
 Skeen, William Riley, Ogden.
 Smith, Benner X., Salt Lake City.
 Smith, George H., Salt Lake City.
 Snyder, Wilson L., Salt Lake City.
 Stewart, Bernard J., Salt Lake City.
 Stewart, Charles B., Salt Lake City.
 Stewart, Samuel W., Salt Lake City.
 Story, William, Salt Lake City.
 Story, William, Jr., Salt Lake City.
 Stott, B. N. C., Salt Lake City.
 Sutherland, George, Salt Lake City (Washington, D. C.).
 Thompson, John Walcott, Salt Lake City.
 Thurman, Samuel R., Salt Lake City.
 Van Cott, Ray, Salt Lake City.
 Van Cott, Waldemar, Salt Lake City.
 Varian, Charles S., Salt Lake City.
 Waldo, H. R., Salt Lake City.
 Warner, Mahlon M., Salt Lake City.
 Williams, P. L., Salt Lake City.
 Wilson, Mahlon E., Salt Lake City.
 Wolfe, James H., Salt Lake City.
 Wood, J. Clarence, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

Alfred, Frank Edward, Newport.
 Amey, Harry B., Island Pond.
 Austin, Chauncey G., St. Albans.

Austin, Warren R., Burlington.
 Bailey, Guy W., Essex Junction.
 Batchelder, James K., Bennington.
 Black, Charles F., Burlington.
 Blanchard, Herbert H., Springfield.
 Butler, Fred M., Rutland.
 Button, Charles I., Middlebury.
 Cady, Daniel L., Burlington.
 Carpenter, Arthur P., Brattleboro.
 Conant, David S., St. Johnsbury.
 Cowles, C. P., Burlington.
 Davis, Fred C., Springfield.
 Deavitt, Edward H., Montpelier.
 Dunnett, Alexander, St. Johnsbury.
 Dutton, Walter A., Hardwick.
 Enright, John J., Burlington.
 Fish, Frank L., Vergennes.
 Furman, Daniel G., Swanton.
 Gleason, Fred E., Montpelier.
 Gordon, John W., Barre.
 Graham, Warner A., Bellows Falls.
 Grout, Aaron H., Newport.
 Haselton, Seneca, Burlington.
 Healy, Robert E., Bennington.
 Hogan, George M., St. Albans.
 Hopkins, Theodore E., Burlington.
 Howland, Fred A., Montpelier.
 Jackson, S. Hollister, Barre.
 Johnson, Elmer, St. Albans.
 Kelton, Otis N., St. Albans.
 McFeeters, William R., St. Albans.
 Meldon, Patrick M., Rutland.
 Miles, Willard W., Barton.
 Moulton, Sherman R., Burlington.
 Mower, Edmund C., Burlington.
 Peck, Hamilton S., Burlington.
 Plumley, Frank, Northfield.
 Post, Nathan N., St. Albans.
 Powers, George M., Morrisville.
 Prouty, Charles A. (Washington, D. C.),
 Newport.
 Redmond, John W., Newport.
 Roberts, Robert, Burlington.
 Rolapp, Henry H., Salt Lake City.
 Sargent, John G., Ludlow.
 Searles, J. Rolf, St. Johnsbury.
 Shaw, Henry Bigelow, Burlington.
 Shields, Charles A., St. Johnsbury.
 Slack, Leighton P., St. Johnsbury.
 Smith, Edward C., St. Albans.
 Stevens, Roland E., White River Junction.
 Stickney, Wm. B. C., Rutland.
 Swift, Charles M., Ferrisburg.
 Taft, Elihu B., Burlington.
 Taylor, Wm. H., Hardwick.
 Thompson, Frank D., Barton.
 Tillotson, Lee S., St. Albans.

VERMONT-VIRGINIA.

Watson, John H., Montpelier.
 Webber, Marvelle C., Rutland.
 Whitney, Harold E., Brattleboro.
 Young, George B., Montpelier.

VIRGINIA.

Adams, Richard H. T., Jr., Lynchburg.
 Ames, Warner, Onancock.
 Anderson, Alfred, Norfolk.
 Anderson, Henry W., Richmond.
 Anderson, James Lewis, Richmond.
 Baker, Richard H., Norfolk.
 Barron, James S., Norfolk.
 Beale, Cyrus W., Richmond.
 Blackford, R. C., Lynchburg.
 Bland, S. O., Newport News.
 Bloomberg, Harold S., Richmond.
 Bohannon, J. Gordon, Petersburg.
 Boothe, Gardner L., Alexandria.
 Bowe, Stuart, Richmond.
 Bremner, Leith S., Richmond.
 Bronson, Sherlock, Richmond.
 Brooke, H. Laurence, Norfolk.
 Brown, Mayo C., Lynchburg.
 Bryan, George, Richmond.
 Bryan, Thomas Pinckney, Richmond.
 Buford, Algernon S., Jr., Richmond.
 Buford, E. P., Lawrenceville.
 Byrd, Richard Evelyn, Richmond.
 Cabell, Geo. C., Norfolk.
 Cabell, Royal E., Richmond.
 Carney, A. B., Norfolk.
 Carrington, Richard W., Richmond.
 Cary, Hunsdon, Richmond.
 Cary, Lucius F., Richmond.
 Caton, James R., Alexandria.
 Christian, Andrew D., Richmond.
 Christian, Frank P., Lynchburg.
 Christian, Stuart G., Richmond.
 Christian, Thomas D., Lynchburg.
 Clements, Edwin F., Petersburg.
 Cocke, Lucien H., Roanoke.
 Collins, Cadwallader J., Norfolk.
 Corbitt, James H., Suffolk.
 Coxe, Whitwell W., Roanoke.
 Crocker, Frank L., Portsmouth.
 Crump, Beverly T., Richmond.
 Davis, Charles Hall, Petersburg.
 Davis, Hugh W., Norfolk.
 Doughty, George L., Jr., Accomack.
 Drewry, P. H., Petersburg.
 Echols, John Warnock, Vienna.
 Edmunds, James E., Lynchburg.
 Ely, M. G., Jonesville.
 English, Edgar B., Richmond.
 Epes, Allan, Blackstone.

Fletcher, Wm. Meade, Sperryville.
 Francis, Robert J., Petersburg.
 Fulton, Minintree Jones, Richmond.
 Gaines, Greenville, Warrenton.
 Garnett, Theodore S., Norfolk.
 Gay, Thomas B., Richmond.
 Gayle, John B., Richmond.
 Gilliam, H. B., Petersburg.
 Gilliam, Marshall M., Richmond.
 Goodman, Leon, Lynchburg.
 Gordon, Armistead C., Staunton.
 Gordon, James W., Richmond.
 Green, Nathaniel T., Norfolk.
 Gregory, Roger, Lester Manor.
 Grinnan, Daniel, Richmond.
 Gulgon, A. B., Richmond.
 Gunter, B. T., Accomack.
 Hall, Harvey T., Roanoke.
 Halsey, Don P., Lynchburg.
 Harnsberger, George S., Harrisonburg.
 Harper, Fred, Lynchburg.
 Harris, John T., Harrisonburg.
 Harrison, Randolph, Lynchburg.
 Harrison, Thomas W., Winchester.
 Heath, James Elliott, Norfolk.
 Henley, Norvell L., Williamsburg.
 Henry, Randolph, Roanoke.
 Hughes, Robert M., Norfolk.
 Hull, D. D., Jr., Roanoke.
 Hundley, Robert G., Richmond.
 Hunton, Eppa, Jr., Richmond.
 Hutzler, Alvin B., Richmond.
 Irvine, R. T., Big Stone Gap.
 Jenkins, John B., Norfolk.
 Kegley, W. B., Wytheville.
 Keith, Thomas R., Fairfax.
 Kelly, Joseph L., Bristol.
 Kemp, Smeltzer Vernon, Lynchburg.
 Lamb, Brockenbrough, Richmond.
 Lassiter, Charles T., Petersburg.
 Leake, J. Jordan, Richmond.
 Levy, Moe, Norfolk.
 Lewis, H. Stuart, Suffolk.
 Lile, William Minor, Charlottesville.
 Long, Armistead R., Lynchburg.
 Lowry, Landon, Bedford.
 Loyall, W. H. T., Norfolk.
 McAllister, William M., Warm Springs.
 McGuire, Murray M., Richmond.
 McHugh, Charles A., Roanoke.
 McIlwaine, William B., Petersburg.
 McIntyre, Robert A., Warrenton.
 Machen, Lewis H., Richmond.
 Mann, James, Norfolk.
 Mann, Richard H., Petersburg.
 Mann, Wm. Hodges, Petersburg.
 Manson, N. C., Jr., Lynchburg.

VIRGINIA-WASHINGTON.

Mason, George, Petersburg.
 Massie, Eugene C., Richmond.
 Massie, Joseph A., Newport News.
 Mears, Otho F., Eastville.
 Meredith, Charles V., Richmond.
 Minor, John B., Richmond.
 Minor, Raleigh C., University.
 Mitchell, J. L., Norfolk.
 Montague, Hill, Richmond.
 Moore, Frank, Lexington.
 Moore, R. Walton, Fairfax.
 Murrell, William M., Lynchburg.
 Myers, R. Baldwin, Norfolk.
 Nichols, Edward, Leesburg.
 Nock, L. Floyd, Accomack.
 Norton, J. K. M., Alexandria.
 Old, William W., Jr., Norfolk.
 Omohundro, M. H., Richmond.
 Page, Rosewell, Richmond.
 Patterson, A. W., Richmond.
 Patteson, S. S. P., Richmond.
 Penn, G. E., Jr., Abingdon.
 Pickrell, John, Richmond.
 Plummer, Charles E., Petersburg.
 Plunkett, Moas A., Roanoke.
 Poindexter, E. W., Roanoke.
 Pollard, Henry R., Richmond.
 Pollard, Oliver A., Petersburg.
 Powell, Stewart E., Onancock.
 Prentis, Robert R., Suffolk.
 Quarles, James, Lexington.
 Quicke, James M., Petersburg.
 Rawley, James Kent, Richmond.
 Richardson, David C., Richmond.
 Riely, Henry C., Richmond.
 Robertson, Thomas B., Hopewell.
 Robinson, Morgan P., Richmond.
 Rodman, William Blount, Norfolk.
 Roop, Redmond I., Christiansburg.
 Rumble, H. H., Norfolk.
 Rutherford, John, Richmond.
 Sands, Alexander H., Richmond.
 Shannonhouse, William T., Norfolk.
 Shelton, Thomas Wall, Norfolk.
 Smith, H. M., Jr., Richmond.
 Smith, R. S. B., Berryville.
 Smith, Willis B., Richmond.
 Sneed, Harry L., Petersburg.
 Snidow, William B., Pearisburg.
 Strobe, Aubrey E., Lynchburg.
 Syme, Bernard C., Petersburg.
 Talley, R. H., Richmond.
 Taylor, Tazewell, Norfolk.
 Tennant, W. Brydon, Richmond.
 Thomason, Edwin Browne, Richmond.
 Townsend, J. Morton, Petersburg.
 Tucker, Henry St. George, Lexington.

Tucker, John Randolph, Richmond.
 Tunstall, Robert B., Norfolk.
 Turnbull, N., Lawrenceville.
 Turnbull, N. S., Jr., Victoria.
 Tyler, S. Heth, Norfolk.
 Underwood, E. Marvin, Norfolk.
 Vandeventer, Braden, Norfolk.
 Vicars, O. M., Wise.
 Wallace, A. W., Fredericksburg.
 Watts, Legh R., Portsmouth.
 Wellford, Beverly R., Richmond.
 Wells, E. B. F., Norfolk.
 Westcott, N. B., Onley.
 Weymouth, John, Hampton.
 White, David M., Richmond.
 White, William H., Richmond.
 White, William Henry, Jr., Norfolk.
 Wicker, John J., Jr., Richmond.
 Willcox, Thomas H., Norfolk.
 Williams, E. Randolph, Richmond.
 Williams, Lewis O., Richmond.
 Williams, Wm. Leigh, Norfolk.
 Wilson, Richard T., Petersburg.
 Wingfield, Gustavus A., Roanoke.
 Winston, Geddes H., Richmond.
 Wolcott, Harry K., Norfolk.
 Wright, James F., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

Albert, Charles S., Spokane.
 Allison, William B., Seattle.
 Ashton, James M., Tacoma.
 Avery, A. G., Spokane.
 Aylmore, Reeves, Jr., Seattle.
 Back, R. H., Vancouver.
 Balliet, Andrew J., Seattle.
 Ballinger, Harry, Seattle.
 Barney, C. R., Seattle.
 Bates, Charles O., Tacoma.
 Battle, Alfred, Seattle.
 Bausman, Frederick, Seattle.
 Belden, E. H., Spokane.
 Benton, A. Judson, Tacoma.
 Blaine, Elbert F., Seattle.
 Bogle, W. H., Seattle.
 Bridges, J. B., Aberdeen.
 Bronson, Ira, Seattle.
 Brooks, J. W., Walla Walla.
 Brown, Frederick V., Seattle.
 Bryson, Herbert C., Walla Walla.
 Burcham, J. T., Spokane.
 Burke, Thomas, Seattle.
 Byers, Alpheus, Seattle.
 Byers, Ovid A., Seattle.
 Callahan, James P. H., Hoquiam.
 Cannon, E. J., Spokane.

WASHINGTON.

Cockerill, O. P., Seattle.
 Colburn, A. O., Spokane.
 Coleman, J. A., Everett.
 Cushman, Edward E., Tacoma.
 Danson, R. J., Spokane.
 Davis, Arthur W., Spokane.
 Dawson, Wm. Sherman, Spokane.
 DeBruler, Ellis, Seattle.
 Delle, Lee O., Yakima.
 DeRoy, Irvin E., Seattle.
 De Steiguer, George E., Seattle.
 Donworth, George, Seattle.
 Dudley, Frederick M., Seattle.
 Edge, Lester P., Spokane.
 Edwards, Marion, Seattle.
 Ellis, Overton G., Tacoma.
 Evans, Marvin, Walla Walla.
 Everette, Willis Eugene, Tacoma.
 Ferris, G. M., Spokane.
 Flewelling, A. L., Spokane.
 Force, H. C., Seattle.
 Freece, James S., Davenport.
 Fuller, Frederic E., Seattle.
 Fulton, Walter S., Seattle.
 Garrecht, F. A., Spokane.
 Gaston, O. C., Everett.
 Gilman, L. O., Seattle.
 Gorham, William H., Seattle.
 Gose, M. F., Pomeroy.
 Gose, T. P., Walla Walla.
 Graves, Will G., Spokane.
 Griggs, Herbert S., Tacoma.
 Grosscup, Benjamin S., Tacoma.
 Hadley, A. M., Bellingham.
 Hadley, Hiram E., Seattle.
 Hamblen, Lawrence R., Spokane.
 Hanford, Cornelius H., Seattle.
 Hartman, John P., Seattle.
 Hayden, Elmer M., Tacoma.
 Herr, Willis B., Seattle.
 Higgins, John C., Seattle.
 Hill, Samuel, Seattle.
 Hodgdon, C. W., Hoquiam.
 Howard, Clinton W., Bellingham.
 Howe, James B., Seattle.
 Hoyt, John P., East Seattle.
 Hulbert, Robert A., Seattle.
 Huneke, William A., Spokane.
 Jemeph, M. E., Davenport.
 Jones, Richard Saxe, Seattle.
 Kauffman, Ralph, Ellensburg.
 Keene, Walter A., Seattle.
 Korte, George W., Seattle.
 Levy, Aubrey, Seattle.
 Love, C. Morup N., Wilbur.
 Lueders, Henry W., Tacoma.
 McCallum, J. D., Davenport.
 McCann, La Roy, Colfax.
 McClure, Henry F., Seattle.
 McClure, Walter A., Seattle.
 McClure, William E., Seattle.
 McCord, E. S., Seattle.
 McCroskey, R. L., Colfax.
 McMicken, Maurice, Seattle.
 McMillan, Raymond J., Tacoma.
 Main, John F., Olympia.
 Martineau, Laurent L., North Port.
 Miller, Fred, Spokane.
 Monten, William A., Spokane.
 Munday, Charles F., Seattle.
 Munn, George Ladd, Seattle.
 Murphy, James B., Seattle.
 Murray, Charles A., Tacoma.
 Neterer, Jeremiah, Seattle.
 Nuzum, Richard W., Spokane.
 Oldham, Robert P., Seattle.
 Padgett, Beale Edward, Everett.
 Parker, Emmett N., Olympia.
 Patterson, Charles E., Seattle.
 Peters, W. A., Seattle.
 Peterson, Fred H., Seattle.
 Pettijohn, C. A., Davenport.
 Piles, Samuel H., Seattle.
 Post, Frank T., Spokane.
 Preston, Harold, Seattle.
 Ramsey, H. J., Seattle.
 Reames, Clarence L., Seattle.
 Reid, George T., Tacoma.
 Reynolds, Allen H., Walla Walla.
 Rhodes, Harry A., Seattle.
 Richards, N. O., North Yakima.
 Roberts, John W., Seattle.
 Ronald, J. T., Seattle.
 Shaffer, C. Will, Olympia.
 Sharpstein, John L., Walla Walla.
 Shepard, Charles E., Seattle.
 Shine, P. C., Spokane.
 Smith, Isham N., Seattle.
 Smith, Martin F., Hoquiam.
 Smith, Winfield R., Seattle.
 Sommer, Jack, Seattle.
 Spirk, Charles A., Seattle.
 Stedman, Livingston B., Seattle.
 Stotler, F. L., Colfax.
 Sullivan, John J., Seattle.
 Summers, Lane, Seattle.
 Swan, Edgar M., Vancouver.
 Tallman, Boyd J., Seattle.
 Tanner, W. V., Seattle.
 Todd, Elmer E., Seattle.
 Tolman, Warren W., Olympia.
 Trefethen, D. B., Seattle.
 Tucker, Wilmon, Seattle.
 Turner, George, Spokane.

WASHINGTON—WEST VIRGINIA.

Voorhees, Reese H., Spokane.
 Wakefield, William J. C., Spokane.
 Weaver, Samuel P., Sprague.
 White, Coral B., Seattle.
 Whiting, Edwin P., Seattle.
 Williams, James A., Spokane.
 Winders, C. H., Seattle.
 Witherspoon, A. W., Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Adams, Homer, Harrisville.
 Alderson, C. M., Charleston.
 Alderson, Fleming N., Richwood.
 Alexander, George M., Fairmont.
 Allen, Guy R. C., Wheeling.
 Ambler, B. Mason, Parkersburg.
 Ambler, Mason G., Parkersburg.
 Anderson, Luther C., Welch.
 Archer, Vachel B., Parkersburg.
 Avis, S. B., Charleston.
 Baker, George C., Morgantown.
 Baker, John M., Spencer.
 Barnes, Uriah, Charleston.
 Beckwith, Frank J., Charles Town.
 Bias, B. Randolph, Williamson.
 Biern, Samuel, Huntington.
 Bland, Robert L., Weston.
 Blue, Frederick O., Charleston.
 Bouchelle, J. F., Charleston.
 Bowers, E. A., Elkins.
 Brannon, W. W., Weston.
 Breckinridge, A. N., Summersville.
 Brown, Douglass W., Huntington.
 Brown, Forrest W., Charles Town.
 Bumgardner, J. Lewis, Beckley.
 Camden, H. P., Parkersburg.
 Campbell, C. W., Huntington.
 Campbell, Charles N., Martinsburg.
 Carrigan, Chas. E., Moundsville.
 Carter, Edward E., Wellburg.
 Cato, Henry S., Charleston.
 Champe, Vernon O., Montgomery.
 Chilton, Wm. Edwin, Charleston.
 Clay, Buckner, Charleston.
 Coleman, Thomas, Charleston.
 Conley, William G., Charleston.
 Conniff, John J., Wheeling.
 Cornwell, John J., Charleston.
 Crockett, George P., Bluefield.
 Crogan, P. J., Kingwood.
 Damron, James, Williamson.
 Davis, Cary N., Huntington.
 Davis, Dabney C. T., Jr., Charleston.
 Davis, John W. (London, England), Clarksburg.
 Davis, Staige, Charleston.

Dayton, Alston G., Philippi.
 Dayton, Arthur S., Philippi.
 Dice, Charles S., Lewisburg.
 Dillon, C. W., Fayetteville.
 Dodge, Harris B., Parkersburg.
 Downes, J. M. N., Buckhannon.
 Dunlap, R. F., Hinton.
 Easley, D. M., Bluefield.
 Evans, D. B., Moundsville.
 Ewing, James W., Wheeling.
 Faulkner, Charles J., Martinsburg (Washington, D. C.).
 File, Ashton, Beckley.
 Fine, Reubin, Martinsburg.
 Fitzpatrick, H., Huntington.
 Fleming, A. B., Fairmont.
 Fox, Alfred G., Bluefield.
 Fox, Fred. L., Sutton.
 French, D. E., Bluefield.
 Goodykoontz, Wells, Williamson.
 Gribble, W. B., West Union.
 Hall, Connor, Charleston.
 Haymond, W. E., Sutton.
 Hechmer, John L., Grafton.
 Henson, J. O., Martinsburg.
 Higginbotham, C. C., Buckhannon.
 Hodges, Arthur B., Charleston.
 Hogg, Charles E., Point Pleasant.
 Hubard, Robt. Thruston, Jr., Fayetteville.
 Hubbard, Nelson C., Wheeling.
 Hubbard, William P., Wheeling.
 Hughes, William W., Welch.
 Ice, W. T., Jr., Philippi.
 Irons, Harry S., Huntington.
 Jackson, Malcolm, Charleston.
 Jackson, Stephen Goodloe, Clarksburg.
 Jacobs, Thos. P., New Martinsville.
 Jeffords, Tracy L., Harpers Ferry.
 Johnson, Clyde B., Charleston.
 Jones, Henry Craig, Morgantown.
 Kilmer, W. C., Martinsburg.
 Kittle, Warren B., Philippi.
 Knight, Edward W., Charleston.
 Kreps, Charles A., Parkersburg.
 Kump, H. G., Elkins.
 Laird, John F., Parkersburg.
 Law, J. E., Clarksburg.
 Lee, William L., Fayetteville.
 Livezey, Fred. M., Huntington.
 Loeb, Leo, Charleston.
 Love, George, Fayetteville.
 Lovett, H. T., Huntington.
 Lynch, Charles W., Charleston.
 McCamic, Charles, Wheeling.
 McCauley, G. W., Moorefield.
 McClagherty, Bernard, Bluefield.
 McDougale, Walter E., Parkersburg.

STATE LIST OF MEMBERS.

WEST VIRGINIA—WISCONSIN.

McGrath, John M., Princeton.
 McKee, David A., Wheeling.
 McWhorter, J. C., Buckhannon.
 Matkin, Clarence E., Martinsburg.
 Mathews, Wm. Burdette, Charleston.
 Maxwell, W. B., Elkins.
 Meredith, James A., Fairmont.
 Merrick, Charles D., Parkersburg.
 Miller, James H., Hinton.
 Miller, William N., Parkersburg.
 Moats, Francis P., Parkersburg.
 Moore, Everett F., Moundsville.
 Morgan, E. F., Charleston.
 Morris, Tusca, Fairmont.
 Nuckolls, Elbert L., Fayetteville.
 O'Brien, William S., Buckhannon.
 O'Neal, L. B., Montgomery.
 Osenton, C. W., Fayetteville.
 Pace, S. N., Lewisburg.
 Palmer, John C., Jr., Wheeling.
 Partlow, Ira J., Keystone.
 Payne, William D., Charleston.
 Poffenbarger, George, Charleston.
 Powell, Charles, Fairmont.
 Price, George E., Charleston.
 Price, T. Brooks, Charleston.
 Renshaw, W. C. W., Huntington.
 Richards, H. Campbell, Wheeling.
 Riley, T. S., Wheeling.
 Ritz, Harold A., Charleston.
 Ritz, Russell S., Bluefield.
 Robinson, Ira E., Charleston.
 Robinson, Jed W., Grafton.
 Rosenbloom, Benjamin Louis, Wheeling.
 Sanders, Joseph M., Bluefield.
 Scherr, Harry, Williamson.
 Scott, Paul W., Huntington.
 Shaw, Harry, Fairmont.
 Simms, John T., Charleston.
 Smith, Edward G., Clarksburg.
 Smith, Harrison Brooks, Charleston.
 Smith, Harvey F., Clarksburg.
 Smith, Levin, Parkersburg.
 Sommerville, J. B., Wheeling.
 Spencer, J. S., Point Pleasant.
 Spilman, Robert S., Charleston.
 Staker, Lewis A., Huntington.
 Stallings, A. R., Parsons.
 Stewart, Edgar B., Morgantown.
 Strother, D. J. F., Welch.
 Talbott, E. D., Elkins.
 Townsend, T. C., Charleston.
 Turner, Smith D., Parkersburg.
 Valentine, A. Jay, Parsons.
 Vandervort, James W., Parkersburg.
 Van Winkle, W. W., Parkersburg.
 Vinson, Z. T., Huntington.

Walker, Stuart W., Martinsburg.
 Wallace, George Selden, Huntington.
 Watts, Cornelius C., Charleston.
 Wells, Ross, St. Mary's.
 White, Kemble, Fairmont.
 Wiles, George R. C., Charleston.
 Wilkinson, John B., Logan.
 Williams, L. Judson, Charleston.
 Willis, M. H., New Martinsville.
 Wolfe, William Henry, Parkersburg.
 Woods, John M., Martinsburg.
 Woods, Samuel V., Philippi.
 Yost, E. H., New Martinsville.
 Young, U. G., Buckhannon.

WISCONSIN.

Aarons, Charles L., Milwaukee.
 Adams, H. W., Beloit.
 Babb, Max Wellington, Milwaukee.
 Baensch, Emil, Manitowoc.
 Bagley, William R., Madison.
 Baker, Norman L., Milwaukee.
 Ballhorn, George E., Milwaukee.
 Bancroft, L. H., Richland Center.
 Barnes, Chester D., Kenosha.
 Barry, Michael, Phillips.
 Bartelt, Arthur H., Milwaukee.
 Belden, Ellsworth B., Racine.
 Belitz, Arthur F., Madison.
 Bennett, John Henry, Viroqua.
 Bentley, F. R., Baraboo.
 Bird, Claire E., Wausau.
 Black, William E., Milwaukee.
 Blake, Chauncey E., Madison.
 Blake, James E., Milwaukee.
 Bloodgood, Francis, Jr., Milwaukee.
 Bloodgood, Wheeler P., Milwaukee.
 Boesel, Frank Tilden, Milwaukee.
 Bohmrich, Louis G., Milwaukee.
 Bowler, Edward R., Sheboygan.
 Bowler, Timothy M., Sheboygan.
 Bradford, Francis S., Appleton.
 Breslauer, Arthur, Milwaukee.
 Briere, Charles E., Grand Rapids.
 Buckmaster, Albert E., Kenosha.
 Burpee, F. C., Janesville.
 Butler, Harry L., Madison.
 Cady, Samuel H., Green Bay.
 Carby, J. O., Milwaukee.
 Carow, J. W., Ladysmith.
 Cashin, Charles H., Stevens Point.
 Cavanagh, James, Kenosha.
 Chase, John B., Oconto.
 Christiansen, Christian A., Juneau.
 Classon, Allen V., Oconto.
 Clementson, George, Lancaster.
 Conway, Wm. J., Grand Rapids.

WISCONSIN.

Corrigan, Walter D., Milwaukee.
 Dahlman, Louis A., Milwaukee.
 Davison, Thomas L., Ripon.
 Dean, H. H., Glenwood City.
 Doerfer, Christian, Milwaukee.
 Dougherty, William H., Janesville.
 Doyle, T. L., Fond du Lac.
 Dunwiddie, John D., Monroe.
 Durant, Paul D., Milwaukee.
 Ekern, Herman L. (Chicago, Ill.),
 Madison.
 Ela, Emerson, Madison.
 Enslow, Charles A., Janesville.
 Eachweller, F. C., Madison.
 Evans, Evan A., Baraboo.
 Evans, Wm. L., Green Bay.
 Fairchild, Arthur W., Milwaukee.
 Fairchild, Edward T., Milwaukee.
 Fairchild, Hiram O., Green Bay.
 Fawcett, Charles F., Milwaukee.
 Fish, Irving A., Milwaukee.
 Fisher, John J., Bayfield.
 Fisher, Peter, Kenosha.
 Fisher, William E., Stevens Point.
 Fitzgibbon, Henry, Menasha.
 Flanders, James G., Milwaukee.
 Flanders, Roger Yale, Milwaukee.
 Flynn, J. Wallace, Milwaukee.
 Freeman, Robert R., Milwaukee.
 Friend, Charles, Milwaukee.
 Fritz, Oscar M., Milwaukee.
 Frost, Daniel Eugene, Stevens Point.
 Frost, Edward W., Milwaukee.
 Furlong, William E., Milwaukee.
 Gabel, George H., Milwaukee.
 Gauerke, John W., Green Bay.
 Gehrz, Gustave G., Milwaukee.
 Geiger, Ferdinand A., Milwaukee.
 Geilfuss, Carl F., Milwaukee.
 Geisse, Harold L., Madison.
 Gilman, Winfield W., Madison.
 Gilmore, Eugene Allen, Madison.
 Gittings, Christopher C., Racine.
 Goff, Guy D., Milwaukee.
 Goggins, Bernard R., Grand Rapids.
 Goldman, Harry R., Marinette.
 Gordon, George H., LaCrosse.
 Grady, Daniel H., Portage.
 Graebner, George J., Milwaukee.
 Graves, W. R., Prairie du Chien.
 Green, Harrison S., Milwaukee.
 Greene, George G., Green Bay.
 Gregory, John J., Milwaukee.
 Haddow, Winfred G., Ellsworth.
 Halsey, Lawrence W., Milwaukee.
 Hambrecht, George P., Madison.
 Hammer, E. J., Hillsboro.
 Hammersley, Charles E., Milwaukee.

Hanitch, Louis, Superior.
 Hannan, Timothy J., Milwaukee.
 Hardgrove, J. Gilbert, Milwaukee.
 Harper, John F., Milwaukee.
 Harvey, Richard G., Racine.
 Hayes, William A., Milwaukee.
 Hemlock, Daniel J., Waukesha.
 Higbee, Jesse E., La Crosse.
 Hill, Carl N., Madison.
 Hilton, George, Oshkosh.
 Holland, Thomas M., Park Falls.
 Hollister, R. A., Oshkosh.
 Hooper, Moses, Oshkosh.
 Heppman, A. C., Madison.
 Houghton, Frank W., Milwaukee.
 Hoyt, Frank M., Milwaukee.
 Hudnall, George B., Milwaukee.
 Husting, Bonduel Albert, Fond du Lac.
 Jackman, Ralph W., Madison.
 Jackson, Russell, Milwaukee.
 Jeffris, Malcolm G., Janesville.
 Jenkins, James G., Milwaukee.
 Jenswold, Frank E., Fennimore.
 Jones, Burr W., Madison.
 Jones, Granville D., Wausau.
 Kane, Henry V., Milwaukee.
 Karrow, Herman Henry, Milwaukee.
 Kaunheimer, Wm., Milwaukee.
 Kay, Alfred, Milwaukee.
 Kellogg, Harry L., Milwaukee.
 Kelly, John A., Oconomowoc.
 Kemper, Jackson B., Milwaukee.
 Kershaw, William J., Milwaukee.
 Kerwin, J. C., Neenah.
 Kileen, E. F., Wautoma.
 Killilea, Henry J., Milwaukee.
 Kirwan, Charles, Ladysmith.
 Kluwin, John F., Oshkosh.
 Krenzke, Charles, Racine.
 Krugmeier, Albert H., Appleton.
 Laflin, Herbert N., Milwaukee.
 Lecher, Louis A., Milwaukee.
 Levin, Michael, Milwaukee.
 Lines, George, Milwaukee.
 Lueck, Martin L., Juneau.
 Lyon, Jay F., Elkhorn.
 McCabe, Maurice A., Milwaukee.
 McConnell, John E., LaCrosse.
 McDonald, Charles H. (Washington,
 D. C.), Wittenberg.
 McGeoch, Arthur N., West Allis.
 McGovern, Francis E., Milwaukee.
 McLeod, Arthur A., Madison.
 McMahon, Stephen J., Milwaukee.
 McMillan, John W., Milwaukee.
 McMynn, Robert N., Milwaukee.
 McNamara, D. W., Montello.
 Mack, Edwin S., Milwaukee.

WISCONSIN.

- MacLeod, Arthur Wm., Washburn.
 Mahoney, Henry, Milwaukee.
 Mann, Charles D., Milwaukee.
 Marshall, R. D., Madison.
 Martin, Patrick H., Green Bay.
 Mason, Vroman, Madison.
 Matheson, Alexander E., Janesville.
 Mead, Lewis Henry, Shell Lake.
 Meyers, Peter J., Racine.
 Mickelson, Albert G., Madison.
 Miller, Benjamin K., Milwaukee.
 Miller, George P., Milwaukee.
 Minahan, Eben R., Green Bay.
 Minahan, Edmund D., Rhinelander.
 Mittelstaedt, Gustav, Kenosha.
 Monroe, Charles E., Milwaukee.
 Morris, Charles M., Milwaukee.
 Morris, William A. P., Madison.
 Morsell, Arthur L., Milwaukee.
 Morton, George E., Milwaukee.
 Mott, Mayhew, Neenah.
 Mouat, Malcolm O., Janesville.
 Muskat, Carl, Milwaukee.
 Naber, Emil H., Mayville.
 Nash, Archie L., Manitowoc.
 Nash, Edwin G., Manitowoc.
 Nash, Lyman J., Manitowoc.
 Nemmers, E. P., Milwaukee.
 Neville, Arthur Courtney, Green Bay.
 Newbury, Charles W., Waukesha.
 Niven, John M., Milwaukee.
 Nolan, Thomas S., Janesville.
 North, Jerome Reynolds, Green Bay.
 O'Connor, George E., Eagle River.
 Oestreich, Otto A., Janesville.
 Olin, John M., Madison.
 Palmer, Walter Curtis, Racine.
 Pannier, J. E., Chippewa Falls.
 Park, Byron B., Stevens Point.
 Parker, Barton L., Green Bay.
 Pedrick, Samuel M., Ripon.
 Pereles, Nathan, Jr., Milwaukee.
 Petersen, Arnold R., Madison.
 Peterson, Alvin B., Prairie Du Chien.
 Pfiffner, J. R., Stevens Point.
 Pors, Emil C., Marshfield.
 Pray, Allan T., Ashland.
 Quarles, Charles B., Milwaukee.
 Quarles, Louis, Milwaukee.
 Quarles, William C., Milwaukee.
 Reeder, Charles W., Milwaukee.
 Reid, A. H., Wausau.
 Richards, Harry S., Madison.
 Richardson, Emmet L., Milwaukee.
 Richardson, Marshall P., Janesville.
 Richmond, T. C., Madison.
 Riley, Miles C., Madison.
 Riordan, Daniel E., Milwaukee.
 Risjord, Gullick N., Ashland.
 Rix, Carl B., Milwaukee.
 Roberts, D. E., Superior.
 Rosenberry, Marvin B., Madison.
 Rundell, Oliver S., Madison.
 Runke, Richard B., Merrill.
 Ryan, William, Madison.
 Salzstein, Benjamin F., Milwaukee.
 Sanborn, A. L., Madison.
 Sanborn, John Bell, Madison.
 Sanderson, Thomas A., Sturgeon Bay.
 Sawyer, H. W., Hartford.
 Schein, S. B., Madison.
 Schinz, Walter, Milwaukee.
 Schubring, E. J. B., Madison.
 Scott, Burr J., Milwaukee.
 Shea, William F., Ashland.
 Smart, Edward M., Milwaukee.
 Smith, E. C., Seymour.
 Smith, Samuel M., Janesville.
 Spongeski, A. L., Stevens Point.
 Spooner, Willett M., Milwaukee.
 Stafford, William H., Chippewa Falls.
 Stark, Henry W., Milwaukee.
 Stebbins, Albert K., Milwaukee.
 Stebbins, Byron H., Madison.
 Steele, William M., Superior.
 Stearns, Perry J., Milwaukee.
 Stern, Morris, Milwaukee.
 Stevens, E. Ray, Madison.
 Stevens, John C., Jr., Milwaukee.
 Stewart, Calvin, Kenosha.
 Stroud, Ray M., Madison.
 Sutherland, George G., Janesville.
 Swan, George Brewster, Beaver Dam.
 Swansen, Sam T., Milwaukee.
 Tallman, Stanley D., Janesville.
 Taylor, George W., Kenosha.
 Tenney, Charles Homer, Madison.
 Thompson, George, Hudson.
 Thompson, John C., Oshkosh.
 Thompson, William D., Racine.
 Tibbs, William L., Milwaukee.
 Tierney, Joseph E., Milwaukee.
 Timlin, William H., Milwaukee.
 Tower, Edwin B. H., Jr., Milwaukee.
 Trost, Hugo J., Milwaukee.
 Upham, Horace A. J., Milwaukee.
 Van Doren, R. N., Milwaukee.
 VanDyke, Douglass, Milwaukee.
 Van Dyke, George D., Milwaukee.
 Van Dyke, William D., Milwaukee.
 Van Hecke, John, Merrill.
 Walker, Mortimer E., Racine.
 Wheelan, William E., Grand Rapids.
 Whelan, Charles E., Madison.
 Whitehead, John M., Janesville.

WISCONSIN-WYOMING.

Willcox, Roy Porter, Eau Claire.
 Williams, Clifton, Milwaukee.
 Winkler, Frederick C., Milwaukee.
 Winslow, John B., Madison.
 Wood, Edgar L., Milwaukee.
 Wood, John J., Jr., Berlin.
 Woodard, William H., Watertown.
 Yockey, Chauncey W., Milwaukee.

WYOMING.

Arnold, Constantine P., Laramie.
 Arnold, John R., Evanston.
 Ausherman, Benjamin M., Evanston.
 Barnes, John B., Jr., Casper.
 Blydenburgh, Charles E., Cheyenne.
 Brimmer, George E., Rawlins.
 Burdick, Charles W., Cheyenne.
 Campbell, Anthony C., Casper.
 Christmas, H. R., Kemmerer.
 Clark, Clarence D., Evanston.
 Clark, John D., Cheyenne.
 Corthell, Morris E., Laramie.
 Corthell, Nellis E., Laramie.
 Dillon, John, Lander.
 Donzelmann, Hugo, Cheyenne.
 Garst, Joseph, Douglas.
 Hagens, Graddus R., Casper.
 Hawley, R. D., Douglas.
 Henderson, Harry B., Jr., Cheyenne.
 Hodgson, J. M., Casper.
 Holliday, W. B., Casper.
 Howell, David J., Cheyenne.
 Hsley, Harry P., Sundance.
 Jacobson, Jesse E., Wheatland.
 Kennedy, T. Blake, Cheyenne.
 Kerper, George B., Jr., Powell.
 Kimball, Ralph, Lander.
 Kinkead, William C., Cheyenne.
 Kline, M. A., Cheyenne.
 Kutcher, Charles A., Sheridan.
 Lacey, John W., Cheyenne.
 Lane, Charles Elmer, Cheyenne.
 Lee, Ray E., Cheyenne.
 Lonabaugh, E. E., Sheridan.
 McCollough, Albert W., Laramie.
 McMurray, Will, Laramie.
 McNally, R. E., Sheridan.
 Marshall, D. P. B., Sheridan.
 Matson, Roderick N., Cheyenne.
 Mecum, William F., Douglas.
 Mentzer, William C., Cheyenne.
 Muir, W. A., Rock Springs.
 Mullen, William E., Cheyenne.
 Natwick, O. A., Wheatland.
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 Preston, Douglas A., Cheyenne.
 Raymond, E. C., New Castle.
 Reid, Erle H., Torrington.
 Rigdon, Charles L., Cheyenne.
 Ross, William B., Cheyenne.
 Simpson, William L., Cody.
 Stanley, James G., Casper.
 Stansbury, John, Douglas.
 Taliaferro, Thos. Seddon, Jr., Rock Springs.
 Van Devanter, Willis (Washington, D. C.), Cheyenne.
 Walls, William L., Cheyenne.
 Watts, Clyde M., Cheyenne.
 West, Raymond B., Basin.
 Wilson, William O., Casper.
 Winter, Charles E., Casper.
 Zaring, Clarence A., Basin.

RECAPITULATION

State.	No. of Members.	State.	No. of Members.
Alabama	110	Missouri	592
Alaska	8	Montana	9
Arizona	90	Nebraska	149
Arkansas	143	Nevada	44
California	300	New Hampshire	62
Canada	1	New Jersey	176
Canal Zone	2	New Mexico	38
China	14	New York	1447
Colorado	209	North Carolina	240
Connecticut	215	North Dakota	51
Cuba	1	Ohio	518
Delaware	38	Oklahoma	180
District of Columbia	302	Oregon	74
Dutch East Indies	1	Pennsylvania	819
England	6	Philippine Islands	7
Florida	129	Porto Rico	26
France	4	Rhode Island	110
Georgia	148	Siam	1
Hawaii Territory	28	South America	1
Idaho	88	South Carolina	131
Illinois	803	South Dakota	82
Indiana	144	Tennessee	210
Iowa	166	Texas	202
Italy	1	Utah	91
Japan	3	Vermont	62
Kansas	108	Virginia	197
Kentucky	130	Washington	149
Louisiana	145	West Virginia	171
Maine	102	Wisconsin	279
Maryland	267	Wyoming	62
Massachusetts	802		
Mexico	2		
Michigan	187		
Minnesota	250		
Mississippi	82		
		Total	10,677
		Honorary Members	14

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INDEX.

	PAGE
Address, Annual, by David Jayne Hill.....	171
Baldwin, Simeon E.....	398
Batts, Robert Lynn.....	204
Bleunt, William A.....	556
Finlay, Viscount	20
Gary, Elbert H.....	188
Higgins, Richard T.....	419
Hill, David Jayne.....	171
Hilton, Clifford L.....	470
Kenyon, Alan D.....	382
Lansing, Robert	238
Newton, Charles D.....	480
Page, George T.....	151
Pam, Hugo	496
Pound, Roscoe	445
Price, John G.....	474
Prouty, Charles A.....	426
Ritchie, Albert C.....	226
Root, Elihu	23
Wolfe, Samuel M.....	487
Wyman, Henry A.....	469
Abuse of Law Making and its Possible Results, Address....	487
Addresses, Annual, List of.....	357
Presidents', List of.....	356
Adjournment	89
Administrative Application of Legal Standards, Address...	445
Admiralty and Maritime Law, Committee on.....	144
Report of	64
Alphabetical List of Members.....	573
American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology—	
Address, Hugo Pam, President.....	496
Officers	132, 495
Proceedings	492
Reports of Committees—	
Drugs and Crime.....	527
Insanity and Criminal Responsibility.....	512
Metropolitan and State Police.....	516
Probation and Suspended Sentence.....	521
Secretary's Memorandum	492
Treatment of Drug Addiction.....	532

	PAGE
American Law of Courts Martial.....	44, 70
Annual Address, by David Jayne Hill.....	171
Addresses, List of Annual.....	357
Dinner, Memorandum of.....	116
Meetings, List of.....	120
Appendix	149
Appropriations for Expenses of Committees.....	97, 101
Association of Attorneys General (see National Association of Attorneys General)	466
Auditing Committee, Report of.....	98
Baldwin, Simeon E., Address as Director Comparative Law Bureau	398
Bankruptcy Act (see Report of Committee on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law).....	50
Bar Associations—	
Conference of (see January, 1920, Journal).	
List of State	353
Representatives from, at 1919 meeting.....	111
Batts, Robert Lynn, Address of	208
Blount, Wm. A., Address	556
Bolshevism, Address	480
By-Laws of the American Bar Association	127
Discussion Concerning Adoption of	85, 88
Canons of Ethics.....	7
Carson, Hampton L., Address as President-elect.....	88
Cockrill, Ashley, Presiding Officer	25
Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law, Committee on	143
Report of	27
Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (see Uniform State Laws, Commissioners on)	535
Committee, Executive	132
List of	119
Report of	25, 99
Committee on Auditing Treasurer's Report	98
on Admiralty and Maritime Law	144
Report of	64
on American Law of Courts Martial, Discussion or Report of	44, 70
on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law	143
Report of	27
to Consider Change of Date of Presidential Election. Report of	146
Report of	37
to Consider Classification and Restatement of Law ..	147
Report of	42, 259
on Constitution and By-Laws, Report of	85, 88

Committee on Auditing Treasurer's Report—Continued.	PAGE
on Co-operation among Bar Associations.....	146
on Drafting of Legislation	146
Report of	29
on Finance	146
Report of	35
on Grievances, Professional Ethics and	144
on Insurance Law	143
Report of	32
on International Law	143
Report of	30
on Judicial Recall, Report of.....	65, 89
on Jurisprudence and Law Reform	143
on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, Re- port of Council	33, 264
on Membership	144
on Memorials	145
Report of	35, 347
on Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law	144
Report of	70, 277
on Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law, Report of	38, 89
on Professional Ethics and Grievances	144
Report of	37
on Publications	144
on Publicity	144
Report of	34
on Reports and Digests, Report of	30
on Uniform Judicial Procedure	146
Report of	35
on Uniform State Laws, Report of	63, 332
to Suggest Remedies and Propose Laws Relating to Procedure, Report of	62
Committees—	
Appropriations for Expenses of	97, 101
Memorandum of Subjects Referred to	355
Special	146
Standing	143
(See American Institute of Criminal Law and Crimi- nology; Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.)	
Comparative Law Bureau—	
Baldwin, Simeon E., Address as Director.....	398
Officers and Managers of	397
Proceedings	397
Report of, to American Bar Association	262
Conditional Sales Act	64, 332

	PAGE
Conference of Bar Association Representatives, Proceedings of (see Journal for January, 1920).	
Delegates in Attendance	111
Consider Change of Date of Presidential Election, Committee to	146
Report of	37
Consider Classification and Restatement of Law, Committee to	147
Report of	42, 259
Constitution of American Bar Association	121
Discussion Concerning Adoption of	85, 88
Contents, 1919 Report	3
Co-operation among Bar Associations, Committee on	146
Copyrights, Patent Trade-Mark and Report of	38, 89
Council on Legal Education, Report of	33, 264
Courts Martial, Discussion	44, 70
Criminal Law and Criminology (see American Institute Criminal Law and Criminology)	496
Delegates from American Bar Association to Conference of Bar Association Representatives, 1919 and 1920	111, 146
Delegates and Members Registered—	
American Bar Association	102
Conference of Delegates	111
Judicial Section	115
Delegates from State and Local Bar Associations	111
Dinner, Annual, Memorandum of	116
Drafting of Legislation, Committee on	146
Report of	29
Education (see Section of Legal Education, January, 1920, Journal).	
Election of General Council	27
of Members, by Executive Committee	90, 99
Election of Officers—	
American Bar Association	87
American Institute of Criminal Law	495
Association of Attorneys General	467
Comparative Law Bureau	397
General Council	27
Section of Patent, etc., Law	381
Ethics, Canons of	7
Ethics, Professional, and Grievances, Committee on	144
Report of	37
Executive Committee	132
List of	119
Report of	25, 99

	PAGE
Finlay, Lord, Remarks	20
Fraudulent Conveyances Act	64, 341
Gary, Elbert H., Address of	188
General Council, Election of	27
List of	133
Report of, on Nominations for Membership.....	25
Geographical List of Members	675
Government, Address, George T. Page.....	151
Grievances, Professional Ethics and, Committee on.....	144
Report of	37
Growth of Law During the Past Year, Address	398
Higgins, Richard T., Address of	419
Hill, David Jayne, Address of	171
Hilton, Clifford L., Address	470
Honorary Members, List of	572
Howland, Paul, Presiding Officer	62
Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology— (See American Institute of Criminal Law and Crim- inology)	492
Insurance Law, Committee on.....	143
Report of	32
International Law, Committee on.....	143
Report of	30
Journal, American Bar Association (Quarterly).....	91
Judicial Procedure, Uniform, Committee on	146
Report of	35
Judicial Recall, Committee, Report of.....	65, 89
Judicial Section (see October, 1919, Journal). Addresses, list of	373
Members of Section Registered.....	115
Officers	132
Former, List of	373
Report to American Bar Association.....	36
Jurisprudence and Law Reform, Committee on.....	143
Kenyon, Alan D., Address.....	382
Lansing, Robert, Address of.....	238
Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, Report of Council on	33, 264
Report of Council	33, 264
Legal Education, Section of (see January, 1920, Journal). Officers	132
Former	374
Papers Read, List of.....	364
Legal Questions of the Peace Conference, Address.....	238

	PAGE
Legislation Proposed or Recommended by American Bar Association—	
Bill Authorizing Supreme Court to Prescribe Rules for Pleading and Procedure.....	35
Codification of the Law of Common Carriers.....	27
Concerning Conditional Sales	64, 332
Concerning Fraudulent Conveyances	64, 341
Concerning Liens and Mortgages on Vessels.....	64, 257
Death Statute for Court of Admiralty.....	64, 257
Draft, Tentative of Bill Covering Amendments to Sherman Anti-Trust Act	27
To Amend and Supplement Interstate Commerce Act.	27
To Supplement Bankruptcy Act	27
To Punish Commercial Bribery.....	27
Bill Authorizing Suits against the United States for Injuries Caused by Vessels belonging to the United States	64, 257
Uniform Conditional Sales Act.....	64, 332
Uniform Fraudulent Conveyances Act.....	64, 341
Legislative Drafting, Committee on.....	146
Report of	29
List of—	
Addresses, Judicial Section.....	373
Legal Education Section	364
Patent Law Section.....	370
Annual Addresses	357
Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.....	538
Committees of	541
Committees—	
Executive	119, 132
Special	146
Standing	143
General Council	133
Local Councils	134
Meetings Held, and Attendance.....	120
Members—	
Alphabetical	573
Honorary	572
State	675
Members and Delegates Registered at Meeting.....	102
Members of Judicial Section Registered.....	115
Of Subjects Referred to Committees.....	355
Officers	132
Former, of Sections	374
Papers Read	359

List of—Continued.	PAGE
Presidents	117
Presidents' Addresses	356
Representatives of Bar Associations Registered.....	111
Representatives of A. B. A. for 1920 to Conference of Delegates	146
Secretaries	118
State Bar Associations	353
Treasurers	118
Living Problems, Address	474
Managers Comparative Law Bureau.....	397
Meetings, List of Places of.....	120
Members, Alphabetical List of (showing date of election) ..	573
Deceased	347
Geographical List of	675
Honorary	572
Judicial Section Registered	115
Recapitulation, by States.....	776
Registered at Meeting, List of.....	102
Membership, Committee on	144
Memorandum of Subjects Referred to Committees.....	355
National Association of Attorneys-General—	
Address of Welcome, Henry A. Wyman.....	469
Addresses—	
Clifford L. Hilton	470
Charles D. Newton	480
John G. Price	474
Samuel M. Wolfe	487
Officers	467
Proceedings	466
National Conference of Commissioners (see Uniform State Laws, Commissioners on)	525
Nations and the Law, The, Address	171
New Constitution of the United States, Address	208
Newton, Charles D., Address	480
Nominating Committee, Report of	87
Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law, Committee on.....	144
Report of	70, 277
Notice as to Sale of A. B. A. Reports.....	777
Obituaries, Committee on	145
Report of	35, 347
Officers (see Election)—	
American Bar Association	87, 132
Commissioners on Uniform State Laws	132, 535
Comparative Law Bureau	132, 397
Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology	132, 495

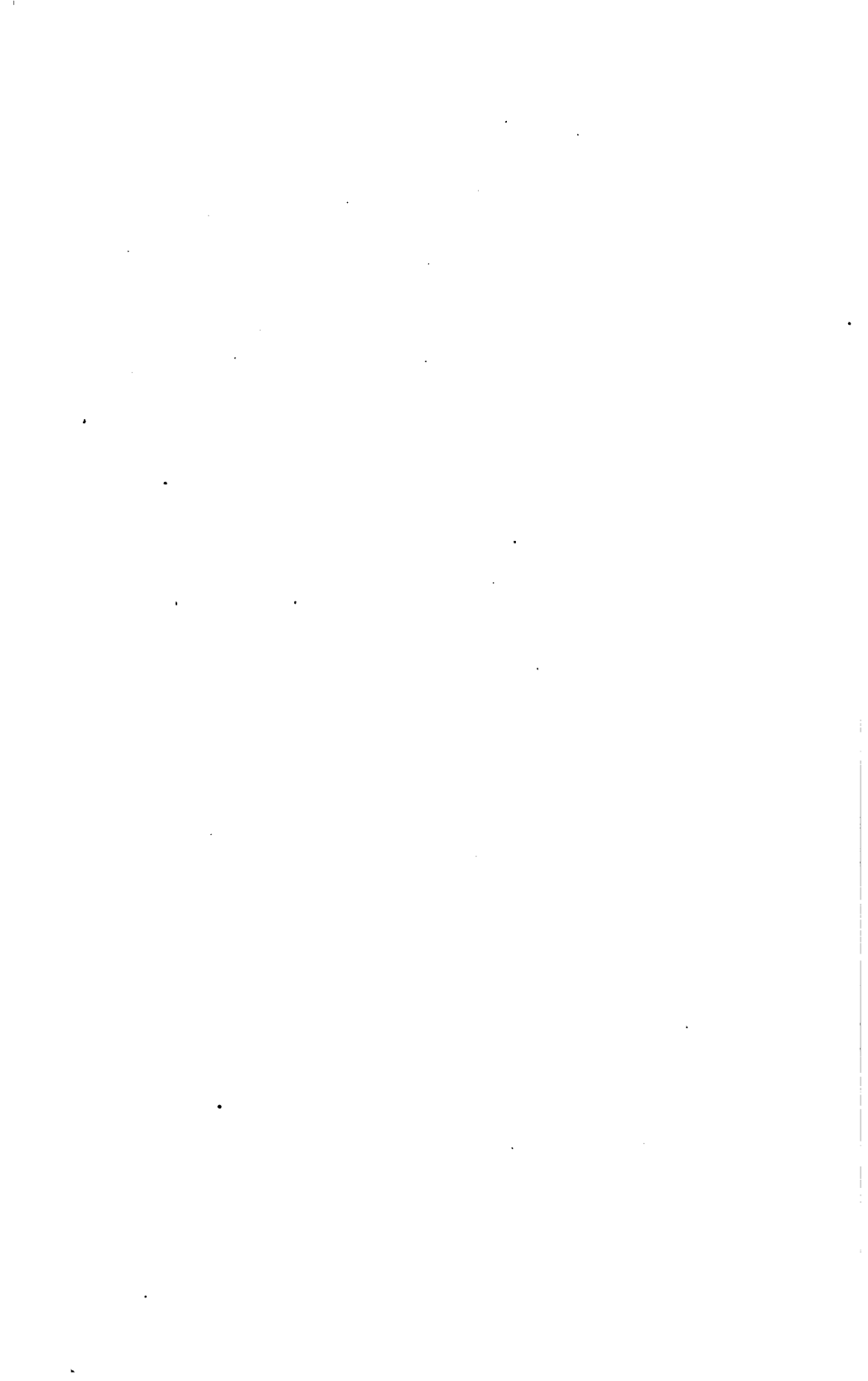
Officers (see Election)—Continued.	PAGE
Judicial Section	132, 378
Section of Legal Education	132, 374
Section of Patent, Trade-Mark, etc.	132, 376, 381
Page, George T., Address of	151
Pam, Hugo, Address of	496
Papers Read, List of	359
Papers Read Before American Bar Association—	
Hill, David Jayne	171
Batts, Robert Lynn	208
Finlay, Lord, Remarks	20
Gary, Elbert H.	188
Lansing, Robert	238
Page, George T.	151
Ritchie, Albert C.	226
Root, Elihu, Remarks	23
Papers Read Before American Institute of Criminal Law—	
Pam, Hugo, Annual Address	496
Papers Read Before the Section of Patent Law—	
Kenyon, Alan D.	382
Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law, Report of	38, 89
Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law, Section of—	
Kenyon, Alan D., Address of	382
Officers	132
Election of	381
Former	376
Papers Read, List of	370
Proceedings	380
Power of Congress to Tax State Securities under the Sixteenth Amendment, Address	226
Proceedings in <i>Rem</i> in Patent Causes, Address.....	382
Places of Meeting and Attendance.....	120
Portrait, George T. Page.....	Frontispiece
Pound, Roscoe, Address	445
President's Address, by George T. Page	19, 151
Presidents' Addresses, List of	356
Presidents, List of	117
Presiding Officers, Boston Meeting American Bar Association—	
Cockrill, Ashley	25
Howland, Paul	62
Severance, Cordenio A.	27
Proceedings—	
American Bar Association—	
First Day, Morning Session	19
Evening Session	25

Proceedings—Continued.	PAGE
American Bar Association—Continued.	
Second Day, Morning Session	27
Afternoon Session	42
Evening Session	62
Third Day, Morning Session	84
Afternoon Session	87
American Institute of Criminal Law and Crimi- nology	492
Comparative Law Bureau	397
Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.	535
Conference of Delegates from Bar Associations (see January, 1920, Journal).	
Judicial Section (see October, 1919, Journal).	
Section of Legal Education (see January, 1920, Journal).	
Section of Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law ..	380
Professional Ethics, Canons of	7
Committee on	144
Report of	37
Prouty, Charles A., Address	426
Price, John G., Address	474
Public Utility Law, Section of.....	417
Officers of	132
Officers, Former	379
Public Utilities, Address	419
Publications, Committee on	144
Publicity, Committee on	144
Report of	34
Reconstruction and Readjustment, Address	188
Recapitulation of Members by States	
Register of Delegates and Members at Meeting.....	102
of Members of Judicial Section	115
of Representatives of Bar Associations.....	111
Report of Auditing Committee	98
Report of Executive Committee	25, 99
Report of Secretary	25, 90
Report of Treasurer	25, 93
Reports and Digests, Report of Committee on.....	30
Reports of American Bar Association, Terms of Sale.....	777
Reports of Officers and Committees (see Respective Officers and Committees).	
Representatives of Bar Associations at Annual Meeting ...	111
Report of Conference of (see January, 1920, Journal).	

	PAGE
Resolutions—	
American Bar Association—	
Concerning Association of State Law Reporters	30
Court of Patent Appeals.....	38, 89
Manual on Legislative Drafting.....	29
Navigation of the Air.....	65, 257
Revision of Admiralty Rules.....	64, 257
Questionnaire to Judges in Reference to	
Canons of Ethics.....	38
Opposition to Judicial Recall.....	89
Sub-Committee on Uniform Judicial Pro-	
cedure in the Several States.....	36
Ritchie, Albert C., Address of.....	226
Root, Elihu, Remarks.....	23
Some Legal Questions of the Peace Conference, Address....	238
Secretaries, List of	118
Assistant, List of.....	118
Secretary, Report of.....	25, 90
Sections:	
Comparative Law	397
Report of	262
Judicial (October, 1919, Journal).	
Report of	36
Legal Education (January, 1920, Journal).	
Report of	33, 264
Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law.....	380
Report of	38, 89
Public Utility Law	417
Severance, Cordenio A., Presiding Officer.....	27
Special Committees	146
(See Commissioners on Uniform State Laws).....	535
Standing Committees	143
(See Commissioners on Uniform State Laws).....	535
State Bar Associations—	
Conference of Representatives (see January, 1920,	
Journal).	
List of	353
Representatives Registered	111
State List of Members.....	675
Statute Law, Noteworthy Changes in, Committee on.....	144
Report of	70, 277
Subjects Referred to Committees, Memorandum of.....	355
The Administrative Application of Legal Standards,	
Address	445
The Nations and The Law, Address.....	171

	PAGE
The New Constitution of the United States, Address.....	208
The Growth of Law during the Past Year, Address by Simeon E. Baldwin	398
To Suggest Remedies, Report of Committee on.....	62
Transactions 42d Annual Meeting.....	19
Treasurer, Report of	25, 93
Treasurers, List of Former.....	118
Uniform Acts Approved by the Association.....	63, 332
Uniform Conditional Sales Act.....	63, 332
Uniform Fraudulent Conveyances Act.....	63, 341
Uniform Judicial Procedure, Committee on.....	146
Report of	35
Uniform State Laws, Commissioners on—	
Address of President, Wm. A. Blount.....	556
Commissioners, List of	538
Committees, List of.....	541
Memorandum of Organization and Scope.....	535
Officers	132, 535
Former	377
Secretary's Report	546
Uniform State Laws, Report of Committee on.....	63, 332
Vice-Presidents and Local Councils, List of.....	134
Wolfe, Samuel M., Address.....	487
Wyman, Henry A., Address.....	469





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